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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XVIII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

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PART II—TABLES



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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XVIII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

REPORT AND TABLES

31085

BY

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. LUARD, C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon), I.A.,
Superintendent of Census Operations.



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INTRODUCTION.

Past and Present Censuses.—The Census of 1921 was the fifth taken in the Central India Agency and the third in which information was collected exactly as in British India, the Agency Census Report forming part of the India Series.

The 18th March 1921 was the day fixed for the final enumeration, this day being specially selected as one generally free from all disturbing causes such as eclipses, religious fairs and the like.

2. *General Arrangements.*—The arrangements for the Census were the same as those of 1911 and as the people have now become familiar with what is to be done when a census is taken, no trouble was experienced. The Administrative Volume gives a full account of each stage of the operations and they will not be referred to here. The Preliminary Enumeration took place on the 15th January 1921 in villages and on the 15th February in towns, being completed on 15th February and 1st March respectively.

3. *Census.*—The final Census was carried out on the 18th March 1921 at midnight, except in a few jungle tracts in Rewa (Gopadbanas, Deosar, Sohagpur and Bandhogarh), Ratlam (Bajna), Jhabua (excepting 39 villages and 5 Railway Stations), Barwani (excepting about 2 Parganas) and Alirajpur (excepting urban areas).

The Provisional totals were despatched to the Census Commissioner for India on 24th March 1921. The first totals received were those of the little State of Sarila, those of Panna being the last.

The difference between these rapidly computed totals and the final figure was only 1,763 or 30 persons in 10,000. In 1911 the difference was 40 in 10,000.

4. *Railways and Guaranteed Estates.*—On the present occasion the entire Railway lands were included in the local civil units and were not dealt with independently as on former occasions. All Guaranteed Estates were included in the Census Charge of the State concerned and had no separate existence as formerly.

5. *Special Gatherings or Fairs.*—There were two special gatherings on the Census night, one was on account of Shivratri at Khajraha in the Chhatarpur State and the other was at Garhat in the Khilchipur State. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons collected at these places.

6. *Attitude of the Public.*—The attitude of the people was all that could be desired and no signs of non-co-operation were met with.

7. *Industrial Census.*—As in 1911 a special industrial schedule was issued separately from the ordinary Census, which dealt with all establishments employing 10 or more persons and not, as in 1911, those with 20 and over.

As it would have interfered with the ordinary Census the date for making over these schedules to the Agents or Managers of Establishments was fixed for the 1st February 1921 and for their return the 1st March 1921. The schedules were filled up with reference to the conditions on a normal day selected by Owners or Managers. In Central India large scale industry is almost entirely confined to Indore City and the Indore Darbar took a very great interest in these industrial enquiries. It issued a special Schedule of its own containing the most detailed and exhaustive enquiries. The results of the enquiries have been embodied by the Darbar in a most interesting separate volume.

8. *Report.*—This Report is, I am but too well aware, essentially dull; it deals only with Census Statistics and makes no incursions into the realms of religion and ethnology, which lit up earlier discussions, and, as remarked below, even the discussions given serve no useful end. It has been my privilege to conduct three enumerations in the Central India Agency, in 1901, 1911 and 1921. On the first occasion I assumed charge only a short time before the actual census day. I found that the arrangements made dealt over fully with the Agency figures and very scantily with those of the States. It was too late to disturb the

existing arrangements but the defect was as far as possible remedied by issuing a series of State pamphlets.

In 1911, I made an attempt to abolish the Report, but though this was not sanctioned the Agent to the Governor General agreed to the reduction of the tables giving Agency figures, and this enabled the whole Report and tables to be included in one Volume, a great saving.

But this is not in my opinion sufficient. I am unable to see what is gained by the Report on the Central India Agency. It is merely throwing money away. The figures as combined for the Central India Agency mean nothing. They must admittedly be combined in order to give the Census Commissioner for India the totals he needs, but to waste time and money in elaborate discussion on them is clearly futile. I transcribe below the gist of a note sent in October 1920 to the Census Commissioner for India on this subject as I consider the question should be carefully weighed in 1931.

I hold very strongly the view that there should be no Report at all written for Central India. If Central India was an administrative province, such as the Punjab or United Provinces, the consideration of its figures would be of course essential. But "Central India" is merely a geographical expression and the discussion of its figures is as valueless as it would be to discuss figures for the Baghelkhand or Khichiwara areas within it. We exercise no real administrative control over this area, political officers being merely links between the Government of India and the States which form Central India. The States and Estates are thus the only administrative units and their figures alone are worth discussing. Even in the report on India only discussion of the figures of the States can really be of any value as it is due to their advance or retrogression in administration that new industries arise or, in extreme cases, the population diminishes.

Discussion of the Central India figures appears to me to be analogous to a comparison of, say, the arbitrarily combined figures of several small German States with Prussia.

I would, therefore, have no "Report" at all on Central India, but devote more attention to the State reports. All that is required for Central India is a small volume containing Provincial Tables giving leading statistics for the States and administered areas.

From my own experience as a Political Agent and that of other Political Agents whom I have specially consulted, I can confidently state that no one ever looks at the Report or its figures as they are not of any practical use.

The few Provincial Tables included in it which give figures for States and administered areas are alone useful; Agency figures are useless. I attach the forms of the Provincial Tables I propose should be compiled which may thus be summarised:

Provincial Table I . . .	Gives area, towns, villages, houses, population in 1921 and 1911, variation 1901 to 1921, revenue.	That is, information for States as in Imperial Tables I, II, III and IV.
Provincial Table II . . .	Distribution of population by religion and number of literates.	Imperial Tables V, VI and VIII.
Provincial Table III . . .	Languages of importance . . .	Imperial Table X.
Provincial Table IV . . .	Birth-place . . .	Imperial Table XI.
Provincial Table V . . .	Caste, Tribe and Race . . .	Imperial Table XIII.
Provincial Table VI . . .	Occupation as in column 5 of Imperial Table.	Imperial Table XVII.
Provincial Table VIA. . .	Industrial statistics . . .	Imperial Table XXII.
Provincial Table VII . . .	Christian population . . .	Imperial Tables XV and XVI.

Railway stations will also be given in a special Table though actually included in States.

These Tables will provide far more information than is usually required even for Political purposes. To give Imperial Tables VII, IX, XII, XII-A, XIV and XXI, for Central India is ridiculous. The saving in time and money will be considerable.

These Tables will form a thin Volume of about 75 pages instead of the 270 odd pages of the present issue. As regards the series of reports for India I would instead of the former "Central India Agency Volume" have a "Central India Series" thus:—

Central India Series—

Volume XVIII (1) Indore	} These are already being separately issued by these Darbars.
" " (2) Bhopal	
" " (3) Rewa	
" " (4) Other States in Central India (also issuing separate pamphlets).	

- | | |
|---|--|
| 43. Assistant Agent to the Governor General,
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ment. | 47. The Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong Can-
tonment. |
| 45. The Head Clerk, Baghelkhand Agency,
Sutna Agency Headquarters. | 48. The Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency, Civil
Lines, Nowgong. |

Besides these Census Officers I must refer to the work of Mr. W. T. Kapse, Assistant Census Officer, Indore State, who worked in the Census of 1901 for the Dhar State, in the Gazetteer for the same Darbar and the Census of Kotah State in 1911. His wide experience made his presence in the Abstraction Office of the greatest value. He is now the compiler of the Indore State Report for 1921. His report speaks for itself. Mr. V. P. Pabalkar, Assistant Census Officer, Dhar State, had special charge of its feudatory Estates and after working in the Abstraction Office at Indore compiled the Report.

I would also tender my best thanks to all Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Political Officers, in Central India; to the heads of State administrations and to all officials who assisted, for their ready and unfailing help.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to the Headquarters office. I could have wished for no more devoted staff. Rao Sahib Pandit Shridhar Rao, who was Head Clerk in the two preceding Censuses, worked in this as Deputy Superintendent. His intimate local knowledge and experience were invaluable assets on this occasion as the constant changes, which were unavoidable, in the Provincial Superintendent threw upon him far heavier responsibilities than usual. He worked with me in three Censuses and I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and zeal he has always displayed in imparting instructions during Enumeration and controlling subsequent processes and the tact with which he organised and controlled the large Abstraction Office composed of heterogeneous elements. I am glad that his long and faithful services under Government and especially his work in the Gazetteer and Censuses have obtained for him the title which he so well deserved. Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma's exceptionally good work in the Enumeration of the Bundelkhand Jagirs attracted attention and brought about his appointment as Senior Inspector in the Central Office. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his excellent work. He deserves special commendation for the painstaking accuracy with which the Subsidiary Tables were prepared and final copies of the Chapters completed for the press. Mr. Madhav Rao, D. Kale worked as Record Keeper and acted as Inspector in charge of the Bhopal and Baghelkhand States in the Central Office involving supervision of the two important States of Bhopal and Rewa. Later he co-operated with Mr. Jhamman Lal in completing the final Chapters for the press. In these capacities he worked with all zeal and ability. My thanks are also due to Messrs. Ramchandra Rao Phadnis and Madhav Rao Athalye who had charge of the Southern States and Malwa Agency as well as to Messrs. Abaji Sitaram and R. D. Gadkari for keeping such clear accounts in the Superintendents and Abstraction office.

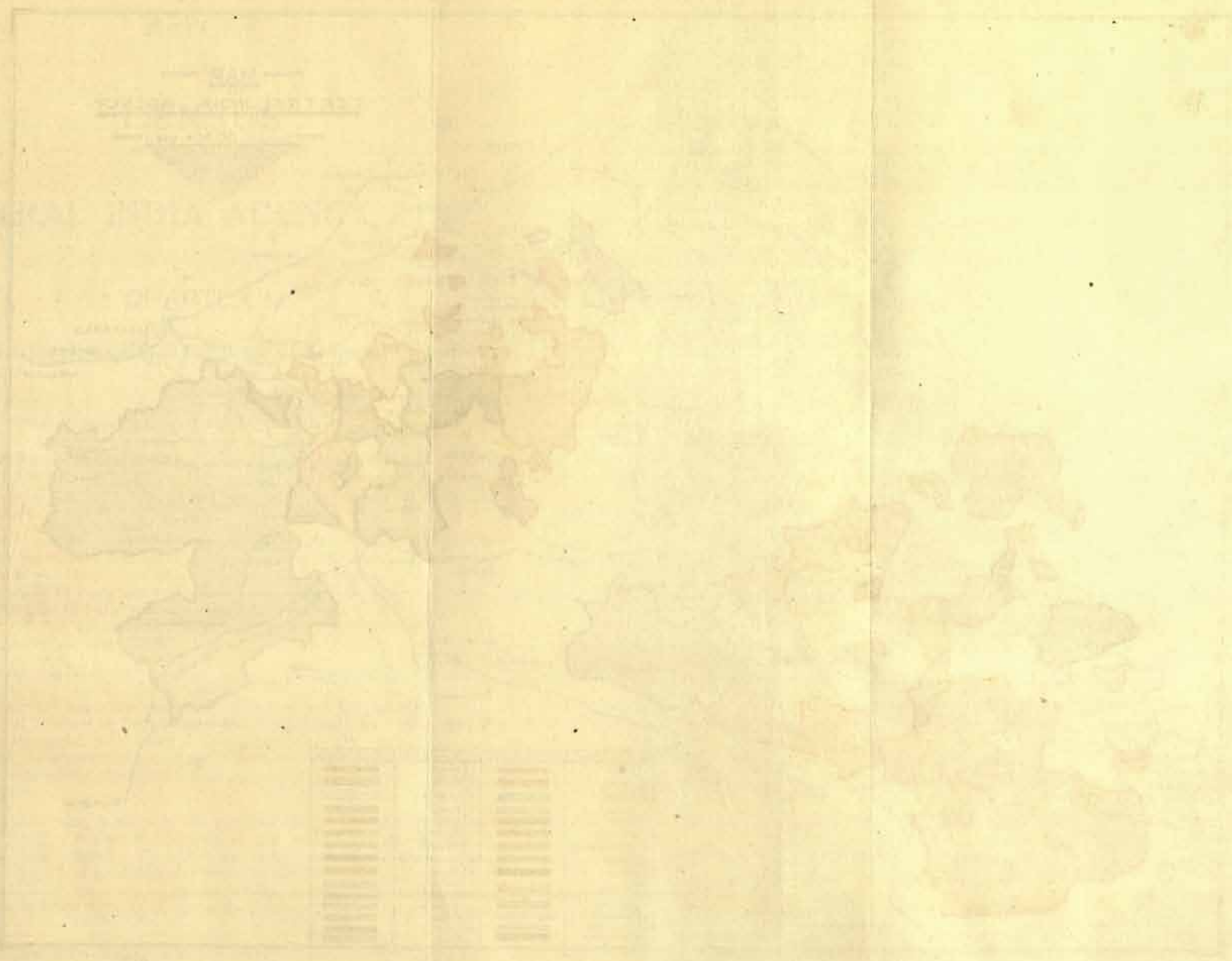
My thanks are also due to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for the excellent proofs sent to me and the way in which the work has been done throughout.

Finally to the Census Commissioner for India my warm thanks are due for his ready help in all my difficulties.

I thus take leave of the third Census of Central India which it was my privilege to initiate and ultimately to complete.

SEHORE, C. I.,
21st December 1922.

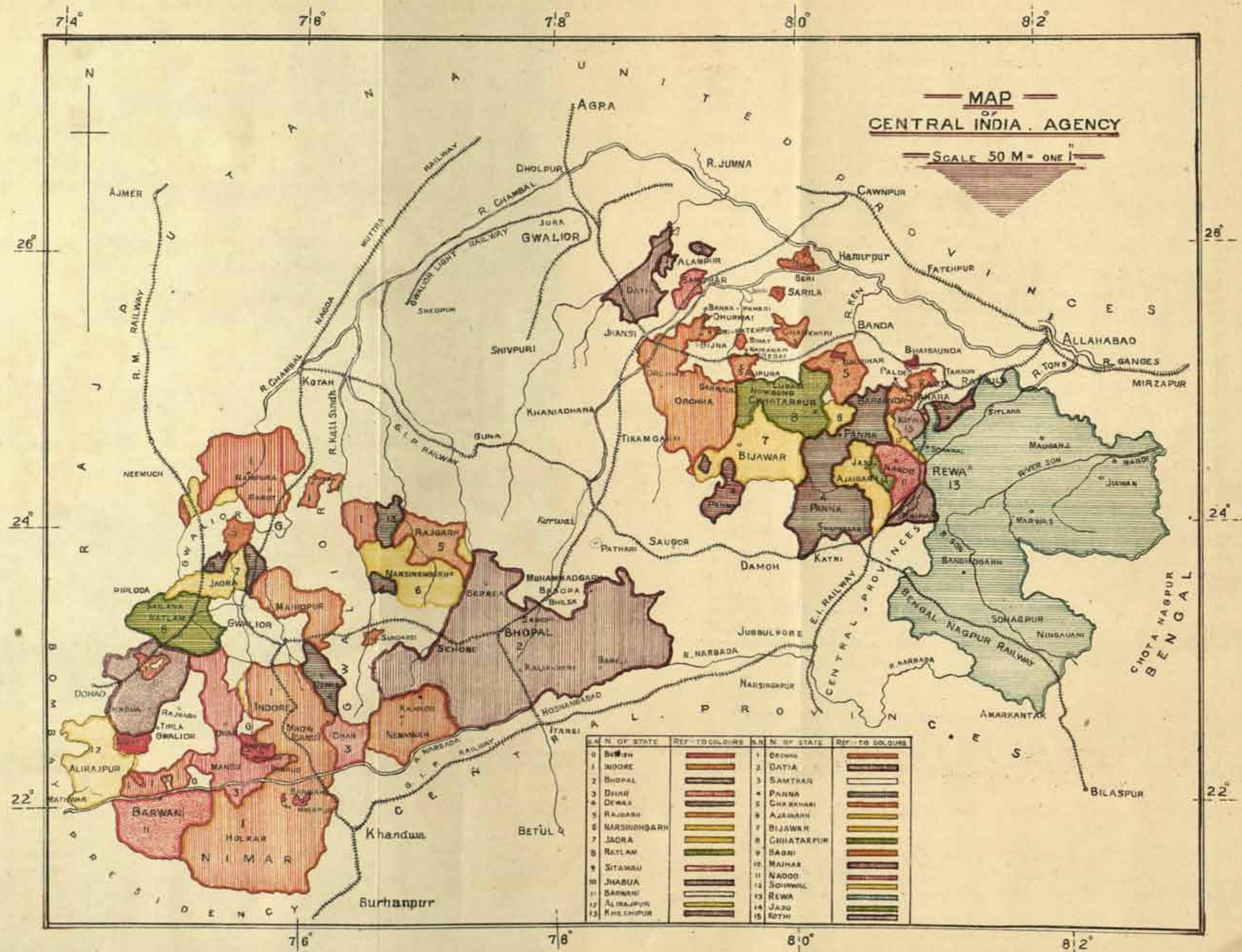
C. E. LUARD,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent of Census Operations
in Central India.



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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS

OF

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of Population.

I.—General Description of the Central India Agency.

Area and Boundaries.—The Central India Agency as constituted in 1921 is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Western between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East and the Eastern tract between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East.

The area of political control known as the Central India Agency has since 1911 undergone a notable modification by the excision of the Gwalior State, which originally formed one third of its area. This excision was made in pursuance of the policy by which all important States are now placed in closer communication with the Government of India, and in recognition of the right of this great State to rank with others of the first importance and of the pre-eminent services rendered by its ruler to the Government of India.

The transfer of so large a proportion of any area must always exercise a serious effect on the census figures. In this case, moreover, the excision of Gwalior has specially important results owing to the fact that, except for the Eastern political charges, of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, its territories are inextricably intermingled with those of Central India as now constituted. On the other hand the synchronization of the Census with the excision (which had been foreseen) enabled the separation for the purposes of enumeration to be made from the outset.

2. The adjusted area is given in the marginal table. It is thus somewhat

Area, 1911	77,367
Deduct—Gwalior	25,836
Area at present	51,531

smaller than Greece as now constituted (54,000 square miles). The adjustment of internal areas is still a matter of great difficulty owing to the lack of complete surveys, the desire to inflate the size of possessions and the frequent omission in State Surveys of the areas of feudatories and of waste and forest lands.

3. The Central India Agency is not of course an administrative area, the actual units of administration being the States and Estates which number about 61 and the Pargana of Manpur. They vary in area from Rewa with 13,000 square

miles to petty holdings of a few villages, while the political relationships obtaining between the States and Estates and with the Government of India and the forms and adequacy of the administrative arrangements, based as they all are on personal rule, are almost as varied as the areas.

4. *Natural Divisions.*—The excision of Gwalior has caused a revision of the Natural Divisions dealt with. In 1901 and 1911 the Natural Divisions were three: (1) Plateau, that is, the Highland area, lying in Malwa to the West of the Agency, (2) the Lowlying, comprised in Northern Gwalior and in the two Eastern political charges, (3) the Hilly, or rough tracts which follow the mountain ranges. The disappearance of Gwalior removes a large portion of each of the two first natural divisions dealt with on the last occasion. This reduction in the total area made it advisable to reduce the Natural Divisions to two, *viz.*, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former Lowlying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. That these divisions are unsatisfactory cannot be gainsaid. It means that no allowance is made for the rough hilly tracts in which the population is markedly different and the density much lower than the rest of the division, while it confounds the fertile with the forest area. On the other hand it gives two tracts approximately equal in area and population. It fails, for instance, to distinguish Barwani and Alirajpur whose population is mainly that of the jungle tribes and also the fertile northern area from the forest clad south-eastern tracts of Rewa.

Central India, West	26,639
Density	116
Central India, East	24,892
Density	117

Taking the two Natural Divisions now under consideration we find that the Western tract is the more civilised. It is traversed by railways and roads, it contains 32 of the towns in Central India while of the 19 in Eastern Central India, eleven owe their predominance to being the capitals of States. Only one line crosses Eastern Central India while another skirts it and roads are few. A latent conservatism on the part of the Rulers in this tract is largely responsible for neglect of the mineral wealth here which far exceeds that in Western Central India. In time to come its exploitation will equalise if it does not reverse the present state of affairs. The climate and fertility are also distinctive in each tract. Western Central India has a more equitable climate than Eastern Central India while its soil requires less artificial irrigation.

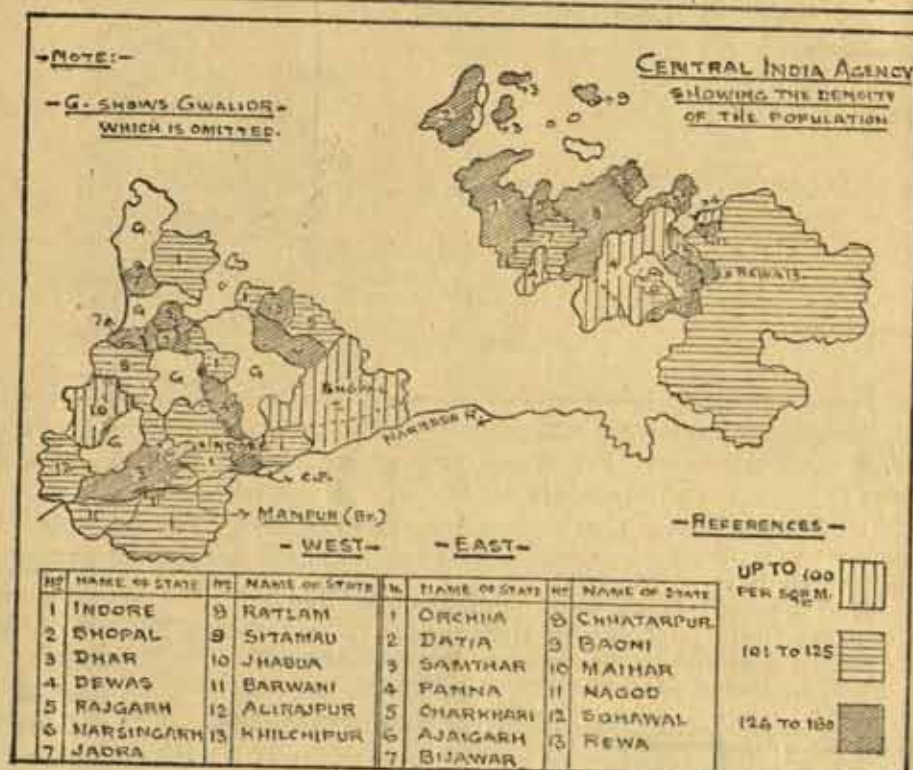
Generally, therefore, Western Central India shows the presence of a more progressive spirit than Eastern Central India.

II.—Area, Population and Density.

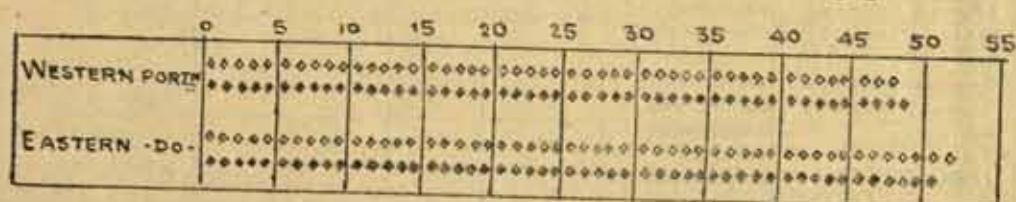
5. Statistics for area and population will be found in Imperial Table I for the Agency and its constituent political charges and in Provincial Table I for the principal administrative units, the States and Estates. No figures for political charges are given after Table VI. Proportional Tables are given at the end of this Chapter. The total area of the Central India Agency, including the isolated State of Khaniadhana (area 68.00 and population 16,708) is now 51,531.3 square miles the population numbering 5,997,023. The population dealt with in this report is that returned by the Census. It was synchronously enumerated on the night of March 18th except for certain jungle tracts in Rewa and the Bhil country. Generally speaking the actual numbers may be taken as correct, the record of other details such as castes, religion, etc., is necessarily less accurate. The population of Central India is little affected by movement, the people being notably a "stay-at-home" community, the foreign element present being mainly artificially imported groups which form military garrisons. The figures may be taken to be as accurate as is possible, the enumerating agency and other local idiosyncrasies being duly considered. No deliberate opposition due to non-cooperators was observed within the area. The Provisional totals and the final figures varied by only 1,763 or 0.03 per cent. of the population.

6. *Density*.—Density is given in the inset table below and the map.

	Area in square miles.	Population (000's omitted).	Density.
Central India.			
Western Central India	51,531	5,997	116
Eastern Central India	26,639	3,089	116
	24,892	2,908	117



The diagram given in the inset gives the relative area and population of the



♦ Area per cent.
♦ Population per cent.

two Natural Divisions into which the Agency is now distributed. Each white and black diamond illustrates one per cent. of the total area and population respectively. The Lowlying has the larger area and population. The figure 116 is lower than that for 1911 (119). The excision of Gwalior is responsible for this. It removes a highly developed tract from the Agency including over 20 towns, Gwalior Residency having a density of 123 per square mile in 1911. If we deduct Gwalior figures in the previous Census we get for Central India a density per square mile of 119 in 1911. The new system of Natural Divisions here obscures the relative density of the sparsely populated hilly tracts and equalizes the figures. One would have expected to find a greater fall in density after the Influenza epidemic of 1918, but here again the death rate in the inaccessible hilly tracts was higher than in more accessible areas, but is not brought out in the new Natural Divisions. In Rewa this fact is more prominently noticeable. The density there is now 108 while it was 117 in 1911, the greater mortality in the hilly tract in 1918 affecting the general State figure for density. If we take 400,000 as the total loss from Influenza and increase the population by this amount the density for Central India becomes 124 compared to 119 in 1911.

The pressure of population on the land is nowhere severe especially in Western Central India where a highly fertile soil could well support a heavier population.

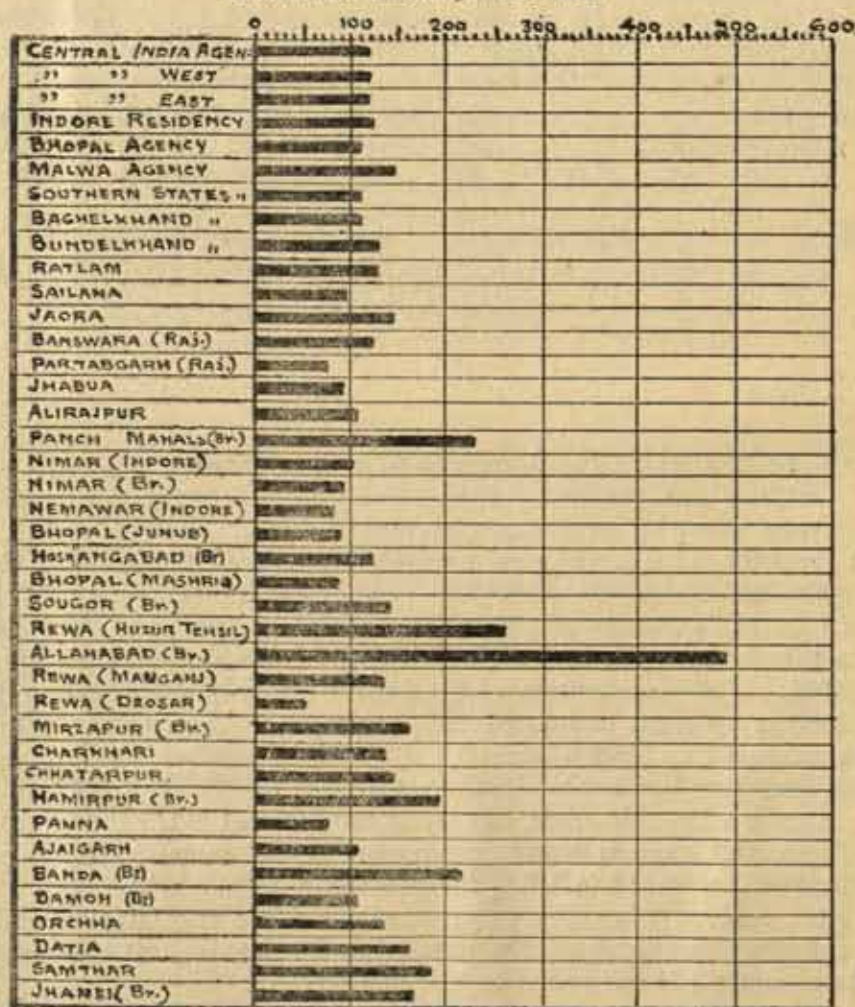
The Natural Division figures for density are too similar to need delineation in maps or diagrams.

The density figures for some of the States may, however, be glanced at in this connection.

	Area in square miles.	Density per square mile.
Eastern Central India—		
Samthar	180	185
Sohawal	213	179
Datia	911	163
Western Central India—		
Dewas S. B.	449	172
Dewas J. B.	419	160
Indore	9,519	121

The inset diagram gives some comparative figures. The lowest density in Eastern Central India is shown in Baraundha 73 and Panna 76 and in Western Central India Bhopal 100, Sailana 97 and Jhabua 93.

Diagram showing the density of population in the Agency and a few States with British contiguous Districts.



7. Variation.—The enumerated population of 5,997,023 shows a diminution of 131,996 persons since 1911 but an increase of 565,256 on the 1901 figures when the country had lately passed through the famine of 1900. No comparison is possible with enumerations prior to 1901 owing to the impossibility of eliminating

figures for Estates now in Gwalior. If we add the Gwalior population to the present total for Central India we get 9,183,098 the total for the same area being in 1891

10,136,403. The map below shows the variation since 1911 in the population of each Natural Division.



8. *The Decade 1911-1921.*—This decade has been one of general prosperity on the whole, though some scarcity was felt in 1911-12 in the hilly tracts in the South of Western Central India. In 1913, 1918 and 1920 Eastern Central India suffered more or less severely from shortage of rain and the harvest of 1918-19 was a failure in Ratlam, Sailana and the West generally though it was good in Bhopal. But the previous prosperous year had raised the resisting power of the people and no dangerous famine conditions ensued, the control of food export between 1918 and January 1921 assisting. Plague accounted for about 40,000 deaths in 1911-20 of which only 2,600 occurred in Eastern Central India. Bhopal City with its large Musalman population and strict *parda* suffered severely having over 150,000 recorded deaths between 1913-16. But vital statistics are so absolutely unreliable that these figures must be looked on more as indicators of an epidemic than as giving any real record of the actual number of deaths.

9. We come next to the Influenza epidemic of 1918. It is necessary to describe this in detail. Even in British India where far more efficient arrangements were feasible the death roll was enormous. In States, many with scattered units of area, less efficient machinery, and what there was almost paralyzed by the epidemic, few railways and roads and many jungle tracts, the impossibility of reaching the sick was greatly accentuated. The Central Provinces returned 6 per cent. of its people as killed by this disease and in Central India 6 per cent. was estimated, that is, between 4 and 5 hundred thousand deaths but it may have been higher and certainly the proportion in the less civilised tracts was much higher. Baghelkhand returned 200,000 deaths or over 11 per cent. of the population; 90 per cent. of the population is estimated to have been attacked. The disease which spared neither high nor low claimed the Maharaja of Rewa as a victim while its effect on the birth rate was accentuated by the liability of pregnant women to be attacked. The record of deaths as obtained is certainly below the truth.

Agency	Deaths.	Percentage on total population.
Central India	397,400	6.6
Baghelkhand	200,000	12.2
Bhopal	54,600	5.6
Bundelkhand	50,400	3.9
Indore	37,200	3.3
Malwa	27,800	7.2
Southern States	27,400	4.5

10. Vital statistics are not reliable and hence these figures must be viewed with caution, but at any rate they disclose an abnormal state of things. The war on the other hand had no material effect on the death rate. The population of Central India does not fight and most of the recruits sent from within its limits were north of India men subsidized to go, by certain States.

11. On the other hand high prices prevailed here as elsewhere in India, and indeed the whole world over. These high prices have generally speaking never fallen, at any rate not materially, in spite of the prohibition of export by almost all the States. Wheat and Jowar form the staple food stuffs, Bajra and Maize are subsidiary.

Prices.

	1901.		1911.		1917.		1920.	
	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.
Wheat . . .	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	11	11	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Jowar . . .	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18	15 $\frac{2}{3}$	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Maize . . .	...	22	...	22	...	16	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bajra . . .	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	14	12	8	8 $\frac{2}{3}$

No signs of any great fall are yet visible (1922) so that a general rise of about 100 per cent. has taken place in the cost of living. Other articles have risen with it, and it is interesting to note that the effect has not, as one might have feared, been disastrous. Wages adjusted themselves to the new conditions as may be seen in the annexed table.

	1911.			1920.		
	Man.	Woman.	Child.	Man.	Woman.	Child.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Rural Areas, Skilled .	9 3	3 0	4 0	1 0 0	6 0	7 0
„ Unskilled .	3 3	2 0	1 6	0 6 6	3 9	3 0
Urban Areas, Skilled .	12 9	8 0	6 0	1 0 9	9 9	7 0
„ „ Unskilled .	5 9	4 3	3 0	0 10 3	6 0	5 0

Another factor which assisted the labourer was the excess of demand over supply and it is clear that the prevailing low density is a serious hindrance to the development of Central India. The farmer has to pay enhanced wages and does not, as a rule, get the full benefit of enhanced prices which should balance this, owing to his indebtedness to the local Bania, though in the case of cotton more substantial profit was reaped. The trading classes on the other hand made very large profits. The pensioner, the Government employé and other salaried servants whose earnings were fixed, suffered most and many households formerly in easy

circumstances were obliged to give up keeping servants, the work devolving wholly on the ladies of the family.

To small States in particular this great rise in the cost of everything has proved a serious blow. For some years the gradual rise in the cost of administration has been telling upon them, as the increase in living has made it extremely difficult for them to obtain officials, on such pay as they can afford, a difficulty which the recent enhancement of all salaries in British India has suddenly accentuated. Even some of the larger States are feeling the strain and though a few have shown increased incomes the increased expenditure has, as a rule, more than balanced the rise.

12. There is little or no chance of wages falling below the present level while they are almost sure to rise in the next decade and hence it is difficult to see how all but the wealthiest Darbars are to maintain even their present level of administrative efficiency, since in most cases there is no opening for an increase in their revenues. In addition to this considerable extraordinary demands on the purses of Rulers for philanthropic and other objects have of late years become very numerous. Government service is also to a great extent losing its position, industrial concerns offering higher wages and better openings. Hence, generally speaking, any great advance in the administrative efficiency of any but the largest States during the next decade is likely to be seriously hindered by the generally high cost of living and it is probable that smaller States will deteriorate in this respect. Co-operation between States might effect much but the desire to live in splendid isolation combined with the survival of interstatal prejudices which have come down from early days makes any hope of its general extension impracticable. An expert adviser on Excise questions has proved of immense value to the States and an Agricultural adviser and an Educational adviser, also common to the States will, it is hoped, shortly become realised facts.

Indore City is becoming increasingly important as an industrial centre and the Produce Trust at Bhopal will, it is hoped, materially benefit that State economically by increasing means of communication and developing industry and commerce. Capital, however, is required and it is obvious that it will sooner or later be necessary to go beyond State limits for this, but before this can be freely done it is essential that a greater feeling of reliance should be created amongst the investing public as to the financial security of commercial enterprises in States, where the administration is still based on personal rule, than at present exists. It may, however, be noted that the commercial prosperity of Indore city is self-made; it is independent of State subsidy or even encouragement being initiated and controlled by expert business men who obtained the capital independently. So far State aided or initiated schemes have not proved very successful.

13. *Vital Statistics.*—These are not reliable as yet although individually considerable advance has been made in some States in respect of their collection. The marginal table gives the Births and Deaths as recorded since 1911.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1911 .	86,725	71,840
1912 .	87,803	86,093
1913 .	86,048	65,483
1914 .	103,646	78,728
1915 .	84,290	63,664
1916 .	76,606	74,784
1917 .	82,755	76,876
1918 .	69,299	293,480
1919 .	49,199	85,117
1920 .	60,392	58,156
Total .	786,763	954,221

The figures show the balance of deaths as 167,458 which exceeds the decrease shown by the Census, viz., 131,996. The figure for 1918 distinctly discloses the effects of influenza. The death record is always more accurate than that for births of which probably hardly 50 per cent. are notified. Yet, except for 1918 and 1919, births everywhere exceed deaths, and 1920 again shows a restored balance in favour of births. More than this it would be inadvisable to deduce from these figures. The failure of the Census of 1921 in showing a progressive movement is due mainly, no doubt, to the serious epidemic of 1918, but is also, in no small degree attributable to the fact that the Central India figures do not deal with a homogeneous administrative unit but with numerous units exhibiting every variety of administrative vicissitude.

14. *Subsidiary Tables I and II.*—The variation since the last decade amounts to a decrease of 22 per thousand of population for the Agency. The political charges, except Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand show a rise, that in the Southern States being the largest. This Agency, which consists mainly of jungle tracts, invariably shows a large increase, the Bhils even after epidemics or famines being prolific. Of the two Natural Divisions the Eastern shows a fall of 81 per thousand and the Western an increase of 42. As regards density the figures for 1921 differ but slightly from those of 1911 but more from those of 1901, when the Agency, especially in the Western section, had just passed through the first real famine which had fallen upon this favoured tract within the memory of man. No artificial stimulants have arisen to increase the population except the spontaneous rise of Indore city into an industrial centre.

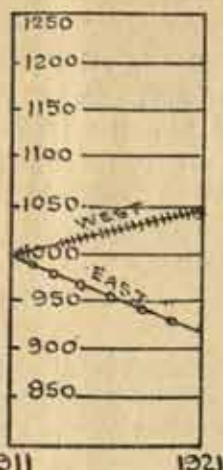
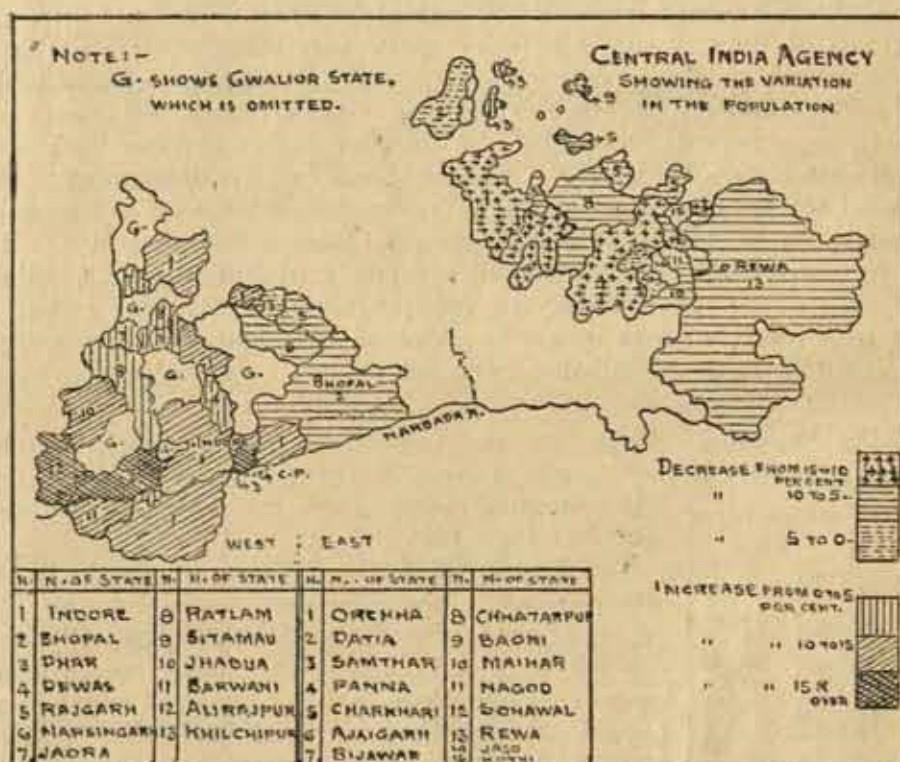


Diagram showing the variation since 1911 per 1000 of the population in each natural division.

15. *Houses.*—The same definition of a house was followed as in 1901, viz.,

A house for the Census purposes is defined as follows:—

- (i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, serai, or a site, camping ground, *ghat*, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.
- (ii) The dwelling place of one commensal family with its dependants and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, courtyard or otherwise.



16. *Provincial figures.*—A brief survey of the figures for administrative units (that is, the States) will here be made. Of the States Indore with an area of 9,500 square miles shows a rise of 95 per mille of population as compared with 163 per mille in 1911 and has a density of 121. If, however, we subtract the figures for Indore city the density becomes 111 per square mile. Of the districts Indore including the city, Residency and Mhow shows the greatest increase, viz., 251, per mille; if we omit the city the increase becomes 91 per mille. The greatest density (omitting Alampur) is that of the Indore district which after eliminating Indore city is 160 per

square mile. Alampur, the isolated area lying in Bundelkhand, in spite of the absence of any towns, shows a density of 395 per square mile; in 1911 it was 426. Bhopal with an area of 6,900 square miles has a density of 100, its highest density being 127 in the Northern Nizamut which includes Bhopal city, without the city it becomes 93 only. The remaining States in Western Central India are small. The variation and density of the more important are given in the marginal table. In the Eastern section Rewa with an area of 13,000 square miles shows a decrease of 75 per mille, the density being 108 per square mile. The density of the districts lying on the fertile tracts is high,

Variation per mille.	Density.
Dhar +102	130
Dewas S.B. + 17	172
Dewas J.B. + 53	160
Jaora + 39	143
Ratlam + 36	123
Rajgarh — 97	120
Narsinghgarh. — 77	138
Jhabua +114	93

Huzur Tahsil	262
Ragburajnagar	191
Teonthar	122
Sirmaur	209

while in hilly tracts it falls

Deosar	52
Bandhogarh	66
Sohagpur.	90

The remaining States in this section give figures as below :—

Variation per mille.								Density.
Orchha —137								137
Datia — 38								163
Panna —137								76
Charkhari — 69								140
Ajaigarh — 26								106
Chhatarpur — 74								147
Maihar — 90								164

Large tracts in Panna and Ajaigarh are jungle areas which help to reduce the density in those areas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, Water Supply and Crops.

Natural Division.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA.		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER													
		Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Powar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Kadon.	Other food grains and pulses.	Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Central India .	116	48.81	31.87	82.83	2.81	3.77	26.9	8.82	18.45	8.97	16.26	2.19	3.99	9.45	9.66	5.51	.12	.13	7.92	.12	8.41
“ West .	116	43.24	27.58	63.79	3.04	2.68	30.2	1.42	24.97	7.80	23.86	3.75	6.80	.37	4.56	5.40	.14	.28	14.89	.09	5.87
“ East .	117	54.77	33.97	82.02	2.61	4.81	43.6	15.27	12.76	10.00	9.62	.83	1.70	17.40	14.11	5.60	.11	..	1.82	.15	10.63

NOTE.—The returns from the States of Dewas J. B. and Alirajpur have not been received.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the population classified according to Density.

POLITICAL CHARGE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	UNITS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF			
	UNDER 150.		150-300.	
	Area.	Population 000's omitted.	Area.	Population 000's omitted.
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA	51,531	5,997	...	...
Density 116 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
West	26,639	3,089	...	...
Density 116	51.7	51.5	...	...
Indore	9,445	1,133	...	...
Density 121	18.3	18.9	...	...
Bhopal	9,044	972	...	...
Density 107	17.6	16.2	...	...
Malwa	2,704	383	...	...
Density 142	5.2	6.4	...	...
Southern States	5,446	601	...	...
Density 110	10.6	10.0	...	...
East	24,892	2,908	...	...
Density 117	48.3	48.5	...	...
Baghelkhand	14,766	1,638	...	...
Density 111	28.5	27.3	...	...
Bundelkhand	10,186	1,270	...	...
Density 125	19.8	21.2	...	...

NOTE :—The figures below the absolute ones represent the proportion per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1891.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)			Net Variation.		Mean density per square mile.			
	1911- 1921.	1901- 1911.	1891- 1901.	1901- 1921.	1891- 1921.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA	— 2.1	+12.8	...	+10.4	...	116	119	105	...
West	+ 4.2	+16.0	...	+20.9	...	116	111	96	...
Indore	+ 9.7	+16.7	...	+28.0	...	120	109	94	...
Bhopal	— 6.3	+13.4	—27.6	+ 6.3	—23.0	107	115	101	140
Malwa	+ 2.7	+ 6.2	...	+ 9.1	...	142	138	130	...
Southern States	+15.4	+29.0	...	+48.9	...	110	96	74	...
East	— 8.1	+10.0	—11.7	+ 1.1	—10.8	117	127	116	131
Baghelkhand	— 7.6	+14.1	—13.0	+ 5.4	—6.3	111	121	106	122
Bundelkhand	— 8.9	+ 5.2	—10.1	— 4.1	—13.7	125	137	130	145

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Natural population.

Natural Division.	POPULATION IN 1921.				POPULATION IN 1911.				Variation per cent (1911-1921) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA	5,997,023	548,094	485,054	5,933,983	6,129,019	...	...	...	...
West . . .	3,088,617	398,362	207,099	2,897,354	2,963,546	...	...	...	...
East . . .	2,908,406	149,732	277,955	3,036,629	3,165,473	...	...	...	...

NOTE :—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Political Charges and Natural Divisions classified according to Density.

(a) ACTUAL FIGURES.				(b) PROPORTIONAL FIGURES.	
Political Charge and Natural Division.	Decade.	Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of	
		Under 150.	150-300	Under 150.	150-300
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL INDIA	1911-1921	-131,996	...	- 2.1	...
West	"	+125,071	...	+ 4.2	...
Indore	"	+ 99,774	...	+ 9.7	...
Bhopal	"	- 65,278	...	- 6.3	...
Malwa	"	+ 10,254	...	+ 2.7	...
Southern States	"	+ 80,321	...	+15.4	...
East	"	-257,067	...	- 8.1	...
Baghelkhand	"	-133,951	...	- 7.6	...
Bundelkhand	"	-123,116	...	- 8.9	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Average number of persons per house.			Average number of houses per square mile.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL INDIA.	5	4	5	26	26	21
West	5	4	5	26	25	19
Indore	4	4	5	27	26	19
Bhopal	4	4	5	24	26	20
Malwa	4	4	4	33	33	24
Southern States	5	5	5	21	20	14
East	5	5	5	26	26	25
Baghelkhand	5	5	5	24	25	21
Bundelkhand	4	5	5	29	30	24

CHAPTER II.

The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

17. The Imperial Tables III, IV and V and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter deal with towns and villages.

There are no cities in Central India as yet, though Indore is rapidly rising to that status, its population being about 6,000 below the necessary lakh. Bhopal and Ratlam are, as on previous occasions, treated as cities for local reasons.

The definitions of a town, city and village are given below :—

Town includes :—

- (1) Every municipality.
- (2) All civil lines not included within municipal limits.
- (3) Every Cantonment.
- (4) Every other continuous collection of houses, inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent shall, in consultation with the State Census Officer, decide to treat as a town for Census purposes. In States, where there are no municipalities, this definition will have to be extensively applied.

City means :—

- (1) Every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants.
- (2) Any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Administration, or at the request of the State, may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes.

Municipalities are springing up on all sides in the States but beyond the name are not in most cases municipalities as we understand it but a sort of town department mainly, if not wholly, supported by the State.

Village.—Where there has been a recent survey, and the revenue village (or *gaon*) is a well recognised unit with definite boundaries, it is clearly desirable to take this area as the Census village. (The whole *pargana* or *tahsil* being parcelled out into such villages including hamlets, of which a complete list is kept at headquarters; the adoption of this definition obviates all risk of any houses in any portion of the *pargana* or *tahsil* being overlooked).

Where no survey has taken place the area ordinarily recognised for revenue purposes was adhered to for Census purposes, all hamlets being included in the parent village.

The Census village corresponds to the revenue village—hamlets being included within it. Correct village lists, which were difficult to obtain in 1901 and 1911, are now easily obtained, the efforts made in those enumerations and the village lists then published having awakened a sense of the need for such lists.

The ordinary rural village with its well defined boundaries is too well known to require description. In the jungle tracts, villages often cover large areas extending in some cases to miles, owing to the rooted objection some jungle tribes have of living close beside a neighbour.

Villages with a population of under 500, as usual, predominate (19,200), those between 500 and 1,000 (1900) coming next while only 500 have over 1,000 inhabitants. Compared with 1911 the effects of the excision of Gwalior State are noticeable. The villages of 2,000-5,000 have fallen by 47 per cent. and of 1,000-2,000 by 42 per cent.

Of the total population 580 per mille live in villages of under 500 population, 365 in those of 500 to 2,000; then a big fall occurs, only 54 living in villages of 2,000 to 5,000.

The Natural Divisions now employed almost entirely obscure the issue when dealing with villages. Thus the large jungle tracts now included in the Eastern section lower the average village population from 319 in 1911 to 273 and to a lesser extent in the Western section also. If we take a jungle area proper we get—

	Average Population per village.	NUMBER PER MILLE IN VILLAGE OF	
		500-2,000	Under 500
Jhabua	159	70	781
Alirajpur	275	...	670

Cities and Towns.

18. As already remarked there are no cities, strictly speaking, in the Central India Agency, but Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam are so treated for local statistics and are dealt with in the State reports concerned. It may, however, be remarked that Indore has persistently grown. The low figure for 1911 was due to an epidemic of plague during the enumeration and the consequent exodus. This town is increasing in importance every year as an industrial centre and attracts many outsiders, the foreign born numbering 45 per cent. Although no epidemic disturbed the figures on this occasion a very large number of pilgrims proceeding to the great fair at Ujjain were enumerated at Indore. Bhopal has fallen in numbers which can be accounted for by the absence of any industries. These, it is hoped, will now be started and the prosperity of the town rapidly increase.

Ratlam shows an increase of 73 persons per mille, the number of foreigners amounts to 331 per mille due mainly to the large railway population here and train enumeration on the Census night.

As these cities are of no importance except as local centres and are fully dealt with in the State reports it is not necessary to devote more time to them here.

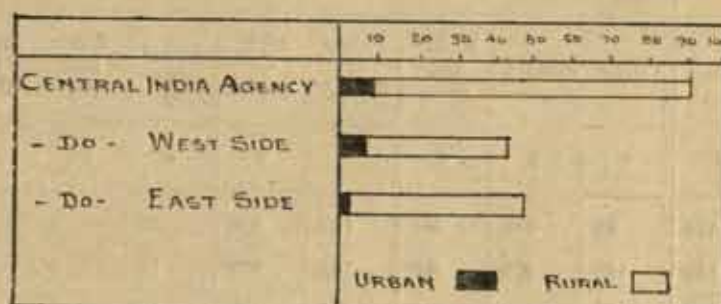
The towns number 51 in all, 28 of those included in the 77 towns of 1911 having passed out with Gwalior State. Ajaigarh, the capital of the State of that name, and Begamgunj in Bhopal have been added to the remaining 49. Indore alone falls in the over 50,000 class, most being in the 5,000-10,000 class. The urban population has risen by 34,000 in the decade or 60 per mille. Of these fifty-one towns 36 comply with the definition while 15 have a population of under 5,000.

Of these last it will be noted nine had a population of over 5,000 in 1891, four in 1901 and two in 1911. Of the towns 23 are State capitals and four are British Civil or Military headquarters. These towns are gradually decaying for various reasons, mal-administration, isolation from roads and railways and the like. For the Provincial Report of 1931 numbers 42, 43 and 46 on Imperial Table IV should be retained as being capitals of States, the other places appearing only in the State reports. Towns which have increased in population since 1911 are 13 in all. Of these in Mhow and Sehore the increase was due to a temporary larger military population. The population of Indore Residency was 11,118 in 1901. In 1911 it was recorded as 9,195, the fall being due to the exodus on account of plague. It has now risen to 12,226, the increase over 1901 being due to increased commercial prosperity.

The Musalman population affects towns most, it would appear, as 430 per mille of that faith reside in them. This is what is to be expected in Central India with its small Musalman population belonging mainly to the civil official and military classes.

The Jains, who are all tradesmen necessarily affect towns, while the Christians are mainly European Civilians and British Officers and men.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY IN THE DIFFERENT NATURAL DIVISIONS.



The agricultural nature of the population is shown by only 92 persons in every 1,000 living in towns, while most of the towns themselves lack really marked urban characteristics.

The Natural Division figures give 130 in every 1,000 on the plateau or Western section and 51 per mille in the Eastern section, as living in towns. The present classification gives rather higher figures for the Western section but a lower figure for the Eastern section than in 1911. The Baghelkhand Political Charge has the lowest figure for urban population claiming 7 of the 51 towns. The Southern States Agency (formerly Bhopawar) has, owing to the rise in the population of its three towns, a higher average of 51 per mille. But in 1911 plague did not prevail in Baghelkhand as it did in the Western section, but the 1911 figures were unfortunately so vitiated at the time of the Census as to make accurate comparison difficult.

If we consider the highest recorded population in the towns we find that there has been since 1881 a fall of 25,000. The figures for 1911, however, are abnormally low, but between 1891 and 1901 a fall took place. It appears to be a fact that it is only industrial development which causes a town population to increase materially, hence the increase in Indore city.

The aggregate population (if we go back to 1901 and omit 1911 as being unreliable) of these 51 towns has fallen by 68,600. Since 1911 a rise of 34,000 has taken place.

In 22 towns the population is the lowest since 1881 and several others almost qualify.

The principal towns showing decay are:—

1. Bhopal	45,000	77,000	(1901)
2. Rewa	20,900	26,200	(1911)
3. Jaora	17,000	23,800	(1901)
4. Datia	15,200	28,300	(1881)
5. Panna	10,100	14,700	(1891)
6. Maharajnagar	9,500	13,190	(1881)
7. Rampura	7,700	11,900	(1891)
8. Maheshwar	6,780	9,599	(1911)
9. Bhanpura	4,450	6,620	(1891)
10. Sehore (Kasba)	3,400	5,200	(1881)
11. Ichhawar	3,280	5,018	(1891)
12. Ashta	2,460	6,280	(1891)
13. Berasia	2,190	5,400	(1891)
14. Nowgong	7,141	11,507	(1901)
15. Tikamgarh	14,096	18,344	(1881)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER PER MILE RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL INDIA	10,801	250	92	908	401	237	262	100	2	54	365	579
West . . .	12,557	230	130	870	498	202	222	78	4	54	314	628
Indore . . .	17,528	268	170	830	648	118	185	49	...	70	340	590
Bhopal . . .	8,303	198	103	897	453	102	204	181	...	32	284	684
Malwa . . .	13,095	235	205	795	383	409	158	50	...	63	324	613
Southern States .	10,271	230	51	949	...	521	479	...	20	55	311	614
East . . .	7,844	273	51	949	141	333	369	157	...	54	415	531
Baghelkhand . .	7,621	246	33	967	394	...	376	230	...	32	373	595
Bundelkhand . .	7,974	319	75	925	...	518	306	116	...	84	473	443

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.						
	Total population.	Hindu.	Muselman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL INDIA.	92	73	430	8	311	728	814
West.	130	108	462	6	384	723	825
Indore . . .	170	138	482	8	437	861	867
Bhopal . . .	103	70	439	5	90	855	883
Malwa . . .	205	162	592	15	570	755	859
Southern States .	51	64	271	5	141	147	496
East.	51	43	332	17	113	769	647
Baghelkhand . .	33	27	255	18	478	691	615
Bundelkhand . .	75	64	396	12	87	775	663

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population.

Class of Town.	Number of towns in each class in 1921.	Proportion to total Urban population per mile.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.			VARIATION PER CENT. IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1891-1921.	
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	(a) In towns as classed in 1891.	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	51	1,000	870	+ 6.6	— 16.6	— 6.1	— 12.1	..
1. 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. 50,000-100,000	1	169	765	— 19.8	— 38.2	+ 6.8	— 9.9	— 39.3
3. 20,000-50,000	4	232	813	+ 36.4	— 17.6	+ 7.6	— 14.4	— 4.9
4. 10,000-20,000	10	237	901	— 6.5	— 16.6	— 11.1	— 20.5	+ 3.9
5. 5,000-10,000	21	262	936	+ 3.4	+ 2.0	— 7.4	— 7.4	— 21.6
6. Under 5,000	15	100	958	— 4.1	+ 3.3	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

City (Local).

City.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of Females to 1,000 Males.	Proportion of Foreign-born per mille.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			
					1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1891-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indore . . .	93,091	10,343	765	459	+ 107.1	— 48.2	+ 4.5	+ 13.4
Bhopal . . .	45,094	6,360	876	187	— 19.8	— 27.2	+ 9.5	+ 35.9
Ratlam . . .	30,133	30,133	874	331	+ 7.3	— 23.0	+ 21.8	+ 1.0

NOTE.—

The area of Indore city	9.00 square miles.
" " Bhopal city	7.09 " "
" " Ratlam city	1.00 " mile.
Foreign-born in Indore city	42,707.
" " Bhopal city	8,439.
" " Ratlam city	9,971.

CHAPTER III.

Migration.

19. We deal here with the figures recorded in Table XI—Birth-place and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter. Comparative figures for 1911 are unfortunately not forthcoming owing to the excision of Gwalior State.

The utility of the birth-place record lies in its shewing how much movement is taking place, and its direction, whence variation in population can often be explained. The proportion of the sexes in the "Natural Population" of an area (that is, those born within it, wherever enumerated) can be ascertained. This is useful as the proportion in the population actually enumerated on the Census night may vary considerably from the proportion thus ascertained.

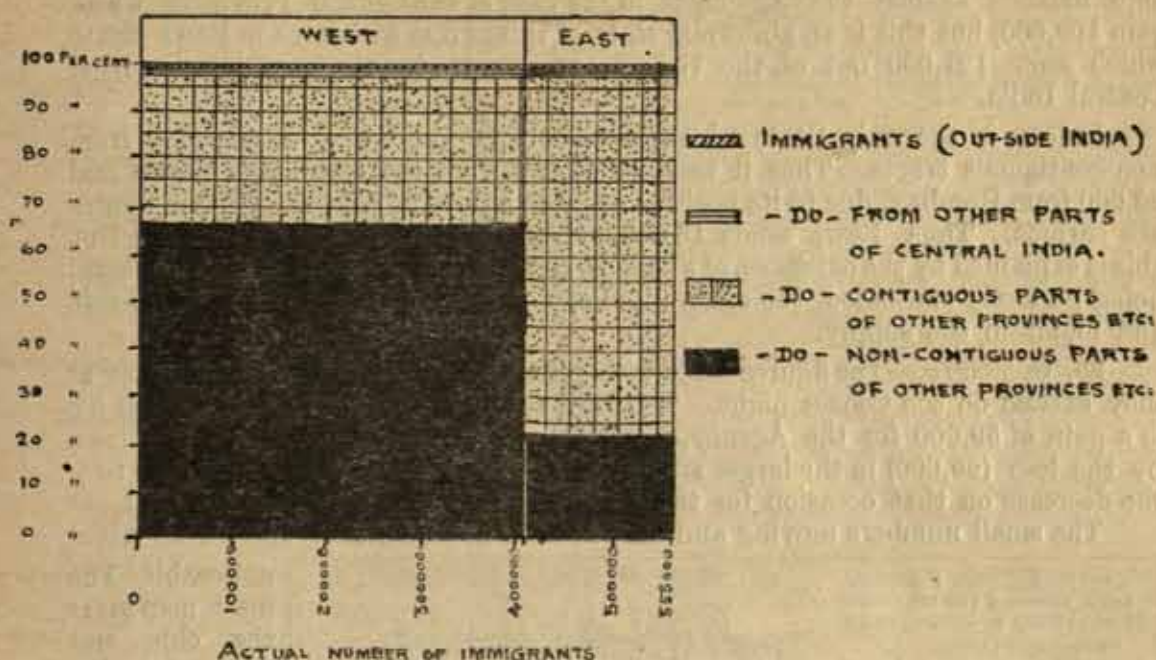
Migration is of five kinds :—

- (i) *Casual*.—Movement between adjacent tracts and villages is ordinarily of this kind. It is chiefly due to the custom of seeking a wife in another village and females preponderate among the migrants. In the Agency this is much the commonest class.
- (ii) *Temporary*.—Caused by pilgrimages, fairs, such as that of Khajraho in Chhatarpur and temporary employment on works. In the former case females are apt to be in excess, but on works men preponderate.
- (iii) *Periodic*.—Due to migration for harvest work at stated seasons. Men ordinarily preponderate in this case. It is not a common form in Central India.
- (iv) *Semi-permanent*.—This form is not common in the Agency. It is caused by men living in one place, where they earn their livelihood, while their families live elsewhere. In former days this was a common form in Maratha States, where the large following of Dakshani officials kept up a close touch with their homes South of the Narbada. Now, however, these families have to a very great extent become localised.
- (v) *Permanent*.—This is caused by overcrowding or attraction to other districts. This is only met with in Central India as the result of the latter cause in places where better administration attracts cultivators from one State to another or bad administration has driven the people away.

20. *Total Migration*.—This is surprisingly small always. Thus out of 5,997,000 persons enumerated in Central India, 5,449,000 or 91 per cent. were born within the limits of the Agency and 4 per cent. in contiguous areas. These people, moreover, were almost certainly not real immigrants in most cases but casual visitors engaged in a marriage or some other social function. The proportion of immigrants in each Natural Division is shown in the following diagram :—

DIAGRAM

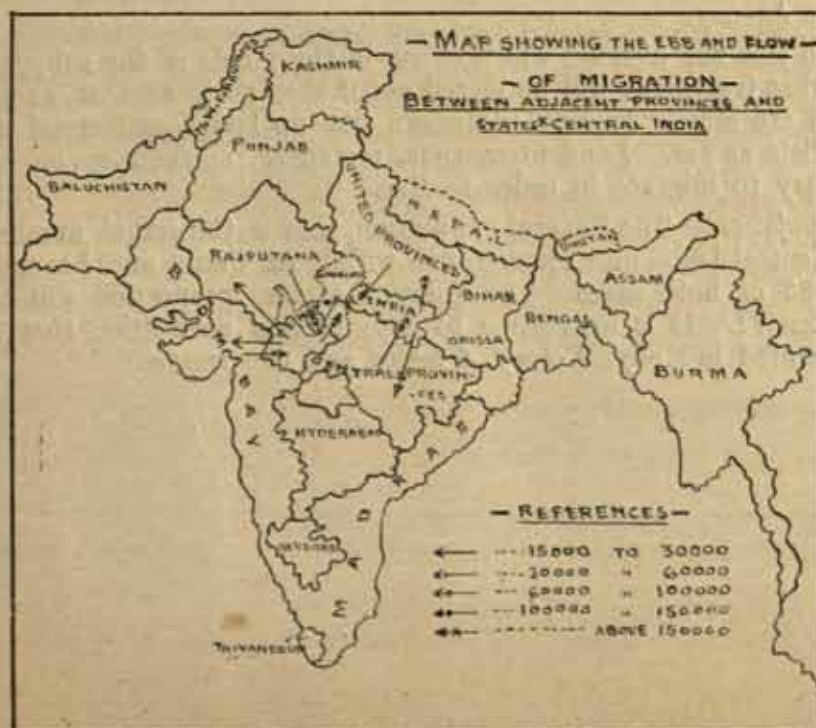
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION.



21. *Main lines of Migration.*—The State Reports deal with these figures, and being the real administrative areas it is those figures which are important. The subject, therefore, need not be dealt with in any detail as regards the Central India Agency.

22. *External Movement.*—To take external movement first. Table XI shows that 545,000 of those enumerated came from outside Central India and of these 530,000 or 97 per cent. came from contiguous States or British Provinces. Gwalior State, formerly in Central India, accounts for 175,000 immigrants or 32 per cent. while the United Provinces account for 136,000 and the Rajputana States for 86,000, Jaipur having the lion's share (19,000), Marwar (16,000) and Mewar (13,000) being next.

23. *Internal Movement.*—Internal movement between the two Natural Divisions (Subsidiary Table III) shows that more persons move from the East to the West than from West to East. Thus of 2,908,000 enumerated in the Eastern section 95 per cent. were born locally while 87 per cent. of the Western section were born and enumerated within its limits. The inclusion of so much of the Hilly area of Rewa State in the Eastern section obscures the fact that considerable movement takes place between the low-lying fertile tracts of this State and the United Provinces.

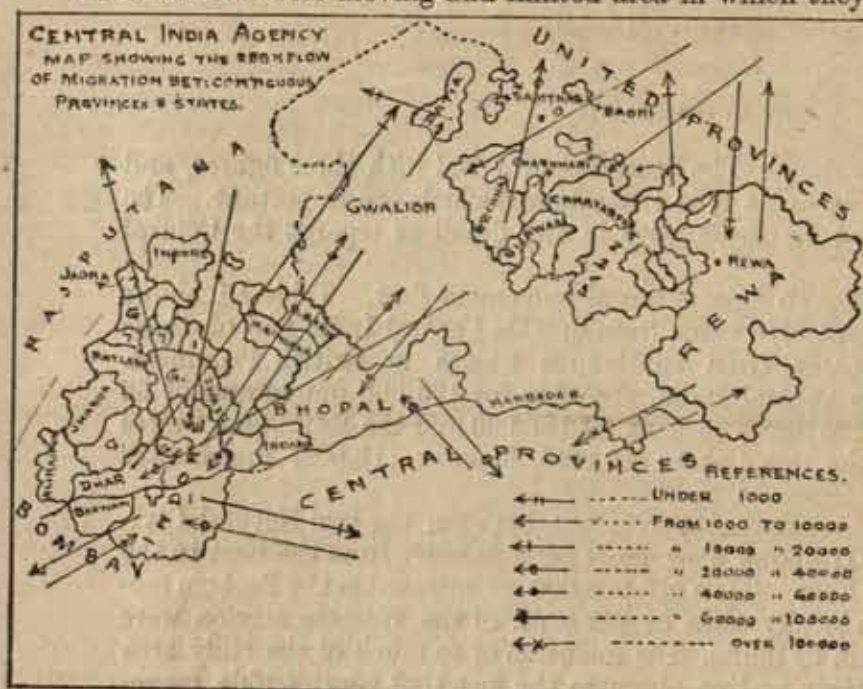


24. *Balance of Movement.*—The balance of the movements to and fro shews (Subsidiary Table IV) that on the whole Central India receives more than she gives. She receives 544,687 and sends away 485,050. The greatest excess of immigrants come from the States of Rajputana (60,000), while the only considerable balance against the Agency is in the case of the Central Provinces which gain 109,000, but this is an abnormal state of things due to famine in Rewa State which sent 121,000 out of the 194,000 emigrants to those provinces from Central India.

Indore is the only State which receives any number of immigrants from non-contiguous tracts. Thus it receives 45,000 from the Rajputana States and 22,000 from Bombay, due to its position as a big industrial centre. Certain figures are curious. Thus Rewa sends 16,000 persons to Assam out of 17,000. But this is explained by the existence of a regular Rewa colony in the tea gardens where, being perfectly contented, the emigrants keep up their connection with the State and maintain the supply.

25. *Summary.*—The figures dealt with refer necessarily only to conditions as they existed on the Census night. The total result of the movements to and fro is a gain of 59,600 for the Agency, practically the same figure as that shown by the loss (65,000) in the larger area in 1911. If we take Gwalior as equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ the decrease on that occasion for the present area would have been 43,000.

The small numbers moving and limited area in which they move is as usual



noticeable. The inset map gives the ebb and flow for the principal States and the contiguous tracts. Finally of every 1,000 persons in Central India 909 were born within its borders and 40 in contiguous tracts. Hence real migration does not take place, such oscillation as there is being due mainly to

the search for wives and the return of a bride to her father's house for her first confinement. Where boundaries are political and not natural movement is freer, as in the East of the Agency.

We may add to this the distrust which exists in the minds of the subjects of one State as to what treatment will be meted out if they go to another, as no two administrations are alike. Except in Indore city no large commercial or industrial centre exists as yet. Land pressure is, moreover, nowhere severe so that it is unnecessary to migrate in order to live.

26. *Natural Population.*—The Natural population, that is, the actual number of persons born in Central India and enumerated within its limits and beyond, amounts to 5,933,983 of both sexes. The question of sex proportion will be referred to in Chapter VI. It is interesting to note in this connection that 7 persons were enumerated in Kenya Colony, 6 males and one female.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration (Actual figures).

Natural Division where enumerated.	BORN IN (000'S OMITTED)																	
	NATURAL DIVISION.			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.			OTHER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.		
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India.	5,449	2,828	2,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	21	149	365	147	158	3	3	..
West	2,686	1,399	1,287	..	..	..	4	2	2	126	57	69	271	137	134	2	2	..
East	2,756	1,426	1,330	..	..	..	3	1	2	114	34	80	34	10	24	1	1	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration (Actual Figures.)

Natural Division of Birth.	ENUMERATED IN (000'S OMITTED).																	
	NATURAL DIVISION.			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.			OTHER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.		
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India.	5,449	2,828	2,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	124	178	183	99	93	..	..	..
West	2,686	1,399	1,287	..	..	..	3	1	2	102	43	59	105	45	60	..	..	..
East	2,756	1,426	1,330	..	..	..	4	2	2	200	81	119	78	45	33	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

Natural Division in which born.										NUMBER ENUMERATED (000'S OMITTED) IN NATURAL DIVISION.	
										West.	East.
1										2	3
West .	1921 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,686	3
	1911 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
East .	1921 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2,756
	1911 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between Central India and other parts of India and elsewhere.

Province or State.	Immigrants to Central India.	Emigrants from Central India.	Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of Immigration over Emigration.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	544,687	485,054	+ 59,633	
British Territory	365,164	346,190	+ 18,974	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	125,100	82,415	+ 52,685	I. Indore 17,406, Rewa 12,876, Oroha 12,809.
Ditto States	824	116	+ 708	I. Indore 439.
Central Provinces and Berar	85,701	176,871	— 91,170	E. Rewa 104,910.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	17,388	— 17,388	E. Rewa 16,287.
Bombay Presidency	39,422	17,347	+ 22,075	I. Indore 21,934.
Ditto States	6,137	1,966	+ 4,171	I. Alirajpur 1,353, Indore 1,161.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,642	1,976	+ 666	
Rajputana States	85,899	25,176	+ 60,723	I. Indore 45,286.
Punjab	5,212	1,038	+ 4,174	I. Indore 3,296.
Ditto States	208	..	+ 208	I. Indore 70, Dhar 55.
North-West-Frontier Province	367	..	+ 367	I. Indore 137, Bhopal 156.
Assam	56	17,581	— 17,525	E. Rewa 16,148.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	708	1,782	— 1,074	E. Rewa 1,688.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	366	— 366	E. Rewa 303.
Bengal	945	943	+ 2	
Ditto States	4	68	— 64	
Madras	498	..	+ 498	I. Indore 322.
Ditto States	25	..	+ 25	I. Indore 17, Ratlam 8
Baluchistan	158	51	+ 107	I. Indore 103.
Ditto States . . . . .	..	..	..
Burma	66	493	— 427	E. Bhopal 109, Panna 63.
Andamans and Nicobars . . . . .	..	54	— 54	
Delhi Province	1,054	559	+ 495	I. Indore 545.
British India Unspecified	138	..	+ 138	I. Rajgarh 125.
Native States	179,282	138,853	+ 40,429	
Gwalior	174,753	137,917	+ 36,836	I. Indore 58,440, Dhar 21,355.
Baroda	1,741	744	+ 997	I. Indore 1,010.
Hyderabad	2,697	124	+ 2,573	I. Indore 2,057.
Mysore	51	51	..	
Kashmir and Jannu	40	11	+ 29	
Travancore . . . . .	..	6	— 6	
Foreign Settlements	241	..	+ 241	
Portuguese Settlement	228	..	+ 228	I. Indore 124, Ratlam 45.
French Settlement	13	..	+ 13	I. Indore 13.
Foreign British Colonies ¹. . . . .	..	11	— 11	
Kenya . . . . .	..	7	— 7	
Ceylon . . . . .	..	4	— 4	

NOTE 1.—"I" stands for Immigrants and "E" for Emigrants.

NOTE 2.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

CHAPTER IV.

Religion.

27. The figures dealt with will be found in Imperial Tables V, VI and XV and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter.

There is little of real interest or significance in the figures dealt with in this Chapter. Hindus predominate to an overwhelming extent, the artificial conditions obtaining in Bhopal and Jaora towns being due to the religion of the Ruler.

The absorption of the so called Animist population into the Hindu fold and the progress of Christianity are the only points requiring remark.

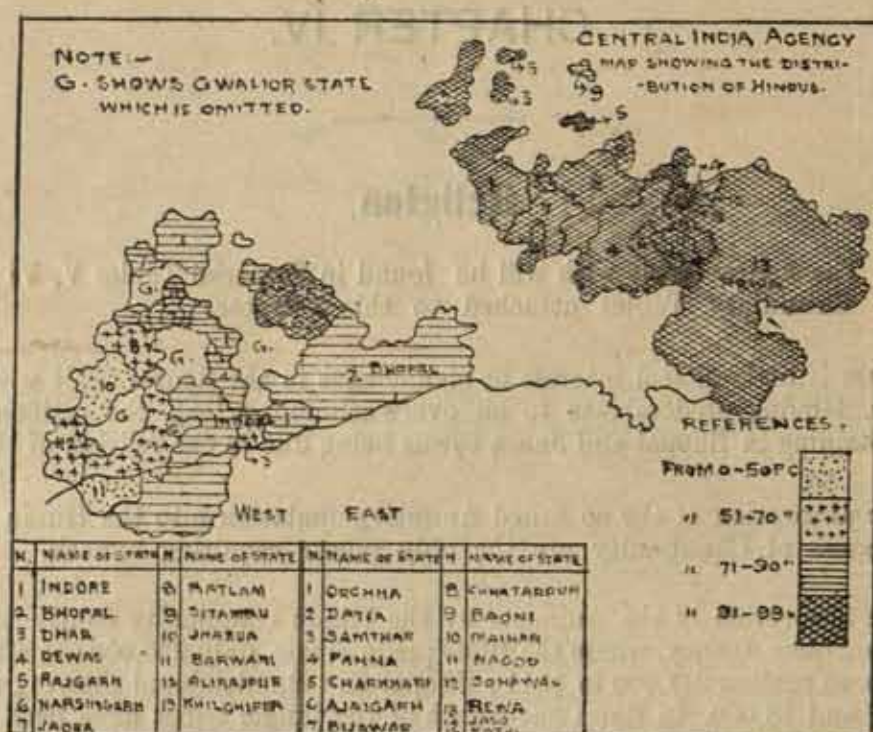
The absorption of the Animists by the Hindu community continues. In the Southern States Agency, where the Bhils predominate, only 235,000 are returned as Animists as against 247,000 in 1911; Bhopal and Bundelkhand showing decreases of 8,000 and 18,000. In Rewa one-eighth of the jungle tribes have been returned as Animists on this occasion while in 1911 they were shown almost wholly as Hindus, only 10 being returned as Animists. The result is that Animists in Baghelkhand are ten times as numerous as in 1911. In Malwa also a rise of about 27 per cent. has occurred. The reason is obvious, the idiosyncrasy of the enumerator. The classification "Animist" has never been satisfactory and it would be much better if it were to disappear altogether. It is never possible to say where the Animist begins and the Hindu ends and there are ample instances of Animistic survivals even in Christian creeds and practices. Any close consideration of these figures would, therefore, be waste of time. The Hindu population with 868 per mille of the total population shows no variation on the 1911 figures; Animists show a fall of 3 per cent. due to idiosyncrasies of enumeration. The Musalman population has fallen just under 1 per cent. due to differences in the constitution of regiments in Cantonments, and Jains 6 per cent. As Jains are mainly town dwellers and the 1911 figures were necessarily too low owing to an exodus of the Marwari community to their houses in Rajputana, the actual fall must be greater than that shown by these figures. Christians show a rise of 18 per cent. with 118 per cent. rise in Malwa where the figures in Ratlam, a Mission centre, are double what they were in 1911 owing to an increase in the establishment there. Smaller rises have occurred elsewhere, but not at all noticeable.

The Natural Divisions show a rise of 6 per cent. among Hindus in the Western section but a fall of nearly 9 per cent. in the Eastern, due mainly to difference in the idiosyncrasies of the Rewa Census Staff in 1911 and 1921. Animists have correspondingly risen in the Eastern section by nearly 50 per cent. Musalmans have fallen by 9 per cent. in the Eastern section. Jains show a fall of 14 per cent. in the Eastern section.

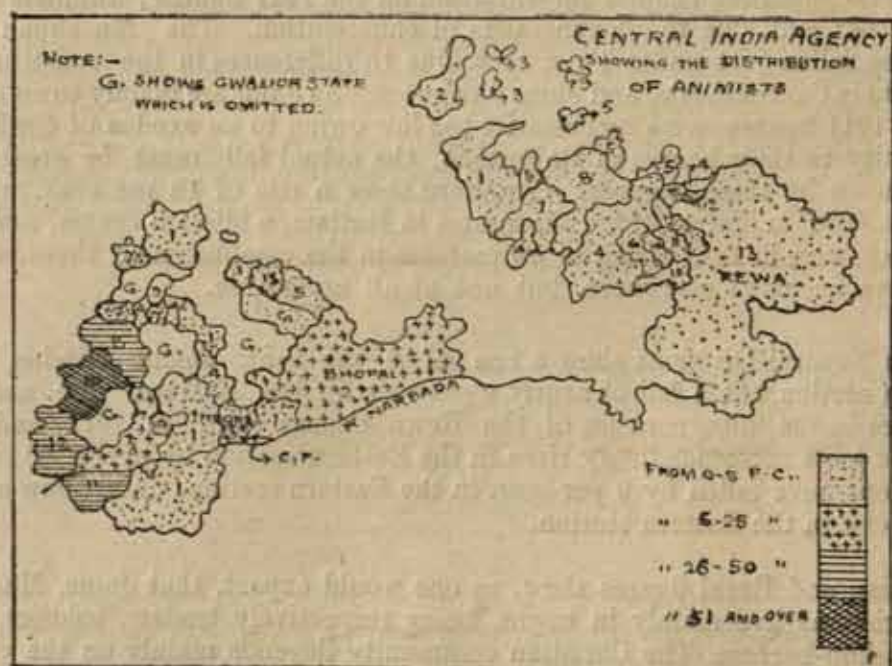
Urban and Rural figures show, as one would expect, that Jains, Musalmans and Christians live mainly in towns, being respectively traders, soldiers, policemen or shop-keepers. The Christian community depends mainly on the garrisons of Cantonments for its numbers and to a less extent on missions. The Christians are mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

28. *Hindus*.—Of the total population 87 per cent. are Hindus, the proportion remaining unchanged since 1911.

In the Natural Divisions the Eastern section shows 95 and the Western section 79 per cent. The proportion in the political charges is practically as it was in 1911. The Map below shows the distribution of the Hindu population in the Agency.



29. *Animists*.—As noted above it would be an advantage if this very indifferent classification was to vanish from the Census reports. The return is too artificial to be useful. The Animist population is met with mainly along the hilly tracts of the Vindhya and Satpuras and their out-liers and predominates in the Southern States Agency (235,500). The following map shows the distribution of the Animists.



30. *Musalman*s.—The Musalman population as usual stands numerically third in the list and only varies by 7 persons in 1,000 from the figures of 1911. The largest number live in the Indore and Bhopal political charges due to predomina-

ance in the towns of Indore and Bhopal which give a home to about 14 per cent. of the total. The distribution of Musalmans is shown by the map below:—



31. *Jains*.—The members of this religion form less than 1 per cent of the total. But owing to the wealth of the community and its position (inspite of co-operative societies) as the creditor community, the Jains wield very great influence. They are met with mainly in the Western section where the population rises to 10 per mille compared with 4 in the Eastern section. As they come chiefly from Marwar this is not surprising. The Malwa political charge contains the largest proportion (24 per mille) though it has fallen since 1911 by 4 per mille and probably by more as the Bania population to which this class belongs is always the first to flee when an epidemic starts as plague did in 1911.

32. *Christians*.—This community is necessarily composed chiefly of the military and civil officers serving in Central India, the staff of the Missions, private individuals and the Anglo-Indian community, largely officials serving on the railways. The total number of Christians has risen by 180 per mille of the population, the actual figure being 9,000 in 1921 to 7,600 in 1911. The largest rise is in Malwa 118 per cent. Bhopal and the Southern States coming next with 29 per cent. Practically all Christians live in towns, only 4 in every 10,000 of the rural population being returned as Christians. There has been a rise of 4 per cent. in the Eastern section and of 20 per cent. in the Western.

Turning to Table XV we get Christian Sects. The Anglican community predominates with Europeans as its principal supporters. The Anglo-Indian community is mainly Roman Catholic, while the Indians, owing to the Canadian-Presbyterian Mission, are chiefly Presbyterians (44 per cent.). Territorially the Presbyterians predominate in the Western section where this Mission works. Dr. King of the Central Provinces Mission, to whom I submitted these figures, writes that the Census figures are below the truth although the exclusion of Gwalior areas, which are included in the Mission returns, makes exact comparison impossible.

Dr. King writes:—

"My calculations are as follows. In September 1921 we had an enrolled membership of Baptized Christians of 4,075. In the previous September there were 3,746. In March—the time of the Census, there were, let us say, 3,900. To this should be added 200 unbaptized children of Christian parents making a total community of 4,100, such as the Census should recognise. Nominal Christians and hangers on are not included. The rolls from which these returns are taken may be considered fairly accurate. As Church levies are made on Congregations in proportion to membership, there is little disposition to pad the rolls. Some may have been out of their stations at the time of the Census but few were likely to have been out of the district. However, let us reduce by 5 per cent. for absentees. This leaves roughly 3,900. From this must be taken those resident in Gwalior, 750 would be a liberal estimate. This finally

leaves us with 3,150 Presbyterians in Central India West according to congregational records.

The Census total is 2,382 for Central India West. The discrepancy is considerable. I do not know how to account for it. I do know that in the Census of ten years ago a similar discrepancy appeared and that investigation showed that many Bhils had been written down "Animists" who should have been listed as "Christians."

I have only one other comment to make. In table XV, Indore is credited with 248 Baptists of whom 21 are males and 227 are females. Of these 11 are Indian males and 161 are Indian females. I suspect there is something wrong here. None of us knows of the existence of such a community."

33. *Missions*.—There are four Missions now working in the Central India Agency, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Roman Catholic Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission Association and American Friends' Mission.

34. *Canadian Presbyterian Mission*.—The Canadian Presbyterian Mission with stations at Indore, opened in 1877, where a College, theological seminary, two high schools, primary schools and a hospital are maintained; at Mhow opened in 1877, with schools; at Nimach opened in 1885, a girls' school and hospital for women, also boys' school, at Ratlam opened in 1886, schools for boys and girls and men's hospital; at Ujjain opened in 1887, men's hospital and school; at Amkhut (Ali-Rajpur State) opened in 1897, medical and school work; at Kharua (Panth Piploda) opened in 1910, schools and dispensary; at Dhar opened in 1895, women's hospital and schools; at Rasalpura (Mhow) opened in 1902 and distinct from Mhow, boys' vocational school; at Jaora and Sitamau opened in 1912; and at Barwani opened in 1919. This is the largest Mission at work in Central India. Its Foreign Staff consists of 89 Missionaries, male and female; and the Indian Staff numbers 274. Its work is carried on in the Western part of Central India Agency including, however, parts of Gwalior State and one station is in South Rajputana. It is difficult, therefore, to make comparisons with previous Census reports. During the years 1911 to 1921 there has been no widespread famine to add to the activities of the Mission, as has happened frequently in the past; and the very striking growth of the Christian Community during these ten years must be accounted for in other ways. No Famine Orphans were received during these years. The Presbyterian Church, which the Mission has been largely instrumental in establishing in Central India, is an Indian Ecclesiastical Organization having its indigenous Administrative Bodies, and this Church has grown rapidly during the decade. There are now 14 organized congregations and of these 4 have their own Indian pastors whom they support. The total Church Membership in the areas above mentioned is 4,075. This is of course somewhat in excess of the Census reports which do not cover the same area as that for which the Indian Presbyterian Church reports.

The Mission works not only among the aboriginal tribes, but among all classes of Indians and the largest increases in the past decade have been among the villages of Malwa.

In Medical work more is done by the women of the Mission than by the men. But in all there are 7 Hospitals with numerous Dispensaries. All classes are ministered to by these institutions. An important industrial work (now closed) was carried on in Rasalpura for boys and in several centres needlework, embroidery and lace-making were carried on for women.

Educationally much work has been carried on. There is a College in Indore, teaching up to the B. A. and occasionally the M. A. degree. Also two High Schools one for boys, and one for girls, and in addition about 40 Primary and Secondary Schools are carried on throughout the Mission. Teacher-training in a small way has been done. A Theological Seminary has been established in Indore. A large amount of literature is sold annually, and an Anglo-vernacular Paper is published.

35. *Roman Catholic Mission*.—The Roman Catholics have stations at Mariapur in Manpur Pargana, Thandla, Jhabua and Barwani.

On the colony of Mariapur, near Khurda-Khurdi, in the Manpur British Pargana, no remark need be added to what was said in 1911. The community is developing along healthy lines and, as all happy peoples, makes no history.

A party of 12 families, however, left in 1914, for Suket, Kotah State, Rajputana, and settled there on the bank of the Au River. Yet the Mariapur Colony in 1921 was 227 strong.

There were, in 1921, 941 Christian Bhils in Thandla and 37 surrounding villages. The increase is due to natural growth and to conversions. There is also a small group of 52 Christian Balais. Schools for boys and girls are kept up, the Bhil girls' school being staffed by Hindustani Sisters called "Prabhudasi." Jhabua had, in 1921, 372 Christian Bhils in more than 20 villages with a few Daogar converts.

A school for girls, opened in 1918 by the Mission Sisters of Ajmer, has been added to the boys' school already in existence.

A dispensary and female hospital is conducted by one of the Sisters, trained at the Medical College, Indore, who passed the L.C.P. & S., Bombay.

The above numbers, which have been supplied by the Mission, do not tally

Figure supplied by the Mission.	Census figure for the areas in which the Mission stations are situated.	Difference.
1,592	534	1,058

with the Census figures which are below them. This is due partly to a number of persons going out for harvest work and partly to the probability of wrong classification of Bhil Christians as Animists.

A small Church has been built recently at Barwani, for the Catholic community residing there which is visited from Indore.

36. Friends' Foreign Mission Association.—The Friends' Foreign Mission Association began to work at Sehore in Central India in 1890, confining its activities within the station limits, and to giving instructions at the State Leper Asylum, the latter on the invitation of the authorities.

During the worst of the Famine of 1900 the Mission had supported some thousands of the subjects of Bhopal and adjoining States on relief works, in digging wells, and with loans of seed and cattle to a large number of cultivators.

These operations increased the influence of the Mission and opened the way to extensive evangelistic tours in Bhopal, as well as in Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh and Khilchipur States. These were at times interfered with owing to frequent visitations of Plague, when the villagers were sometimes suspicious of the motives of the Mission's agents. These fears were, however, gradually dispelled, until, of late years, the people having come to understand the purpose of the visitors have welcomed them, shown much hospitality, and begged them to return.

During these tours an increasing number of religious books has been sold. This has been particularly noticeable at the larger bazars and at the periodical *melas*, where, as often as not the supply has been exceeded by the demand.

Perhaps the chief point to emphasise is the remarkable and ever increasing demand for literature, whether in the towns or the district, during the last decade.

At Sehore there is primary school for boys, and there are two more for girls. Zenana visiting has been carried on regularly both here and at Bhopal, and at both of these places Reading Rooms have been maintained.

The Mission has not made converts on a large scale. It claims that the teaching it has been able to impart has, however, had an uplifting influence which is evident in indirect ways.

During the past ten years the number of its Christian adherents has increased from 64 to 123.

37. American Friends' Mission.—The American Friends' Mission (Quaker) established in Nowgong in 1896, works among all classes in some 800 villages and has a Christian community of 150. Schools are maintained for Christian children with industrial training, and needlework for women and girls. Four schools for Non-Christian children. Two medical dispensaries.

38. Others.—It is not necessary to go into the figures for "Others" in any detail. There are only 2,400 of them forming 3 per mille of the population of whom 2,200 were in the Western section. Bhopal, as in 1911, has most, 13 per 10,000.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion and Locality.	Actual Number in 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.				VARIATION PER CENT., INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).			NET VARIATION.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-21.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu—									
Central India . . .	5,210,120	8,688	8,688	...	...	-2.2	...	...	...
West	2,444,003	7,915	7,747	...	...	+6.5	...	...	...
East	2,765,517	9,509	9,569	...	...	-8.7	...	...	...
Animist—									
Central India . . .	359,469	666	674	...	...	-3.3	...	...	...
West	349,465	1,131	1,281	...	...	-8.0	...	...	...
East	50,004	172	105	...	...	+49.8	...	...	...
Muslim—									
Central India . . .	331,520	553	545	...	...	-7	...	...	...
West	251,874	816	830	...	...	+2.4	...	...	...
East	79,646	274	278	...	...	-9.4	...	...	...
Jain—									
Central India . . .	44,431	74	78	...	...	-6.6	...	...	...
West	32,364	105	113	...	...	-3.3	...	...	...
East	12,067	41	44	...	...	-14.4	...	...	...
Christian—									
Central India . . .	9,052	15	12	...	...	+18.1	...	...	...
West	8,043	26	23	...	...	+20.1	...	...	...
East	1,019	3	3	...	...	+4.5	...	...	...
Others—									
Central India . . .	2,421	4	3	...	...	+20.6	...	...	...
West	2,268	7	6	...	...	+21.8	...	...	...
East	153	1	1	...	...	+4.8	...	...	...

NOTE.—Figures by religion for the Minor States transferred to Gwalior are not available prior to 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Political Charges and Natural Divisions of the Main Religions.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION WHO ARE											
	HINDU.		ANIMIST.		MUSALMAN.		JAIN.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	8,688	8,688	666	674	553	545	74	78	15	12	4	3
West	7,915	7,747	1,131	1,281	816	830	105	113	26	23	7	6
Indore	8,791	8,609	241	443	804	781	105	109	46	47	13	11
Bhopal	8,471	8,412	522	567	944	954	55	60	4	3	4	4
Malwa	7,687	7,829	939	756	1,098	1,120	244	279	27	13	5	3
Southern States	5,508	4,655	3,920	4,742	449	471	95	108	23	21	4	3
East	9,509	9,569	172	105	274	278	41	44	3	3	1	1
Baghelkhand	9,528	9,744	239	22	227	229	5	4	1	1	...	...
Bundelkhand	9,484	9,346	86	212	334	340	89	96	6	6	1	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Christians. Number and Variation.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN		VARIATION PER CENT.
	1921.	1911.	
1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA	9,062	7,673	+18.1
West	8,043	6,698	+20.1
Indore	5,204	4,828	+7.8
Bhopal	427	331	+29.0
Malwa	1,027	471	+118.0
Southern States	1,385	1,068	+29.7
East	1,019	975	+4.6
Baghelkhand	204	163	+25.2
Bundelkhand	815	812	+0.4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Ani-mist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Ani-mist.	Jain.	Chris-tian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	6,949	2,590	54	251	120	36	8,804	347	728	56	4	1
West	6,548	2,896	54	310	145	47	8,119	504	1,293	74	8	2
East	8,029	1,764	57	91	52	7	9,589	193	178	39	1	...

CHAPTER V.

Age.

39. These three Chapters V—Age, VI—Sex, and VII—Civil Condition are intimately connected and really comprise three parts of a single subject, while Chapters VIII—Literacy and X—Infirmities are also closely concerned. Here, as in other Chapters, it is unfortunately impossible to deal with comparative figures owing to the excision of Gwalior and the absence of vital statistics and hence Subsidiary Tables VI to X have to be omitted.

Age statistics are in European Countries of great value but in India where the majority of the community have but the vaguest idea of their age and persistently give round numbers such figures are of little real value, while in Central India with its numerous small States and the consequent lack of vital statistics, the discussion of age figures becomes severely restricted.

40. *Returns.*—The enumerator was told to enter “the number of years which each person had completed on the 18th March: “the word infant is to be recorded for children of under one complete year.” Precise as the rule appears to be it is singularly ineffectual in its results. Errors are very considerable and they are mainly due to ignorance and the invariable use of the current year, a man of 29 calling himself 30, and far less to deliberate misstatement than is the case in Europe. Children are not weaned even up to two years of age and the term *bachha* is consequently used in replying to the enumerator who thereupon enters “infant.”

Turning to Subsidiary Table I and the inserted diagram we find that lumping takes place at 2 and 3, 5, 7 and 8, 10 and 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40,

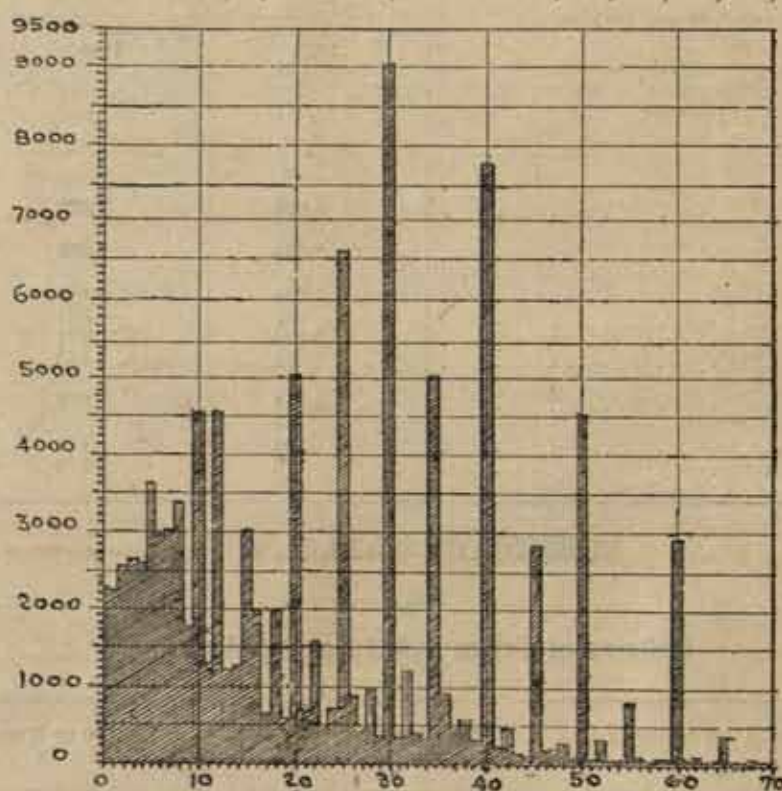


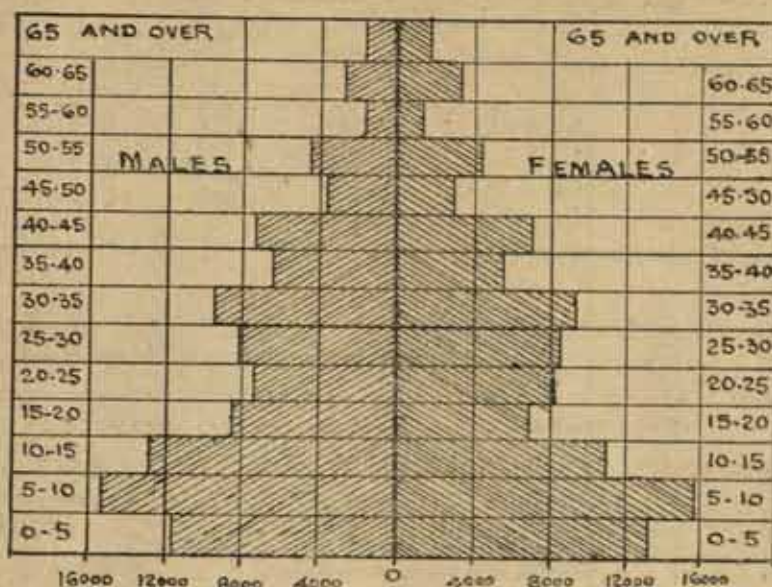
Diagram showing the actual number of Males returned at each age per 100,000.

45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 and 90. On the other hand certain ages are most unpopular as 17, 19, 23, 39, 44, 69, and so on.

The prevalence of stock phrases is largely responsible, such as, “*do tin baras ka*,” “*sat nth baras ka*,” “*das bara baras ka*,” of a child, while at, later years,

the fives and tens generally predominate. The inset diagram gives the

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE PERIODS OF
100000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX.



distribution of age periods for both Sexes in 100,000 persons. These figures have not been "smoothed."

European statistics show that the number of persons aged 15—50 is invariably about half the total population—the greatest variation taking place in the groups 0—15 and 50 and over. The total number in Central India between 15—50 is 2,981,883, very nearly half 5,997,000, the total population of this area. From the variation in these lesser groups, it is possible to deduce the vitality of the community; as, if the population is growing, the number in the 0—15 group will be larger than in 15 and over but if stationary there will be little difference.

The inset gives figures for Central India and the principal States.

The proportion of children is an indication of progress, and that of old persons of longevity. But it would be a mistake to lay stress on these figures, while no vital statistics can be obtained to check them by, since European conditions as to age and mortality are not strictly applicable in India.

Province and Principal States.	Number of persons per mille aged.		
	0—15	15—50	50 and over
Central India . . .	400	497	103
Indore . . .	385	508	107
Bhopal . . .	384	505	111
Bewa . . .	412	491	97

41. *Age, Religion and Caste.*—In Subsidiary Tables III and IV the age distribution by main religions and castes will be found for Central India and its Natural Divisions.

At early periods 0—5 and 5—10 Animists stand first, which is due to marriage after puberty on the part of the girls with men of their own age, while widows remarry freely. Hindus, Muslims, Jains and Christians follow in that order. At 70 and over Christians and Animists come last. In the case of Animists, this is due to the hard lives they live in unhealthy surroundings, with an uncertain and but indifferently nutritious food supply. The fall in the case of Christians is due to the fact that most of the Central India Christian population is composed of the official element, as the rapid fall at 55, the age of retirement, shows.

Religion.	Per 10,000 (males).		
	0—5	5—10	70 and over.
Central India . . .	1,165	1,539	102
Hindu . . .	1,143	1,530	102
Musalman . . .	1,105	1,321	147
Animist . . .	1,521	1,920	73
Jain . . .	987	1,092	125
Christian . . .	1,026	1,036	35

Turning to the Castes, only male figures being considered, as before, Brahmans and Rajputs shew little difference at 40 and over (Subsidiary Table IV) while Marathas stand higher than either of the former. The jungle tribes Bhil (163), Kol (213), give much lower figures which agree with the statistics by religion. It is unnecessary to consider these in greater detail.

42. *Fecundity*.—Comparison with previous Census figures is not possible. These figures show that Animists are the most prolific, Hindus following, while Jains are the least so.

Religion.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindu	2,673	2,864
Musalman	2,426	2,774
Animist	3,440	3,596
Jain	2,078	2,333

Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.
East	2,753	2,628	3,102	2,350
West	2,782	2,582	3,576	2,144

43. *Mean age*.—The mean age works out to 24.27 for males and 24.39 for females and is highest for males in the Western section but for females in the Eastern. Animists have the lowest figures for mean age. This "mean age" is simply the mean age for those persons living on the Census night and has no reference to the duration or expectation of life. The birth rate and death rate necessarily affect this figure but we have not the vital statistics with which to reconcile it.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by annual periods.

Age.	HINDU RELIGION.		Age.	HINDU RELIGION.		Age.	HINDU RELIGION.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	2,270	2,262	36	875	443	72	14	25
1	2,203	2,356	37	460	122	73	1	4
2	2,535	2,675	38	531	230	74	8	1
3	2,628	3,031	39	253	241	75	140	153
4	2,585	2,765	40	7,709	7,273	76	8	2
5	3,595	3,493	41	128	180	77	2	3
6	2,967	2,856	42	402	327	78	2	5
7	3,035	3,248	43	80	193	79	5	0
8	3,375	3,157	44	73	106	80	235	261
9	1,771	2,056	45	2,797	2,132	81	3	0
10	4,510	3,666	46	141	134	82	7	8
11	1,240	1,642	47	142	86	83	1	1
12	4,535	3,197	48	196	106	84	11	6
13	1,171	1,080	49	73	97	85	22	27
14	1,282	1,009	50	4,513	4,334	86	6	2
15	3,063	2,725	51	69	100	87	0	26
16	1,968	1,965	52	263	161	88	2	2
17	627	543	53	40	180	89	3	5
18	2,013	1,677	54	54	90	90	58	49
19	560	341	55	865	603	91	0	27
20	5,033	6,090	56	65	53	92	0	2
21	741	565	57	29	30	93	0	1
22	1,570	1,338	58	43	22	94	0	25
23	442	354	59	16	32	95	10	7
24	723	470	60	2,848	3,110	96	4	4
25	6,603	6,609	61	61	201	97	0	0
26	861	706	62	75	49	98	0	2
27	538	440	63	20	25	99	2	0
28	987	779	64	35	29	100	6	16
29	316	209	65	334	279	102	1	0
30	9,045	8,769	66	14	40	105	2	2
31	292	305	67	20	26	110	1	0
32	1,135	831	68	22	15	125	1	0
33	312	212	69	7	10			
34	275	230	70	452	422			
35	5,302	4,477	71	12	22	TOTAL .	106,438	100,294

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Central India and each Natural Division.

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	227	229	244	260	209	197
1—2	174	194	202	231	141	155
2—3	219	260	236	278	200	241
3—4	269	332	263	331	275	333
4—5	276	311	275	314	277	307
Total 0—5	1,165	1,326	1,220	1,414	1,102	1,233
5—10	1,539	1,580	1,504	1,564	1,577	1,597
10—15	1,294	1,100	1,211	1,044	1,383	1,158
15—20	846	707	737	674	963	740
20—25	738	809	743	842	733	775
25—30	806	860	828	868	783	853
30—35	941	952	983	957	897	946
35—40	626	581	639	555	613	609
40—45	725	713	746	727	702	699
45—50	344	293	354	272	333	308
50—55	435	450	456	459	412	449
55—60	127	122	124	107	132	137
60—65	258	326	278	324	236	328
65—70	54	56	60	56	47	56
70 and over	102	125	117	137	87	112
Mean Age	24.27	24.39	24.71	24.28	23.80	24.53

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS.						
0—1	227	229	244	260	209	197
1—2	174	194	202	231	141	155
2—3	219	260	236	278	200	241
3—4	269	332	263	331	275	333
4—5	276	311	275	314	277	307
Total 0—5	1,165	1,326	1,220	1,414	1,102	1,233
5—10	1,539	1,580	1,504	1,564	1,577	1,597
10—15	1,294	1,100	1,211	1,044	1,383	1,158
15—20	846	707	737	674	963	740
20—25	738	809	743	842	733	775
25—30	806	860	828	868	783	853
30—35	941	952	983	957	897	946
35—40	626	581	639	555	613	609
40—45	725	713	746	727	702	699
45—50	344	293	354	272	333	308
50—55	435	450	456	459	412	449
55—60	127	122	124	107	132	137
60—65	258	326	278	324	236	328
65—70	54	56	60	56	47	56
70 and over	102	125	117	137	87	112
Mean Age	24.27	24.39	24.71	24.28	23.80	24.53

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd).

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU.						
0-1	225	226	244	260	208	196
1-2	169	188	200	224	141	155
2-3	214	254	230	268	200	241
3-4	264	325	253	315	274	332
4-5	271	304	264	303	278	306
Total 0-5	1,143	1,297	1,191	1,370	1,101	1,230
5-10	1,530	1,567	1,473	1,534	1,581	1,535
10-15	1,307	1,110	1,219	1,050	1,387	1,161
15-20	858	715	744	684	966	741
20-25	737	807	744	844	732	775
25-30	808	857	836	860	783	854
30-35	941	953	988	961	898	947
35-40	630	587	648	562	613	608
40-45	728	718	753	749	698	699
45-50	344	299	359	288	332	308
50-55	434	455	460	462	410	449
55-60	128	125	125	110	132	137
60-65	257	329	281	328	235	329
65-70	53	57	60	59	46	56
70 and over	102	124	119	139	86	111
Mean Age	24-30	24-53	24-91	24-54	23-76	24-52
MUSALMAN.						
0-1	242	256	244	266	237	224
1-2	180	208	188	220	156	169
2-3	224	265	233	275	197	234
3-4	223	312	210	310	262	320
4-5	236	279	233	276	246	291
Total 0-5	1,105	1,320	1,108	1,346	1,098	1,238
5-10	1,321	1,455	1,292	1,437	1,419	1,511
10-15	1,193	1,043	1,163	1,040	1,279	1,055
15-20	780	689	752	677	870	723
20-25	845	887	858	901	804	833
25-30	862	893	879	911	805	835
30-35	944	971	962	964	897	991
35-40	640	543	645	524	624	605
40-45	742	738	743	752	738	710
45-50	382	275	383	266	376	302
50-55	501	488	502	490	498	481
55-60	148	116	148	108	148	140
60-65	317	353	328	352	279	356
65-70	73	54	79	51	52	64
70 and over	147	175	158	181	113	156
Mean Age	25-85	25-09	26-10	25-03	24-80	25-27

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd.)

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANIMIST.						
0—1	249	248	250	253	245	214
1—2	230	249	249	260	97	131
2—3	279	340	288	353	212	248
3—4	277	454	382	461	340	405
4—5	386	417	398	423	300	373
Total 0—5	1,521	1,708	1,567	1,756	1,194	1,371
5—10	1,920	1,889	1,948	1,885	1,725	1,912
10—15	1,232	1,035	1,211	1,014	1,379	1,183
15—20	694	611	655	592	969	714
20—25	599	760	598	769	612	696
25—30	709	868	719	878	639	797
30—35	952	932	968	930	845	942
35—40	561	524	559	511	578	619
40—45	728	626	710	626	851	663
45—50	284	226	287	219	263	272
50—55	387	347	384	346	409	355
55—60	86	80	76	78	157	94
60—65	220	269	216	271	245	255
65—70	34	37	33	36	40	50
70 and over	73	88	69	89	94	77
Mean Age	22-17	21-89	21-99	21-78	23-45	22-66
JAIN.						
0—1	206	227	208	237	203	203
1—2	164	189	168	189	154	188
2—3	197	227	190	229	211	222
3—4	223	246	220	254	234	276
4—5	197	227	180	220	242	242
Total 0—5	987	1,116	966	1,109	1,044	1,131
5—10	1,092	1,218	1,044	1,180	1,222	1,305
10—15	1,175	959	1,164	956	1,203	968
15—20	844	771	837	786	865	735
20—25	850	869	854	903	840	781
25—30	903	828	909	812	886	867
30—35	891	923	900	938	868	884
35—40	692	631	708	627	649	657
40—45	739	786	751	791	708	777
45—50	464	383	461	384	474	381
50—55	554	602	581	605	479	594
55—60	222	186	220	180	229	202
60—65	330	415	331	400	326	445
65—70	132	143	145	164	94	88
70 and over	125	170	129	165	113	183
Mean Age	27-29	27-52	27-63	27-60	26-36	27-33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(concl'd.)

Age.	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHRISTIAN.						
0-1	212	321	221	333	155	195
1-2	204	324	216	320	112	358
2-3	177	321	179	327	169	260
3-4	203	345	207	353	197	260
4-5	228	321	241	327	140	260
Total 0-5	1,026	1,632	1,064	1,660	773	1,333
5-10	1,036	1,665	1,058	1,677	885	1,533
10-15	736	1,096	765	1,095	520	1,109
15-20	1,074	597	1,169	608	421	521
20-25	2,206	1,153	2,145	1,180	2,625	880
25-30	1,066	1,694	971	1,736	1,728	1,303
30-35	1,051	740	1,029	709	1,208	1,042
35-40	826	446	788	402	1,082	880
40-45	372	365	375	323	351	782
45-50	230	193	237	199	183	130
50-55	172	175	178	173	126	195
55-60	63	68	68	65	28	98
60-65	67	116	76	114	..	130
65-70	40	24	42	23	28	32
70 and over	35	36	35	36	42	32
Mean Age	23-12	20-33	22-92	20-68	24-56	22-83
OTHERS.						
0-1	193	242	185	235	396	364
1-2	133	158	128	166	204	..
2-3	141	262	104	264	612	182
3-4	104	299	112	303	..	182
4-5	119	299	120	294	102	364
Total 0-5	690	1,260	649	1,262	1,224	1,092
5-10	1,125	1,189	1,116	1,194	1,225	1,091
10-15	915	1,003	875	978	1,429	1,454
15-20	804	910	851	880	204	1,454
20-25	1,019	946	1,035	969	816	727
25-30	908	975	907	969	919	1,091
30-35	1,034	975	1,051	969	816	1,091
35-40	834	671	843	685	714	545
40-45	811	650	803	646	919	727
45-50	491	362	514	372	204	182
50-55	506	390	490	391	714	182
55-60	305	186	321	196	102	..
60-65	342	214	321	205	612	364
65-70	97	93	96	98	102	..
70 and over	119	176	128	186	..	..
Mean Age	28-69	25-48	28-84	25-53	26-79	22-68

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Age Distribution of 1,000 of each Sex in certain Castes.

CASTE.	MALES No. PER MILLE AGED.					FEMALES No. PER MILLE AGED.				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Brahman</i>	104	188	83	417	208	110	181	74	394	241
<i>Shrigaud</i>	108	140	125	409	218	119	159	110	425	187
<i>Shrimali</i>	138	131	87	394	250	127	160	93	395	225
<i>Sarwaria</i>	107	199	84	418	192	111	187	74	397	231
<i>Sanadhya</i>	97	166	75	418	244	102	103	75	385	275
<i>Jijhotia</i>	91	164	77	411	257	105	161	69	382	283
<i>Bhagor</i>	90	172	67	433	238	112	174	62	386	266
<i>Rajput</i>	109	168	97	385	241	123	163	84	354	246
<i>Chanhan</i>	107	199	107	365	222	109	159	103	391	238
<i>Tonwar</i>	124	170	108	389	209	169	163	80	363	220
<i>Ponwar</i>	121	181	104	392	202	148	183	91	392	186
<i>Kachhwaha</i>	98	186	84	420	212	112	145	91	395	267
<i>Rathor</i>	106	182	104	380	228	119	187	105	374	215
<i>Gahlot</i>	223	57	45	240	435	217	75	48	228	452
<i>Bhadauria</i>	66	110	123	404	297	94	162	69	438	237
<i>Bundela</i>	95	174	91	419	221	116	190	69	385	240
<i>Baghela</i>	89	188	112	414	197	106	167	70	411	246
<i>Maratha</i>	88	88	90	397	337	88	165	68	305	374
<i>Ajna</i>	95	146	126	497	136	155	167	129	362	187
<i>Bhat</i>	97	153	91	458	201	132	162	103	374	229
<i>Gujar</i>	63	123	95	399	290	135	163	92	369	241
<i>Dhangar</i>	101	153	66	398	282	155	144	130	281	290
<i>Sondhia</i>	72	122	60	452	294	94	143	115	419	229
<i>Bania</i>	95	165	107	399	234	115	164	97	398	226
<i>Agarwal</i>	100	156	109	392	243	127	172	83	386	232
<i>Maheeri</i>	72	124	115	389	300	87	109	102	487	215
<i>Oswal</i>	64	160	121	402	253	103	170	116	387	224
<i>Porwal</i>	105	141	178	350	226	123	153	199	316	209
<i>Gahohi</i>	102	171	74	429	224	104	179	56	396	265
<i>Khangar</i>	112	189	76	410	213	118	182	62	399	239
<i>Kachera</i>	102	190	116	394	198	114	156	101	442	187
<i>Bhilala</i>	71	124	71	465	269	156	279	31	371	169
<i>Saharia</i>	164	104	79	329	224	140	207	55	421	177
<i>Bhil</i>	165	252	72	348	163	187	237	58	367	151
<i>Gond</i>	130	177	95	364	234	114	206	81	390	209
<i>Kol</i>	100	243	105	339	213	123	249	93	356	179
<i>Musalman</i>	103	170	77	412	238	119	182	69	415	215
<i>Shaikh</i>	102	168	76	414	240	116	186	61	414	220
<i>Sayyad</i>	95	151	89	420	245	134	194	59	398	215
<i>Pathan</i>	106	175	76	408	235	121	176	76	418	209

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes ;
also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

CASTE.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40		Number of Married Females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married fe- males aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Brahman</i>	72	200	50	61	30
Shrigaud	63	210	53	44	26
Shrimali	54	282	63	57	27
Sarwaria	77	199	50	59	30
Sanadhya	66	197	59	71	28
Jijhotia	65	200	63	74	28
Bhagor	68	212	57	69	27
<i>Rajput</i>	79	214	63	77	27
Chauhan	76	226	61	61	27
Touwar	83	304	54	60	23
Ponwar	81	256	52	48	23
Kachhwaha	66	183	50	65	31
Rathor	79	225	68	57	27
Gahlot	91	210	86	86	27
Bhadauria	50	136	56	54	36
Bundela	71	210	53	62	29
Baghela	67	166	48	60	32
Maratha	60	243	85	77	19
Ajna	65	213	27	51	27
Bhat	66	200	44	61	29
Gujar	66	216	73	65	25
Dhangar	73	346	71	80	15
Sondhia	81	144	53	52	31
<i>Bania</i>	68	201	47	64	28
Agarwal	70	216	50	46	23
Maheari	47	185	78	44	24
Oswal	70	248	63	58	26
Porwal	78	215	65	66	26
Gahohi	67	199	52	67	22
Khangar	74	192	48	35	32
Kachera	68	178	51	42	34
Bhilala	101	312	53	62	22
Saharia	69	193	43	52	33
Bhil	71	231	62	64	22
Gond	92	223	59	52	30
Kol	94	225	56	56	30
<i>Musalman</i>	70	176	57	53	34
Shaikh	69	172	62	50	35
Sayyad	70	190	60	54	33
Pathan	70	173	58	51	32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, and also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15—40		No. of Married Females Aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India	71	176	10	13	33
West	73	180	12	13	33
East	70	172	9	13	32

NOTE.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females.

Religion and Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER HUNDRED AGED 15—40.		NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER HUNDRED FEMALES OF ALL AGES.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	1921.		1921.
	1921.	1921.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL INDIA.					
All Religions	71	176	10	13	33
Hindu	70	174	10	13	33
Musalman	64	161	13	15	34
Animist	98	224	9	11	31
West—					
All Religions	73	180	12	13	33
Hindu	70	171	12	13	34
Musalman	64	160	14	15	34
Animist	100	226	9	11	32
East—					
All Religions	70	172	9	13	32
Hindu	70	176	9	13	32
Musalman	66	162	11	14	33
Animist	84	206	10	10	30

NOTE.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

CHAPTER VI.

Sex.

44. The Tables dealt with are VII and the Subsidiary Tables at the end.

The record of sex is important but as in other cases, comparison with previous enumerations, is impossible as the figures cannot be adjusted. As usual in India, males are in excess; 3,000,000 males to 2,900,000 females or 954 females to every 1,000 males. These figures do not include persons born in Central India who were absent on the Census night. If we take the natural population, that is those born in Central India, wherever enumerated, excluding those living in Central India

at the time but born elsewhere, we get a proportion of 951 females to 1,000 males. The proportion being larger when immigrants are deducted showing that females preponderate among outsiders.

45. *Sex and Locality.*—The Agency as a whole thus gives us 954 females to 1,000 males, the Western section showing 935 and the Eastern 975.

If we take smaller areas as in the inset we get a lower ratio except where

Animists are met with in large numbers, as in Rewa and Dhar.

Locality.	SEX AND MIGRATION. FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Actual Population.	Natural Population.
Central India	954	951
Indore	917	955
Bhopal	934	952
Rewa	1,007	993
Orchha	932	968
Dhar	986	931



46. *Rural and Urban.*—The sex proportions for town and country shew that

Religion.	SEX PROPORTION FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR MAIN RELIGIONS. FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
All religions	870	963
Hindu	864	962
Musalman	905	918
Animist	873	1,003
Jain	900	919

there are more females in the rural area. Even the town dwellers, Musalman and Jain, show this. The urban proportion of males and females in Western Central India is lower than in the Eastern Section where towns are fewer.

Locality.	SEX PROPORTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS AND CERTAIN STATES. FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
Central India	870	963
" " West . . .	850	948
" " East . . .	928	978
Indore State	793	944
" City	765	..
Bhopal State	861	942
Rewa State	888	1,011

47. *Sex and Religion.*—Animists as usual show the highest rate 1,002 females to 1,000 males, Hindus giving 954, Musalmans 913, Jains 913, Christians 591 and Others 801. Turning to the Natural Divisions the Eastern area shows a higher figure for Hindus (975) than the Western, due no doubt to a greater proportion of Hindus returned among jungle tribes; Musalmans and Jains also show a higher proportion while Christians and Others have a lower figure. Animists are practically the same in both Natural Divisions. There are more facilities for trade and service in the West than in the East. In the East the people go away to seek employment leaving families behind, but the West attracts people from outside. This reduces the proportion of females in the West and increases it in

the East. Jains and Mohammadans are respectively traders and servants mostly. The strength of Government and Imperial Service Troops in the West and the East is respectively 5,249 and 474.

Locality.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
States containing jungle areas—	
Indore (Nemawar District)	955
(Nimar District) . . .	953
Rewa	1,007
Dhar	986
Panna	957
Ajaigarh	954
Jhabua	981
Nagod	1,025
Maihar	1,037
Barwani	990
Alirajpur	954
Remaining States	887—948

An excess of females is an invariable sign of the prevalence of jungle tribes as may be seen in the inset, in the Rewa, Nagod, Maihar and Barwani States which contain jungle tribes in large numbers.

Among Jains only, are girls in excess,

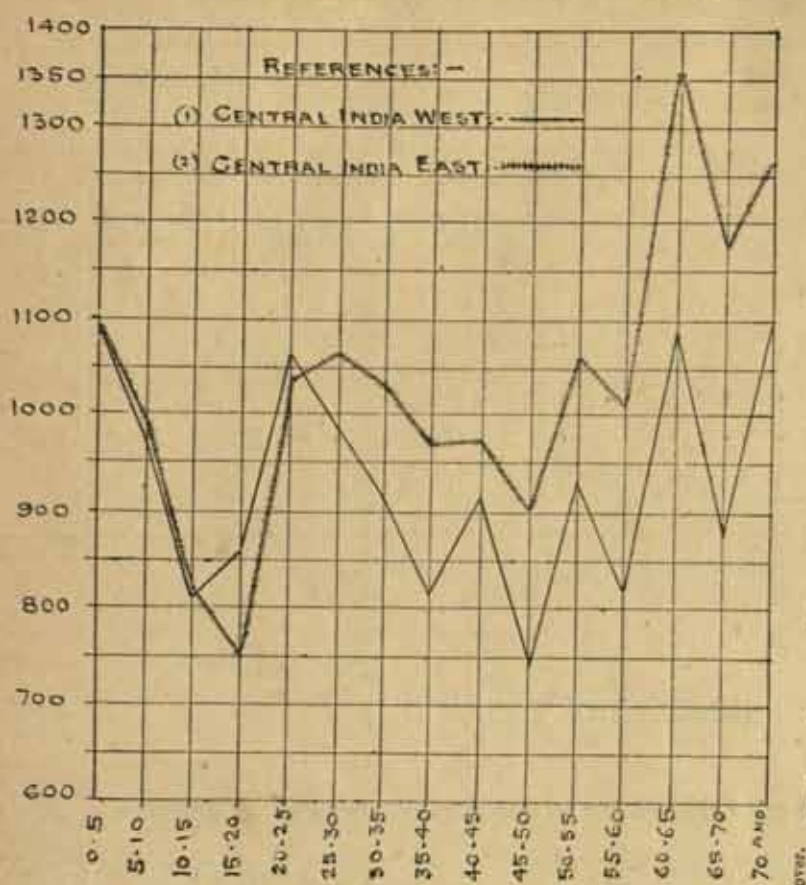
Locality.	Number of females aged 0—5 to 1,000 males of the same age.
Central India	1,086
" " West . . .	1,083
" " East . . .	1,091
States in Hilly areas, { Jhabua	1,083
{ Barwani	1,110
{ Alirajpur	1,093

48. *Sex and Age.*—The absence of vital statistics, makes it impossible to employ any check. In Europe as is well known, male births are in excess but the greater delicacy of male infants adjusts the balance. In India generally male births are in excess and no doubt are so also in Central India. If we examine the returns as we find them, we get at 0-1, 960 girls to 1,000 boys whereas girls are in excess at subsequent ages, up to 5—10 when there is sudden fall. The Natural Division figures show less difference than when the hilly portion was kept separate.

49. *Proportion of Sexes.*—The returns give 954 females to 1,000 males. The excess of males seems to be a fact due mainly to the neglect of girls between 10—15 years of age, early child-birth and insanitary mid-wifery, while hard work from an early age results in premature ageing. Conceal-

ment and mis-statement of ages no doubt exaggerate this, but the excess of males is undoubtedly a fact.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES
TO 1000 MALES AT EACH AGE PERIOD.



50. *Sex and Caste.*—Not much reliance can be put on these figures. Of the main groups so far as these selected castes are concerned the highest rate of females to males is in the Brahman class, 974 females to 1,000 males, Rajput 929 following. Among individual castes Baghel Rajputs come first (1,084), Kols (1,057), Sarwaria Brahmans (1,013) and Dhangars (1,006) following. Jijhotia Brahmans (826) come last.

It would be fallacious to theorize on these returns which show so many obvious errors.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportions of the Sexes by Natural Divisions.

Natural Division.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.			
	1921.		1911	
	Actual popula- tion.	Natural po- pulation.	Actual popula- tion.	Natural po- pulation.
1	2	3	4	5
Central India	954	951	...	...
West	935	945	..	..
East	975	956	..	..

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by Religion.

Age.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India.							
0—1	961	957	964	997	1,006	893	1,000
1—2	1,064	1,063	1,050	1,087	1,050	940	944
2—3	1,135	1,132	1,078	1,220	1,062	1,009	1,421
3—4	1,180	1,173	1,276	1,206	1,004	991	2,286
4—5	1,074	1,073	1,082	1,083	1,053	831	2,000
Total 0—5	1,086	1,083	1,089	1,125	1,033	938	1,452
5—10	980	978	1,005	986	1,018	949	848
10—15	811	810	798	842	746	881	878
15—20	797	793	806	882	834	328	907
20—25	1,046	1,045	959	1,270	934	309	752
25—30	1,018	1,012	941	1,226	837	941	861
Total 0—39	953	949	940	1,031	899	649	922
30—40	932	931	873	964	896	373	550
40—50	899	908	822	844	888	548	623
50—60	970	981	850	905	927	612	560
60 and over	1,169	1,183	989	1,212	1,133	728	693
Total 30 and over	955	964	870	943	933	447	656
Total all ages (Actual population) .	954	954	913	1,002	913	591	801
Total all ages (Natural population).	951	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religion and by Natural Divisions.

Age.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST.							
0-1	996	995	983	1,014	1,023	927	1,043
1-2	1,057	1,056	1,054	1,073	1,010	907	1,063
2-3	1,103	1,085	1,065	1,223	1,083	1,124	2,077
3-4	1,178	1,161	1,329	1,207	955	1,049	2,143
4-5	1,069	1,071	1,064	1,065	1,094	833	2,000
Total 0-5	1,083	1,075	1,095	1,122	1,030	968	1,593
5-10	972	969	1,002	970	1,016	973	878
10-15	806	803	803	838	736	897	917
15-20	855	856	810	913	842	318	849
20-25	1,059	1,057	951	1,290	949	338	767
25-30	980	958	933	1,223	801	1,097	876
Total 0-30	959	932	940	1,032	893	681	944
30-40	872	916	836	945	870	375	716
40-50	855	862	809	844	870	525	634
50-60	903	911	830	923	879	593	594
60 and over	1,063	1,063	931	1,246	1,084	697	735
Total 30 and over	894	897	841	941	902	444	673
Total all ages (Actual population)	935	931	961	1,002	897	614	820
Total all ages (Natural population)	945	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST.							
0-1	916	917	901	877	960	545	667
1-2	1,074	1,072	1,033	1,355	1,168	1,375	...
2-3	1,177	1,181	1,128	1,169	1,008	667	167
3-4	1,182	1,182	1,141	1,184	1,132	571	...
4-5	1,080	1,774	1,137	1,250	966	800	2,000
Total 0-5	1,091	1,090	1,070	1,152	1,040	745	500
5-10	988	985	1,013	1,112	1,024	746	500
10-15	816	817	785	861	772	919	571
15-20	750	749	792	733	812	533	4,000
20-25	1,031	1,033	986	1,140	892	144	500
25-30	1,063	1,063	991	1,250	938	325	667
Total 0-30	949	947	940	1,026	916	414	663
30-40	1,009	1,002	999	1,103	973	362	600
40-50	949	953	865	841	940	737	455
50-60	1,047	1,056	915	801	1,078	818	123
60 and over	1,310	1,319	1,231	1,011	1,286	1,200	286
Total 30 and over	1,025	1,029	972	961	1,024	470	415
Total all ages (Actual population)	975	975	952	1,003	959	431	561
Total all ages (Natural population)	956	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

Caste.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahman	974	1,029	935	871	845	947	1,129
Shrigaud	905	994	1,028	797	979	926	776
Shrimali	938	866	1,151	1,000	1,239	787	842
Sarwaria	1,013	1,049	954	890	864	997	1,219
Sanadhya	924	976	905	929	891	836	1,041
Jijhotia	826	935	817	744	677	872	910
Bhagor	899	1,114	914	830	707	824	1,008
Rajput	929	1,042	908	803	800	982	952
Chauhan	892	915	705	862	836	1,003	955
Tonwar	890	1,215	881	723	658	930	936
Ponwar	905	1,105	915	792	1,104	819	835
Kachhwaha	902	1,028	701	890	1,046	803	1,095
Rathor	962	1,073	991	974	856	983	908
Gahlot	913	892	881	985	663	941	946
Bhadauria	770	1,048	1,143	436	378	1,022	617
Bundela	896	1,095	975	677	632	898	968
Baghela	1,084	1,299	967	681	785	1,210	1,348
Maratha	889	886	1,668	675	649	700	988
Ajna	943	1,529	1,079	968	653	722	1,207
Bhat	914	1,252	968	1,034	772	735	1,040
Gujar	916	1,335	1,217	892	693	890	759
Dhangar	1,006	1,549	946	2,000	661	738	1,032
Sondhia	959	1,253	1,126	1,176	1,256	784	741
Bania	894	1,052	891	665	828	914	874
Agarwal	838	1,057	924	638	675	888	803
Maheeri	835	992	735	745	1,013	1,065	601
Oswal	751	1,210	798	717	664	753	670
Porwal	896	1,046	972	1,000	846	793	830
Gahohi	915	933	958	706	817	850	1,080
Khangar	965	1,019	930	794	807	983	1,081
Kachera	891	990	731	774	947	1,027	840
Bhilala	984	1,367	1,108	1,266	799	756	945
Saharia	997	1,148	739	1,109	1,503	909	989
Bhil	988	986	1,992	1,337	850	1,018	608
Gond	1,012	1,202	1,058	675	905	1,103	921
Kol	1,057	1,206	1,041	869	814	1,166	1,061
Musalman	905	1,040	973	814	758	941	828
Shalkh	913	1,030	1,012	768	746	959	835
Sayyad	799	1,127	1,028	526	670	779	701
Pathan	916	1,037	927	918	757	980	815

CHAPTER VII.

Civil Condition.

51. In India marriage, as is well known, is an inevitable event in the life of every man and woman, not hopelessly diseased or crippled. Marriage with Hindus and Musalmans is an ordained event, and with the former a sacrament, the sonless man being obliged to adopt in order to insure the performance of his funeral rites.

MARRIED FEMALES PER MILLE AT 15-45.	
Central India	794
England (1911)	410

The difference between the Eastern and Western peoples in this respect can be seen from the inset.

Marriage being very early among Hindus and even among many Musalmans who have lived for generations in Hindu States, cohabitation is not contemporaneous but takes place theoretically and usually in practice also, after the girl's first menses.

The jungle tribes as they come more into touch with civilization adopt the custom of child marriage as a sign of higher social status at the same time tabooing widow remarriage, usually common among them. Bridegrooms have to be paid for and the price naturally rises with the girl's age. Little has been effected by the "Hitakarni Sabha" to inculcate moderation in expenditure and the thin end of the wedge which had been inserted has been considerably withdrawn—the plea of the great cost of everything since the war, giving an excuse for extravagance.

52. *Statistics.*—Tables VII and XIV and the Subsidiary Tables in the Chapter may be considered. The figures show that 46 males in every 100 are married at 15–20 and 76 per cent. at 20 and over. Among females 84 per cent. are married at 15–20. Widows amount to 18 per cent., the number of child widows being 0·2 at 0–5 and 0·8 at 5–10, at 20–40 a rapid rise commences.

53. *Marriage and Religion.*—The Hindu figures are necessarily much the same as those for the whole community, 47 per cent. men and 49 per cent. women being married. The Musalmans show a lower percentage of married at all ages up to 20—40 than Hindus.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 0-10 WHO ARE MARRIED (BY RELIGION)

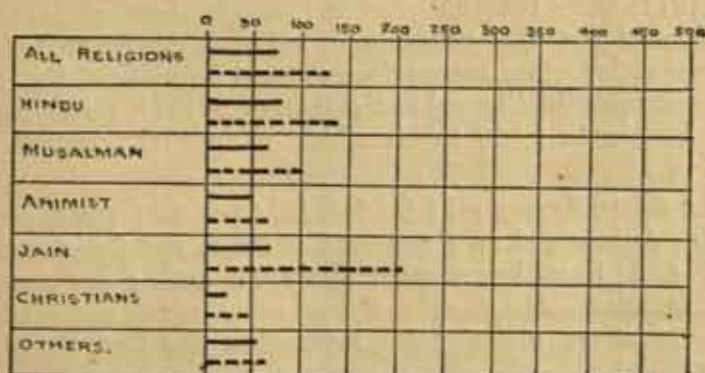
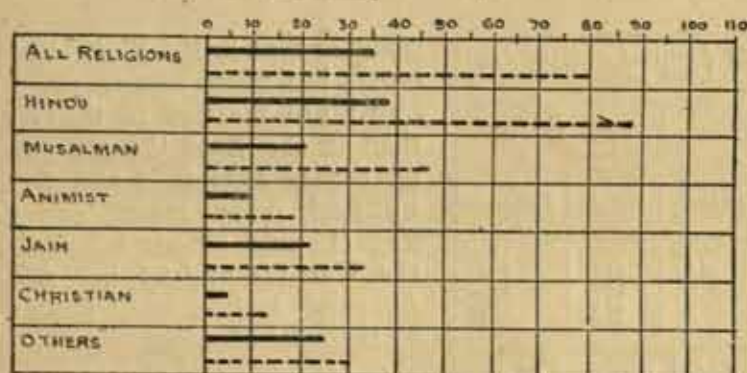


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 15-40 WHO ARE WIDOWED

(BY RELIGION) MALES ———
FEMALES - - - -

At 5–10 Hindus have twice as many married girls as Musalmans 14 to 7 per cent.; at 15–20 the figures for married girls become more equal showing a later age of marriage.

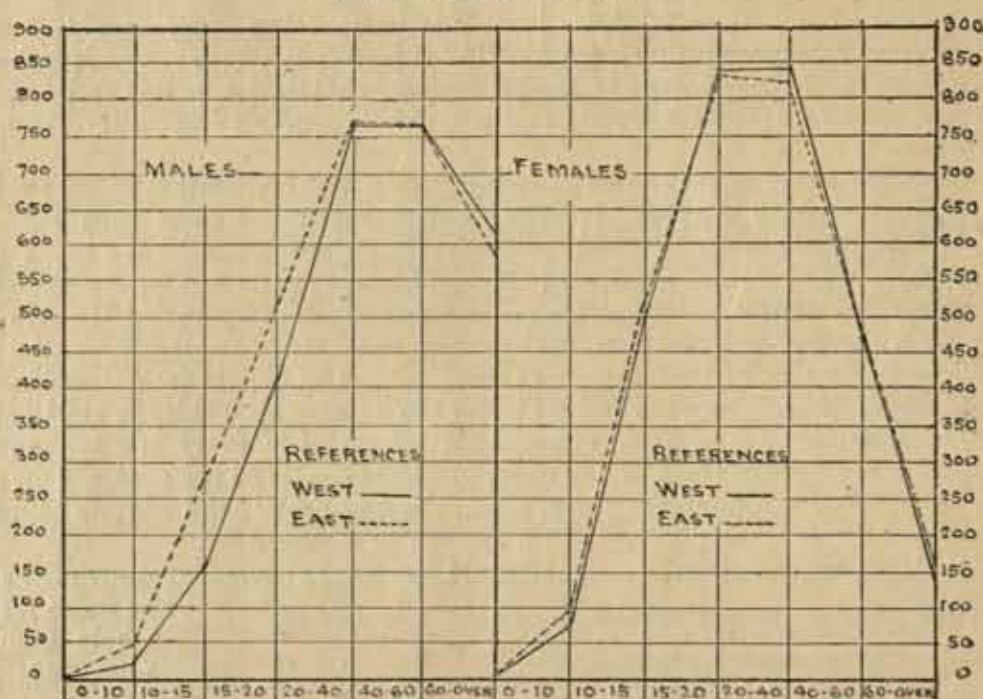
Animists show least widows at 15–40, only 7 per cent. to 13 among Hindus and 21 among Jains.

Jains as usual show the highest percentage. The term Hindu includes many low castes and a considerable number of Animists all of whom remarry their widows. Christian figures do not require discussion.

54. *Locality and Religion.*—There are more bachelors and spinsters in the West than in the East of the Agency; at 10—15, however, more men and women are married in the East, while there is the same number of widowed males in each division but more widowed women in the East than in the West.

The number of married Hindu males between 10—15 in the East (27 per cent.)

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE MARRIED PER 1000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD BY NATURAL DIVISIONS.



State.	NUMBER OF ANIMISTS MARRIED PER 1,000 AGED.			
	0—10.		20—40	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jhabua . . .	5	14	818	913
Barwani . . .	4	6	827	920
Alirajpur . . .	1	2	772	907

is higher than in the West (17 per cent.), but more women (56 per cent.) are married in the West than in the East (53 per cent.) At earlier ages 0—5 and 5—10 we find more males in the East (18 and 69 per mille) than the West (14 and 36 per mille) Animists figures are obscured by their classification.

55. *Polygamy.*—The total number of married females is 1,004 to 1,000 males which points to polygamy. The Animist figure is highest. The proportion of married females to males in 1911, when Gwalior was included in Central India, was 991 to 1,000. As the figures for the guaranteed holdings transferred to Gwalior are not available separately, exact comparison cannot be made. But if we take out the Gwalior figures from the Central India figures of 1911 we get the proportion as 1,005 married females to 1,000 males which is approximately the same as on the present occasion.

56. *Child Marriage.*—The 5—10 figures give for Hindus 5 per cent. males and 14 per cent. females married. Animists show 1 per cent. of males and 2 per cent. females, the figures for West and East being respectively 0.9 and 4 per cent. males and 2 and 3 per cent. females. Jains show 2 per cent. males and 5 per cent. females married at 5—10, more males being married in the East (21 per mille) than the West (17 per mille).

57. *Caste and Marriage.*—Taking the 0—5 period we find the Bhadaurias stand first with 5 per cent. boys married and 4 per cent. girls. As regards girls at this age period the Ponwars show 13 per cent. married, Sondhias 11 per cent., the next highest rate being 6 per cent. among Kacheras.

In regard to married boys of 5—12 Ajnas come first (22 per cent.), Rathor Rajputs next (20 per cent.), Oswal Baniyas next (19 per cent.), and then Kachh-waha Rajputs, Kacheras, Tonwar and Ponwar Rajputs. In the case of girls of these ages, Sondhias (45 per cent.) stand first, Gujars (35 per cent.), Rathors (33 per cent.) and Kacheras (26 per cent.) following.

In widow remarriage, taking 40 and over, Brahmans show 64 per cent. widows, Baniyas 60 per cent., Rajputs 58 per cent.

Of individual castes, Shrigaud and Bhagor come first with 71 per cent., Jijhotia 66 per cent. and Sanadhya 61 per cent. following. Among Rajputs, Bundela with 68 per cent. come first, Ponwar (64 per cent.) and Baghela 60 per cent. following.

The lowest figures are those of Tonwars and Bhadaurias (36 per cent.) which is not explicable as their widows never remarry, while Bhils (58 per cent.), Gonds (46 per cent.) and Kols (50 per cent.) show a higher percentage.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age Period.

Religion and Age.	UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	461	...	335	...	464	...	488	...	75	...	177	...
0-5 . . .	984	...	974	...	15	...	24	...	1	...	2	...
5-10 . . .	947	...	866	...	49	...	126	...	4	...	8	...
10-15 . . .	775	...	464	...	214	...	513	...	11	...	23	...
15-20 . . .	514	...	117	...	460	...	837	...	26	...	46	...
20-40 . . .	151	...	22	...	763	...	834	...	86	...	144	...
40-60 . . .	51	...	13	...	766	...	470	...	183	...	517	...
60 and over . . .	49	...	15	...	608	...	149	...	343	...	836	...
Hindu	454	...	324	...	469	...	494	...	77	...	182	...
0-5 . . .	983	...	971	...	16	...	26	...	1	...	3	...
5-10 . . .	942	...	852	...	54	...	140	...	4	...	8	...
10-15 . . .	757	...	431	...	231	...	544	...	12	...	25	...
15-20 . . .	491	...	102	...	482	...	850	...	27	...	48	...
20-40 . . .	148	...	20	...	763	...	830	...	89	...	150	...
40-60 . . .	53	...	12	...	760	...	464	...	187	...	524	...
60 and over . . .	51	...	14	...	599	...	146	...	350	...	840	...
Musalman	464	...	355	...	461	...	476	...	75	...	169	...
0-5 . . .	988	...	978	...	11	...	20	...	1	...	2	...
5-10 . . .	968	...	920	...	29	...	72	...	3	...	8	...
10-15 . . .	886	...	629	...	107	...	356	...	7	...	15	...
15-20 . . .	668	...	143	...	314	...	825	...	18	...	32	...
20-40 . . .	184	...	33	...	741	...	852	...	75	...	115	...
40-60 . . .	40	...	23	...	790	...	492	...	170	...	485	...
60 and over . . .	36	...	25	...	645	...	148	...	319	...	827	...
Animist	542	...	466	...	415	...	427	...	43	...	107	...
0-5 . . .	993	...	991	...	6	...	8	...	1	...	1	...
5-10 . . .	985	...	970	...	14	...	27	...	1	...	3	...
10-15 . . .	916	...	776	...	80	...	215	...	4	...	9	...
15-20 . . .	697	...	329	...	290	...	651	...	13	...	20	...
20-40 . . .	124	...	32	...	816	...	889	...	60	...	79	...
40-60 . . .	28	...	18	...	860	...	597	...	112	...	385	...
60 and over . . .	35	...	15	...	726	...	209	...	239	...	776	...
Jain	488	...	286	...	403	...	441	...	109	...	273	...
0-5 . . .	972	...	983	...	26	...	15	...	2	...	2	...
5-10 . . .	979	...	943	...	18	...	50	...	3	...	7	...
10-15 . . .	920	...	499	...	74	...	474	...	6	...	27	...
15-20 . . .	673	...	44	...	318	...	878	...	9	...	78	...
20-40 . . .	276	...	19	...	638	...	741	...	86	...	240	...
40-60 . . .	117	...	17	...	617	...	357	...	266	...	626	...
60 and over . . .	94	...	14	...	463	...	121	...	443	...	865	...
Christian	619	...	597	...	297	...	340	...	24	...	63	...
0-5 . . .	995	...	991	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	2	...
5-10 . . .	988	...	982	...	7	...	18	...	5	...	...	...
10-15 . . .	981	...	954	...	14	...	43	...	5	...	3	...
15-20 . . .	953	...	647	...	44	...	338	...	3	...	15	...
20-40 . . .	564	...	275	...	416	...	677	...	20	...	48	...
40-60 . . .	101	...	196	...	805	...	448	...	94	...	356	...
60 and over . . .	136	...	119	...	568	...	102	...	296	...	779	...
Others	461	...	434	...	479	...	451	...	60	...	115	...
0-5 . . .	989	...	993	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
5-10 . . .	967	...	938	...	33	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
10-15 . . .	878	...	787	...	122	...	204	...	...	...	9	...
15-20 . . .	806	...	469	...	185	...	510	...	9	...	21	...
20-40 . . .	319	...	189	...	618	...	736	...	63	...	75	...
40-60 . . .	56	...	47	...	845	...	635	...	99	...	318	...
60 and over . . .	93	...	19	...	640	...	269	...	267	...	712	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

Religion and Natural Division.	1	MALES.															
		All Ages.				0-5.				5-10.				10-15.			
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CENTRAL INDIA.																	
All Religions		461	464	75	984	15	1	947	49	4	775	214	11	228	699	72	51
Hindu		454	460	77	983	16	1	942	54	4	757	251	12	222	703	75	52
Muslim		404	401	75	988	11	1	983	29	3	846	107	7	277	659	64	39
Animist		542	415	43	923	6	1	935	14	1	916	80	4	237	713	50	29
Jain		488	402	109	672	20	2	979	18	3	920	74	6	356	574	70	111
Christian		679	297	24	995	3	2	988	7	5	951	14	5	631	352	17	106
Others		461	479	60	969	11	..	961	33	..	876	122	..	465	542	33	64
WEST.																	
All Religions		468	455	77	986	12	1	969	31	3	856	166	8	232	695	73	46
Hindu		456	452	82	985	14	1	961	30	3	814	171	9	221	701	78	45
Muslim		470	455	75	988	11	1	976	22	2	918	77	5	290	645	62	28
Animist		548	411	41	906	4	..	900	9	1	929	68	3	233	719	48	26
Jain		480	293	113	967	31	2	980	17	3	933	61	6	367	561	72	112
Christian		675	290	26	994	4	2	990	4	6	982	13	5	624	358	18	91
Others		467	473	60	983	12	..	964	36	..	927	73	..	419	532	50	69
EAST.																	
All Religions		454	473	73	980	18	2	928	68	4	717	269	14	226	762	73	57
Hindu		452	474	73	980	18	2	927	69	4	712	274	14	223	764	73	57
Muslim		447	481	72	985	12	2	945	50	5	791	196	13	236	695	69	45
Animist		499	445	56	968	25	7	947	46	7	834	151	15	263	670	67	47
Jain		488	415	97	986	12	2	973	21	1	894	109	7	325	609	66	106
Christian		709	280	11	1,000	..	..	963	32	..	973	27	..	676	314	19	241
Others		378	561	61	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	500	500	..	176	708	115	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(concl.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.—(concl.)

Religion and Natural Division.		FEMALES.																				
		ALL AGES.						0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 AND OVER.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
CENTRAL INDIA.																						
All Religions	335	488	177	974	24	2	866	126	8	404	513	23	40	834	136	14	292	594				
Hindu	324	463	153	971	26	3	852	140	8	431	544	25	35	834	131	13	353	602				
Musliman	355	476	169	978	20	2	950	72	8	629	356	15	52	848	109	24	461	575				
Animist	465	428	107	991	8	1	970	27	3	775	215	9	81	850	69	17	506	477				
Jain	286	441	272	983	15	2	943	50	7	409	474	27	23	768	299	17	292	691				
Christian	597	340	63	991	7	2	982	18	..	954	43	3	323	633	44	182	366	432				
Others	434	451	115	993	..	7	938	62	..	787	204	9	246	600	64	46	580	374				
WEST.																						
All Religions	344	482	174	975	23	2	880	114	6	432	498	20	40	843	117	14	366	600				
Hindu	324	492	184	971	26	3	857	136	7	418	559	23	32	842	139	13	373	614				
Musliman	560	472	168	981	18	1	938	57	5	659	329	12	51	853	96	21	397	582				
Animist	468	427	105	993	6	1	970	27	3	783	210	7	79	857	64	16	804	480				
Jain	290	438	272	983	13	4	967	23	5	549	431	20	23	775	202	17	274	709				
Christian	607	350	63	990	8	2	981	19	..	949	48	3	338	619	45	185	357	458				
Others	439	444	117	1,000	..	..	951	40	..	790	200	10	234	685	61	43	537	451		
EAST.																						
All Religions	325	494	181	972	25	3	851	140	9	449	526	26	39	827	134	13	398	589				
Hindu	324	495	181	972	25	3	848	143	9	440	534	26	37	827	136	15	396	591				
Musliman	336	491	173	969	27	4	897	116	17	537	439	24	55	832	113	31	413	556				
Animist	447	431	122	973	24	3	964	32	4	782	250	18	102	797	101	25	522	453				
Jain	276	448	279	981	19	..	886	104	10	371	584	45	24	757	219	15	303	677				
Christian	501	440	59	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	176	775	49	163	581	266	
Others	327	532	91	833	..	167	697	323	..	750	250	..	111	776	111	..	875	125				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main age periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

Religion and Age.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	4,613	4,636	751	3,352	4,876	1,772
0—10	2,603	93	7	2,660	231	16
10—15	1,002	277	15	511	564	25
15—40	904	2,765	290	153	3,263	492
40 and over	104	1,501	439	28	818	1,230
Hindu	4,544	4,683	773	3,237	4,937	1,826
0—10	2,565	101	7	2,596	252	17
10—15	989	302	16	478	604	28
15—40	883	2,794	300	137	3,268	514
40 and over	107	1,486	450	26	812	1,268
Musalman	4,646	4,607	747	3,544	4,762	1,694
0—10	2,370	51	5	2,627	131	14
10—15	1,057	127	9	657	372	15
15—40	1,128	2,683	261	207	3,377	400
40 and over	91	1,746	472	53	882	1,265
Animist	5,416	4,153	431	4,657	4,274	1,069
0—10	3,401	36	4	3,524	65	8
10—15	1,128	98	5	803	223	9
15—40	834	2,506	177	301	3,139	254
40 and over	53	1,513	245	29	847	798
Jain	4,884	4,025	1,091	2,862	4,405	2,733
0—10	2,028	45	5	2,244	78	11
10—15	1,081	87	7	479	454	26
15—40	1,489	2,399	293	94	3,087	840
40 and over	286	1,494	786	45	786	1,856
Christian	6,796	2,967	237	5,971	3,399	630
0—10	2,045	11	7	3,250	42	3
10—15	722	11	4	1,046	48	3
15—40	3,926	2,191	105	1,497	2,932	202
40 and over	103	764	121	178	377	422
Others	4,606	4,791	603	4,336	4,512	1,152
0—10	1,770	45	..	2,357	74	9
10—15	804	112	...	790	204	9
15—40	1,860	2,492	246	1,105	3,101	288
40 and over	172	2,142	357	84	1,133	846

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(concl'd.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected castes—concluded.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.															Locality.				
Caste.	ALL AGES.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 AND OVER.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.		Widowed.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Brahman	290	463	243	963	34	4	804	183	13	157	741	72	28	729	233	7	352	641	Malwa.
Shringud	358	398	244	985	15	..	918	81	6	201	576	33	13	647	340	3	287	710	Malwa.
Shrinani	340	425	235	1,000	..	..	943	37	..	223	685	112	13	687	307	..	390	614	Central India, East
Saravali	291	472	237	957	39	4	903	103	14	173	725	72	16	796	245	2	356	626	General.
Savashya	281	461	238	968	28	4	890	187	13	225	681	94	38	711	261	6	384	611	General.
Tilhotia	275	450	275	982	17	1	846	197	13	197	740	63	14	731	255	6	334	660	Bundelkhand.
Diagar	286	412	301	973	17	10	848	159	13	142	767	95	23	674	303	11	280	700	Bhopal and Bundelkhand
Boiput	275	461	244	960	32	5	891	174	25	293	531	126	32	711	257	25	484	573	General.
Chaudhan	284	470	246	971	28	1	732	228	19	208	501	201	37	685	278	27	466	307	Malwa.
Tonwar	361	431	188	986	14	..	894	191	5	345	603	65	55	837	108	20	315	365	Malwa.
Kashwalia	311	439	250	955	130	15	683	267	70	229	538	213	23	707	284	10	345	645	General.
Rathor	282	437	181	951	33	16	816	184	..	215	725	62	23	813	164	14	510	476	General.
Gablot	295	470	226	947	51	2	698	334	54	279	536	139	33	700	258	18	432	550	Malwa.
Thakurania	292	340	368	968	1	1	785	140	66	321	473	106	4	569	487	..	480	670	Malwa.
Bundela	279	365	365	955	45	..	900	100	..	290	445	45	11	828	161	17	621	262	Central India, East.
Bagdia	323	394	233	990	45	8	911	74	15	381	568	82	52	748	300	17	304	479	Bundelkhand.
Maratha	311	449	240	985	15	..	811	184	5	503	483	14	26	629	245	3	553	444	Malwa.
Ajwa	336	505	159	996	4	4	760	238	2	106	791	13	17	674	328	7	552	441	Malwa.
Bhat	191	401	191	983	14	..	891	185	14	296	713	81	37	778	185	17	445	538	General.
Gujar	295	439	266	970	19	3	641	347	12	329	652	30	15	610	300	8	471	537	Malwa and Bhopal.
Diagar	374	378	243	1,000	10	..	807	137	6	176	631	541	178	281	541	3	471	523	Malwa.
Sonulia	219	556	225	916	109	75	461	455	84	157	798	205	38	667	205	34	504	462	Malwa.
Bania	302	468	233	974	23	3	787	203	10	249	676	31	29	769	262	20	385	663	General.
Agarwal	334	445	231	984	8	8	870	121	9	274	702	265	33	702	265	7	417	576	General.
Malhotra	305	395	319	956	11	11	844	149	7	313	635	140	61	434	432	15	432	553	Malwa.
Overal	354	459	217	979	21	..	857	156	17	423	718	233	50	718	232	3	460	537	Malwa.
Forwal	324	502	164	991	8	7	826	173	1	282	789	183	28	789	183	3	463	534	Bundelkhand.
Galsidi	278	430	292	991	8	1	852	143	5	102	814	84	20	707	273	13	202	725	General.
Khangar	328	472	200	980	16	4	860	105	6	234	700	66	44	792	164	15	415	570	Bundelkhand.
Kachera	311	501	188	945	55	..	758	258	7	248	640	112	77	785	198	30	341	629	Central India, East.
Budhala	417	364	149	998	2	..	808	132	..	463	754	48	48	754	198	8	495	497	Hilly tracts.
Schahia	374	486	340	948	52	..	892	97	11	347	696	47	55	796	349	45	540	415	Bhopal and Bundelkhand.
Bhat	325	359	276	993	13	..	813	155	8	341	623	36	8	514	478	5	411	584	Hilly tracts.
Gond	395	468	377	934	43	3	864	129	43	374	583	43	43	859	128	32	507	461	Baghelkhand.
Kol	373	468	159	942	40	13	830	153	17	210	713	77	36	825	199	23	473	504	Baghelkhand.
Musliman	323	476	160	978	29	2	902	90	8	379	699	39	49	849	199	24	451	325	General.
Shaikh	320	487	163	976	20	4	916	76	8	363	846	35	35	846	119	25	450	525	General.
Pathan	358	460	162	985	14	1	913	80	7	408	853	20	39	855	109	60	388	502	General.

CHAPTER VIII.

Literacy.

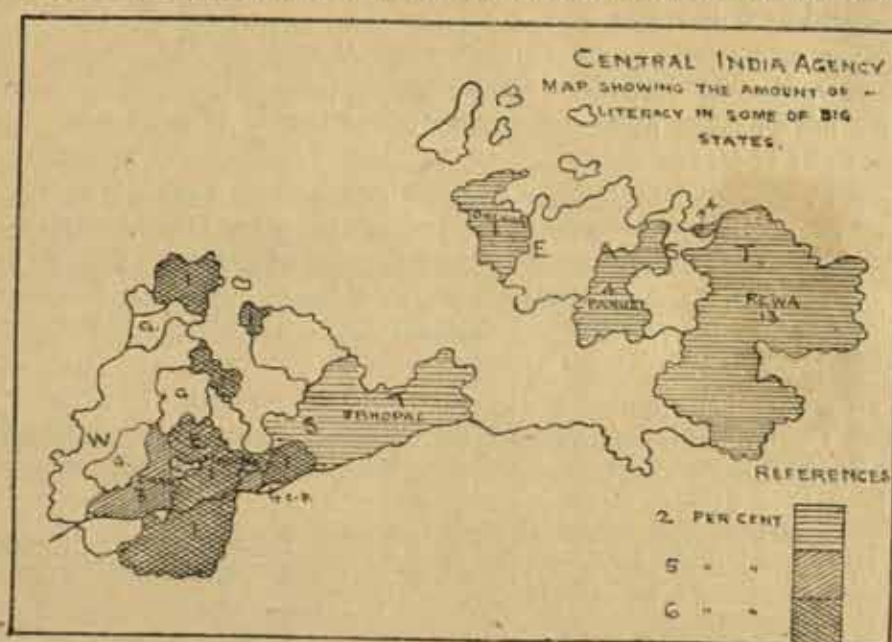
58. The subject of this Chapter is dealt with in Imperial Tables VIII and IX and the Subsidiary Tables attached to it. As in other cases, comparative figures are not available owing to the excision of Gwalior which seriously vitiates the value of the return, though it should be recollected that it is actually the State figures which are important and not those for Central India as a whole.

The importance of the inquiry instituted by this part of the census questionnaire lies in its revealing the imperative need for overcoming the almost universal ignorance which prevails in all the lower classes of the population, and endowing them with the power of thinking, understanding and thereby protecting themselves.

The test applied on this occasion was the same as in 1901 and 1911, a person being considered literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the reply. The languages in which the person is literate are not tabulated.

The literates number 189,446 (males 173,932, females 15,514) of all ages.

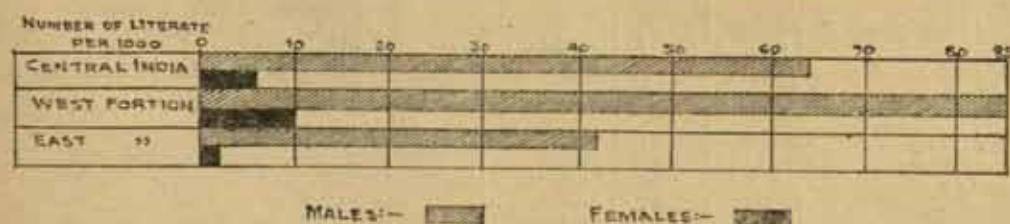
Children under 5 are considered to be illiterate as a matter of course. Taking those of 5 and over we get 36 per thousand as literate, 64 males and 6 females or



one man out of every 16 and one woman out of every 167. Of these 81 males and 6 females in every 1,000 are literate at over 20 years of age. At under 10 years, 13 males and 3 females are literate. But as we get to the later periods we find most literate men at 20 and over, which period includes those who have lately left school or are pursuing higher studies. The female figures are negligible, but also show the highest figure at this period.

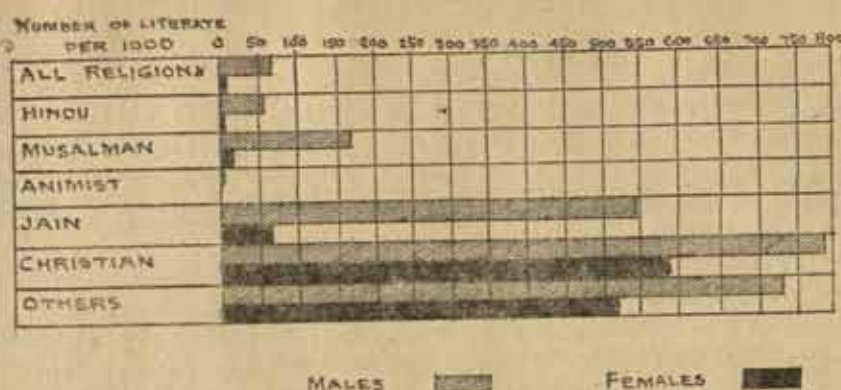
Of the natural Divisions, the Western Section shows 49 per mille, 85 per mille

Diagram showing the number of persons per 1,000 in each natural Division who are literate.



being the male ratio and 10 the female, while the Eastern Section shows 22 per mille, 42 being males and only 2 females. This is what is to be expected, the Western Section, as remarked elsewhere, being far more progressive besides containing more towns, including Indore City: the Cantonment of Mhow, the headquarters of the Central Provinces Division, and the Indore Residency, the Civil Head-quarters, also lie within its limits.

59. *Religious Distribution.*—Turning to the different religions European and Anglo-Indian Christians (we may omit "others") naturally stand first having 935 per mille literate, 958 males and 861 females, about 900 males being literate from 15 years



upwards. The Indian Christians, owing chiefly to missionary enterprise, also show a good percentage having 464 per mille literate, 520 males and 402 females, about 600 males per 1,000 being literate from 15 years upwards. Next to the Christian community comes the Jain with 319 per mille able to read and write, 548 males, but only 65 females; from 15 years upwards over 600 males per mille are literate and 67 females.

The Musalman shows 98 per mille literate, 169 males but only 19 females; at 15 and upwards some 200 males are literate.

Hindus have 31 per mille literate 56 males but only 4 females; the male figure rises to 71 at 20 and over.

To turn to these figures, the non-Indian Christian community is mainly drawn from Cantonments and Civil Stations, the Indian Christians being mainly members of the missionary communities where they are taught to read and write.

The Jains are all merchants, chiefly Marwadi banias who must be able to read and write in order to carry on their business. The proportion of women in this case is much lower than among Christians.

The Musalman community in Central India is artificial. It consists mainly of troops in Cantonments, the population in Bhopal and Jaora towns and some officials. This causes a rise in the proportion of literates. It will be noted that the female ratio of literacy is very low.

The Hindu community comes last but one and the drop is noticeable, the literate males being only $\frac{1}{3}$ of those among Musalmans. But this is what is to be expected since few even of the agriculturists, who preponderate, are literate while the term Hindu includes all the lower castes and also a large number of the jungle tribes.

Comparative Table of Literacy for towns in Central India and elsewhere.

Town or City.	PER 100		PREDOMINANT CLASS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Religion.	Males per 100.
Indore City	25	37	Jain	82
Indore Residency	33	43	Jain	93
Mhow Cantonment	29	40	Christian	97
Rutlam	22	35	Jain	77
Nowgong Cantonment	22	33	Christian	91
Sehore	14	21	Do.	94
Bhopal	18	30	Do.	64
Calcutta	45	...	...	...
Bombay	24	...	...	...
Madras	58	...	...	...
Mysore	33	...	...	...
Baroda	40	...	...	...
Jaipur	14	...	...	...

60. *Rural and Urban.*—Turning now to towns. At 10—15 Indore City gives us 36 per cent. of males literate and 12 females, it being beaten, however, by Indore Residency with 44 per cent. males and 27 per cent. females. The figures for literacy in English place Mhow Cantonment with its large population of troops, at the head with 20 per cent. males but only 5 per cent. females; Indore Residency and Nowgong Cantonment come next.

The inset table shews comparative figures for towns in Central India and elsewhere and also the most prominent literary class in each place.

CASTE.	PER CENTAGE OF LITERATE.	
	On Total.	Males.
Brahmans	7	14
Traders	20	37
Rajputs	5	9

61. *Literacy by Caste.*—Grouping roughly as Brahmans, Traders and Rajputs we get the figures in the inset, shewing that the trading classes affect learning (at any rate the low standard which suffices for Census purposes) far more than the two other groups.

Turning to Subsidiary Table VI, the Banias with 203 per mille literate (365 males) stand first. Among them the Mahesris come first with 316 per mille (548 males), Oswal (290 per mille), Agarwal (274 per mille) and Porwal (225 per mille) coming next. Female literacy is highest among the Oswals (45 per mille).

The Brahmans come next with 72 per mille literate (137 males). Female literacy is low, only 6 per mille being able to read and write. Of the individual sections the Shrimalis with 379 per mille (646 males and 98 females) stand first being followed by Shrigaud with 274 per mille (482 males), Sanadhya 127 per mille (229 males), Bhagor 108 per mille (191 males) and Jijhotia, a Bundelkhandi class, with 87 (152 males).

The Rajputs show only 51 per mille (85 males). Ponwar Marathas show high literacy, 168 per mille (189 males and 138 females). But they are in Central India a very small community, numbering in all only 160 persons. To this class the ruling families of Dhar and Dewas belong. Turning to other classes of Rajputs we find much lower figures, viz., Bundela and Parihar 82 per mille, Gaharwar 70, Baghela 64 and so on.

Among Musalmans with 106 per mille literate (179 males and 21 females) Sayyad with 156 per mille (237 males) alone shews a high figure.

62. *English.*—For all ages 5 and over the average of those knowing English is 68 males and 6 females per 10,000, the figures being 114 males and 10 females at 15—20. From 20 onwards, if the figures are at all accurate the knowledge of English acquired appears to dissolve away as only 88 males are English-knowing after 20.

The Western section is more literate than the Eastern, 214 males and 20 females to 33 males and one female in the Eastern section, at 15 to 20. The greater number of towns and the Cantonment in the Western section easily account for this. Of the principal towns the two Cantonments of Mhow and Nowgong and the headquarters of the Agency necessarily shew the highest figures for literacy in English, viz., Mhow 14 (20 males), Nowgong 11 (17 males), Indore Residency 13 (18 males) per cent.

Among the different classes of the community Shrimali Brahmans shew 777 per 10,000 knowing English (1,486 males); Marathas show 305, which knowing the general illiteracy of this class seems to be impossible. Shrigaud 247 per 10,000, Sayyad 242, Agarwal 166 and Oswal 120 coming next.

63. *Educational Department Statistics.*—Subsidiary Table VII gives statistics regarding scholastic institutions in the Agency. Returns from some of the States could not be obtained and the 1911 figures include Gwalior State figures, so that exact comparison is not possible, but it is quite evident that education is spreading steadily and in all States is receiving particular attention.

	NUMBER IN 1911 WHEN GWALIOR WAS INCLUDED.	NUMBER IN 1921 WHEN GWALIOR WAS EXCLUDED.
Institutions . . .	1,135	1,093
Scholars	63,659	63,078

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Literacy by Age, Sex and Religion.

Religion.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.												NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE ILLITERATE.			NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	FOR ALL AGES, 5 AND OVER.			5—10		10—15		15—20.		20 AND OVER								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
All Religions	35	64	6	13	3	48	7	78	11	81	6	964	936	994	4	7	1	
Hindu	31	56	4	11	4	39	5	67	8	71	4	969	944	996	3	5	..	
Muslim	98	169	19	31	9	109	23	224	34	206	19	902	831	931	10	18	..	
Animist	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	999	999	1,000	..	..	..
Jain	319	548	65	155	39	481	89	638	114	629	61	681	452	935	14	26	1	
Christian	719	799	589	359	501	663	680	889	667	861	556	281	210	411	540	644	253	
Indian Christian	464	520	402	294	369	613	566	566	582	614	357	536	489	598	182	225	133	
Others	925	958	861	679	709	747	938	974	938	987	962	32	11	58	928	951	852	
Others	638	729	519	314	320	633	454	574	192	619	561	262	271	481	302	373	208	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										
	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 AND OVER.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central India	36	64	6	13	3	48	7	78	11	81	6
West	49	85	10	17	5	67	13	117	18	104	19
East	22	42	2	8	1	30	2	46	4	55	2
Cities	233	351	60	71	28	277	95	490	193	386	54
West	233	351	60	71	28	277	95	490	193	386	54
East					There is	no city.					

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											
	HINDU.		MUSLIMAN.		ANIMIST.		JAIN.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	86	4	183	19	1	..	548	85	790	539	729	519
West	74	7	187	23	1	..	620	85	778	580	744	524
East	29	2	108	8	1	..	347	15	876	605	523	429
Cities	345	60	307	31	12	..	770	165	681	689	649	337
West	345	60	307	31	12	..	770	165	681	689	649	337
East				There is no city.								

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Education by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.									
	5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 AND OVER.		ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	5	3	31	6	114	10	88	7	68	6
West	5	5	48	11	214	20	138	11	109	10
East	2	..	14	1	33	1	31	2	23	1

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to exclusion of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Progress of Education.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.					
	ALL AGES 10 AND OVER.		15-20.		20 AND OVER.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central India	75	7	78	11	81	6
West	99	11	117	18	104	10
East	49	2	46	4	55	2

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to exclusion of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Literacy by Caste.

Caste.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000		
	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE (IN ENGLISH).		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajina	18	32	1	982	968	999	...	...	...
Bania	203	365	18	797	615	982	69	129	2
Agarwal	274	473	30	726	527	970	166	208	5
Gaholi	165	313	4	835	687	996	10	20	...
Kasaundhan	108	200	8	892	800	992	5	10	...
Kosar	75	143	6	925	857	994	3	6	...
Mahesri	316	548	36	684	452	964	102	184	3
Oswal	290	465	45	710	535	955	120	207	...
Porwal	225	408	17	775	592	983	48	89	...
Bhat	50	91	4	950	909	996	6	10	2
Bhil	4	9	...	996	991	1,000	...	...	...
Bhilala	2	4	...	998	996	1,000	...	...	...
Brahman	72	137	6	928	863	994	23	43	2
Bhagor	108	191	13	892	809	987	38	58	17
Jijhotia	87	152	7	913	848	993	27	49	...
Sanadhya	127	229	15	873	771	985	50	90	5
Sarwaria	54	106	3	946	894	997	7	12	1
Shrigaud	274	482	41	726	518	959	247	465	2
Sirmali	379	646	98	621	334	902	777	1,486	30
Dhangar	117	192	38	883	808	962	131	229	27
Gond	4	7	...	996	993	1,000	...	...	...
Gujar	16	28	2	984	972	998	2	3	...
Khangar	13	25	1	987	975	999	3	6	...
Maratha	172	286	44	828	714	956	305	550	30
Rajput	51	85	15	949	915	985	24	43	3
Bhadauria	27	45	5	973	955	995	...	...	...
Baghela	64	97	33	936	903	967	14	27	3
Bundela	82	139	18	918	861	982	68	123	5
" Ponwar	52	88	8	948	912	992	36	66	...
Chauhan	42	69	12	958	931	988	17	32	...
Dhandera	46	81	3	954	919	997	34	62	...
Dikhit	62	85	12	938	915	988	7	11	...
Gaharwar	70	119	20	930	881	980	...	...	...
Gahalot	13	23	3	987	977	997	15	29	...
Gaur	44	83	4	956	917	996	6	11	...
Kachhwaha	58	93	17	942	907	983	13	25	...
Khichi	46	70	14	954	930	986	32	56	...
Kihari	82	137	23	918	863	977	16	27	4
Parihar	42	74	6	958	926	994	20	29	9
Ponwar	168	189	138	832	811	862	774	667	923
" Maratha	47	79	12	953	921	988	39	72	5
Rathor	28	46	8	972	954	992	11	20	...
Sengar	54	88	18	946	912	982	39	75	...
Sisodia	39	64	12	961	936	988	17	34	...
Solanki	64	112	6	936	888	994	35	64	...
Tonwar	2	5	...	998	995	1,000	...	1	...
Sondhia	326	566	66	674	434	834	113	208	10
Jain	368	614	71	642	386	929	137	250	13
Oswal	272	480	59	728	520	941	72	138	4
Animist	1	1	...	999	999	1,000	...	...	...
Bhil	1	1	...	999	999	1,000	...	...	...
Bhilala	6	10	3	994	990	997	...	...	...
Gond . . . . .	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
Musalman	106	179	21	894	821	979	100	179	7
Pathan	89	155	16	911	845	984	70	127	6
Sayyad	156	237	51	844	763	949	242	410	23
Shaikh	86	151	15	914	849	985	75	140	2
Behna	16	29	2	984	971	998	2	4	...

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of 5 years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Scholars.
All kinds	1,093	63,078
For males and females	60	2,719
Arts College	1	122
Primary Schools	58	2,544
Arabic School	1	53
For Males	962	55,447
Arts College	1	156
Chiefs College	1	48
High Schools	25	5,980
Secondary Schools	33	5,451
Primary Schools	871	42,026
Training Schools	3	80
Sanskrit Schools	20	506
Arabic Schools	3	879
Other Schools	5	321
For females	71	4,912
High Schools	3	460
Secondary Schools	1	158
Primary Schools	67	4,294

CHAPTER IX.

Language.

64. This chapter deals with the information given in Table X and the attached Subsidiary Tables. It is not proposed to deal elaborately with the subject of language and dialects as this has been already done to some extent in previous Reports and fully in the Linguistic Survey of India.

The return is as usual influenced by the indistinct nomenclature in general use, such as the employment of the term Hindi to cover the Eastern and Western forms and even occasionally Rajasthani while political bias is apt to make the Musalman recorder enter Urdu too frequently. But on the whole the return may be taken as fairly reliable. The languages of Central India according to Sir George Grierson's classification fall within—

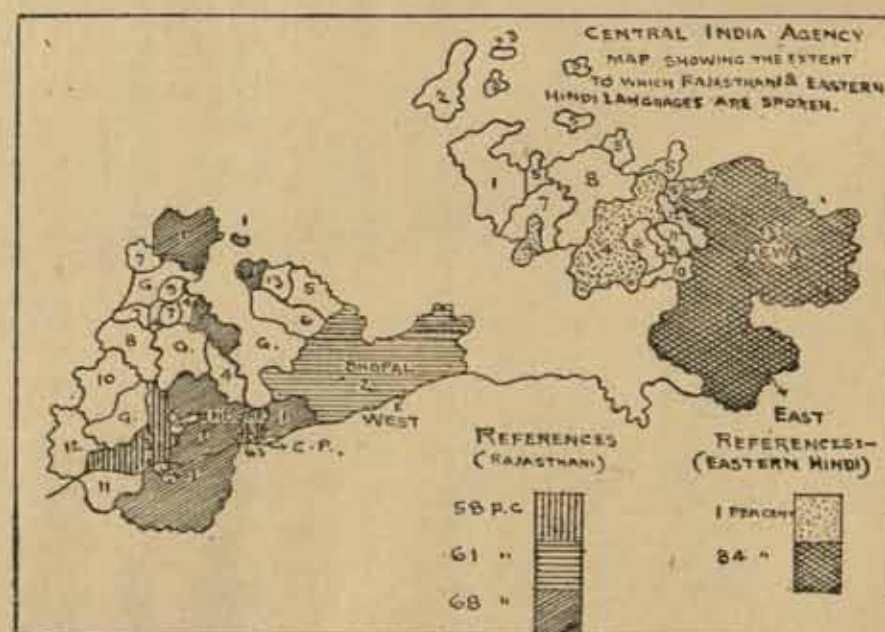
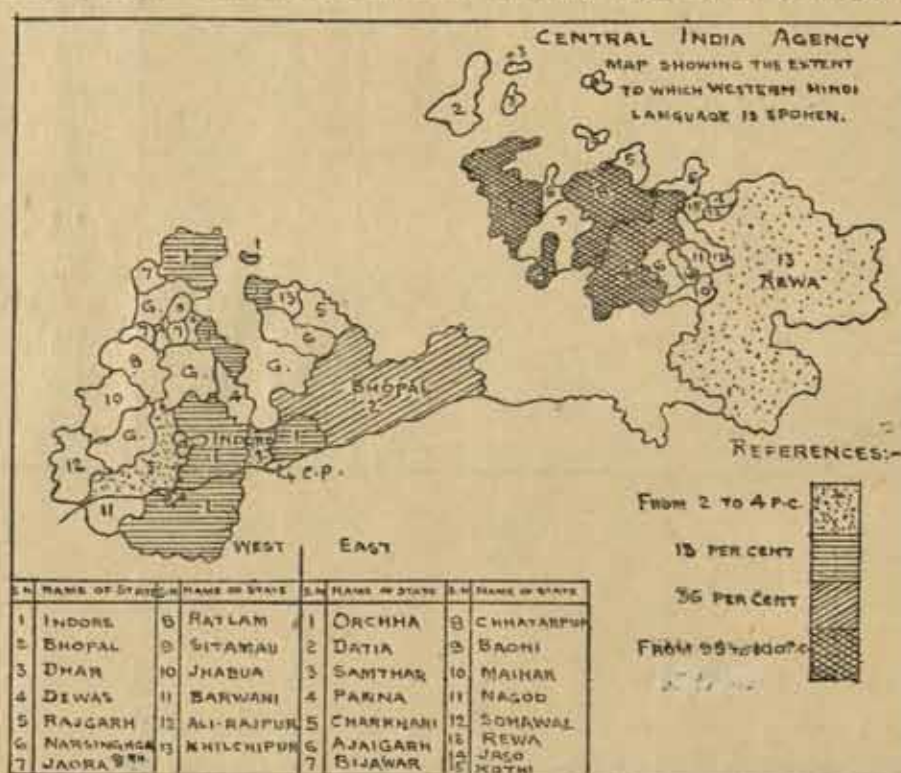
(1) The midland or Inner Band, *viz.*, Western Hindi, Urdu, etc.

(2) Intermediate languages (a) Inner and (b) Outer Bands.

(a) Rajasthani.

(b) Bagheli (Eastern Hindi).

65. *Distribution.*—The distribution can be easily seen from the maps.



Rajasthani is the predominant form of speech in the West of the Agency where 4,500 per 10,000 speak Malvi, while Bundelkhandi 4,500 and Baghelkhandi 4,490 prevail in the East. Bhil dialects are met with in the West 1,590 per 10,000. Comparative figures are unfortunately not available owing to the excision of Gwalior and its feudatories. We can, however, compare the tribe and language returns from the jungle tribes (Subsidiary Table III). The Gond tribe and language figures tally closely 247,000 by tribe to 240,000 by language, the figures are less close in the case of the Bhils 508,000 by tribe to 410,000 of Bhili, but if we take other forms of Bhil dialects we get 494,000 by speech.

66. *Dialects*.—Dialects recorded locally but not mentioned in the Linguistic Survey of India have been classified in accordance with their affinity to recorded dialects. These are given in Appendix to Table X. The figures are as a rule very small, Bareli, (Barel) a Bhil dialect (23,000), Rangadi, a modified form of Malvi (125,000) and Banaphari (21,000) a form of Bundelkhandi being alone important.

67. *Changes*.—So far, excluding the use of English words which are being continually introduced, practically no changes are noticeable in the languages spoken in Central India. Education has still much to do before any noticeable levelling up is likely and the rough country speech will hold its own for many a Census to come.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by language.

(a) According to Census.

Language.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.		Number per mille of population of Province.	Name of State or Locality where chiefly spoken.
	1921.	1911.		
1	2	3	4	5
Total	5,997,023		1,000	
Austro-Asiatic Family	5,184		-9	
Kurku	5,184		-9	Bhopal State.
Tibeto-Chinese Family	3			
Burmese	1			
Moghlai	2			
Dravidian Family	243,226		40.6	
Gondi	240,122		40.0	Bhopal and Rewa States.
Others	3,104		-6	
Indo-European Family	5,742,391		957.5	
Malvi	1,380,315		230.2	Malwa States.
Bundelkhandi	1,327,692		221.4	Bundelkhand States.
Baghelkhandi	1,306,234		217.8	Baghelkhand States.
Urdu	202,388		48.8	Bhopal and generally throughout Central India.
Bhili	273,103		45.5	Southern States Agency.
Nimadi	271,152		45.2	Nimar Districts of Indore and Dhar States.
Umatwadi	179,818		30.0	Rajgarh and Narsingharh States.
Bhilali	137,009		22.9	Southern States Agency States.
Hindi	117,424		19.5	Indore State and general.
Rathavi	78,796		13.1	Barwani and generally in Bhil Tracts.
Marwari	74,327		12.4	Wherever Marwadi Banias are settled.
Awadhi	62,900		10.5	Indore and Rewa States.
Gujarati	54,428		9.1	Indore, Dhar, Barwani and Alirajpur.
Marathi	52,232		8.7	Indore, Dhar, Dewas and Alirajpur.
Hindustani	27,673		4.6	General.
Banjari	23,739		4.0	Rajgarh, Indore and Barwani.
Sondhi	17,725		2.9	Indore and Narsingharh.
Others	65,436		10.9	
Unclassed Gypsy Languages	1,947		.3	
Asiatic Languages	190		...	
Indo-European Family	66		...	
Persian	65		...	Bhopal State.
Armenian	1		...	
Semitic Family	109		...	
Arabic	108		...	Bhopal State.
Hebrew	1		...	
Mongolian Family	15		...	
Chinese	9		...	
Japanese	6		...	
European Languages	4,082		.7	
Indo-European Family	4,082		.7	
English	4,004		.7	Mhow, Nowgong and Indore Camp.
Others	78		...	

Figures not available owing to separation of Gwalior State and its feudatories.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the Population of each Natural Division.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Malvi.	Bundel- khandi.	Baghel- khandi.	Hindi.	Nimadi.	Bhil Dialects.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India	2,301·7	2,213·9	2,178·1	195·8	452·2	823·4	1,834·9
West	4,467·7	41·6	...	354·1	877·9	1,592·8	2,665·9
East	1·2	4,520·9	4,491·2	27·0	...	6·3	953·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Comparison of caste and language Tables.

Tribe.	Strength of Tribe (Table XIII).	Number speak- ing tribal languages (Table X).	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Bhil { Hindu Animist	{ 49,305 288,832 } 338,137		* Bhili 273,103 Bhilali 137,009 410,112 Bhagori 1,493 Dungari 157 Moghia (Baori) 1,476 Rathavi 78,796 Pardhi 291 Wagadi 1,452 83,665 493,777
Bhilala { Hindu Animist	{ 169,390 585 } 169,975 508,112	493,777*	
Gond { Hindu Animist	{ 160,522 86,964 } 247,486	240,122	

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities.

68. This Chapter is concerned with the figures given in column 16 of the Schedule, Tables XII and XII-A and the Subsidiary Tables at the end.

The absence of detailed figures for the Estates has made it impossible to give figures for previous Censuses and hence not much can be said in reference to these figures.

The infirmities dealt with are the same as those of 1911 and 1901, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy.

At the outset it may be mentioned that the returns in these cases are never really reliable and theorizing upon them to any extent would be waste of time.

There is a natural tendency to minimise defects of this kind in the very young especially amongst girls whose chances of marriage would be affected, while many weak minded persons are certain to be classed as insane.

Deaf-mutism, a congenital defect, is probably seldom accurately recorded, it being often difficult to discover if the afflicted person was born so or not, especially if he is no longer living among his own people.

Total blindness is, however, more likely to be accurately returned since those blind of one eye are distinguished by the term *Kana*.

Real leprosy is invariably confused with leuco-derma, syphilitic disease, etc., and is constantly concealed.

Afflicted per 100,000 of population.

	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Central India .	16	11	36	23	152	203	21	10
Rajputana .	16	18	32	20	173	230	6	2
Gwalior .	18	10	52	35	162	228	18	8

The figures for Rajputana and Gwalior as compared with Central India are given in the subjoined table.

In Europe insanity is more prevalent than in India while the other diseases are more common in the East. Of

those afflicted 14,159, about $\frac{3}{4}$ are blind 10,637, deaf-mutes 1,749, lepers 949, insane 824.

69. *Insanity*.—Some 800 persons are returned as insane or 16 males and 11 females per 100,000 of the population ; in 1911 the proportion was 10 males and 5 females, so that the proportion has for some reason doubled while the population has fallen by one-third.

More insane are met with in the Western section, *viz.*, 22 males and 16 females compared with 9 males and 7 females. This is due to the greater number of towns in the Western section. The figures in 1911 shew the same tendency.

The map below gives the distribution.



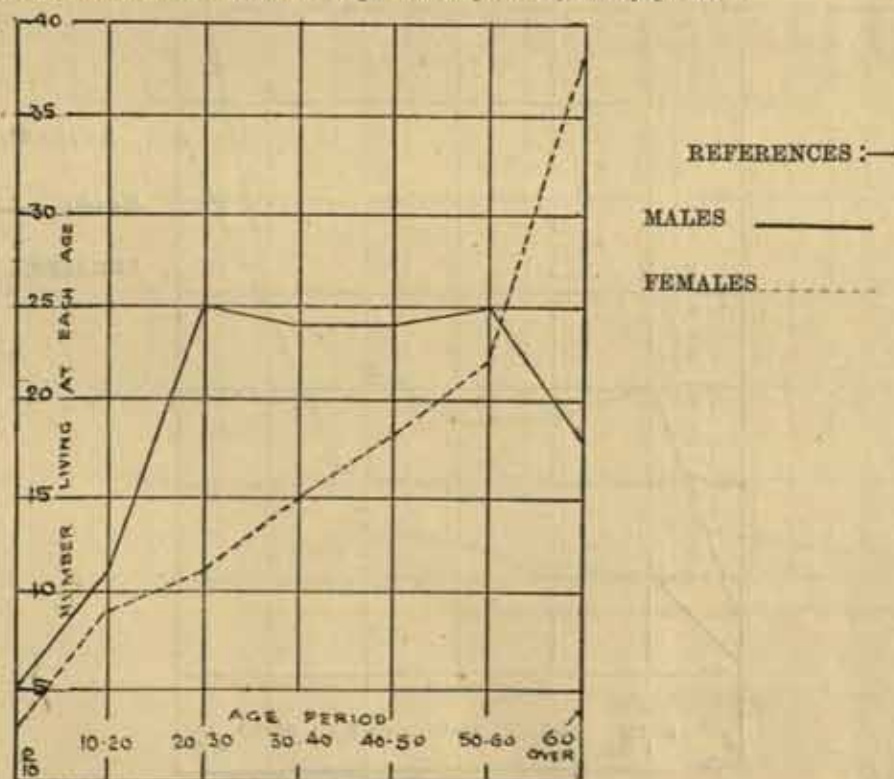
70. *Age, Sex and Insanity.*—The Sex and Age figures are given in Subsidiary Tables II and III.

The highest figure is recorded at 20-25 among males and 30-35 among females. In 1911 both sexes shew the largest figure at 20-30.

The figures show the usual vagaries of age statistics. If the figures could be trusted (which they cannot be) one would suppose males afflicted with insanity died off after 35 and females after 45. The latter, however, add rapidly to the tale of afflicted from 60 onwards, every senile old woman being no doubt included. The figures of 1911 do not show such violent discrepancies. Insane males exceed insane women at all ages except 50-55 and 60 and over (Subsidiary Table III).

In 1911 for some reason an excess of female insane is shown at the 5-10 period only. The diagram below shows clearly the trend of the age curve.

Diagram showing the number of the insane per 100,000 persons of each age period.



Deaf-mutes per 100,000.

Locality.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana . . .	32	20
Gwalior . . .	52	35

71. *Deaf-mutes.*—The deaf-mutes show 36 males and 23 females in every 100,000 as afflicted.

Little can be gathered from these figures, the returns being certainly very defective as the rapid rise at 60 and over proves.

Females exceed only at the age 50-55. Clearly the lowest age ought to give the highest figures while most of those so afflicted should die young. The record is in fact really valueless, cases of senile deafness being obviously included.

The map and diagram below show the distribution and the age curve.

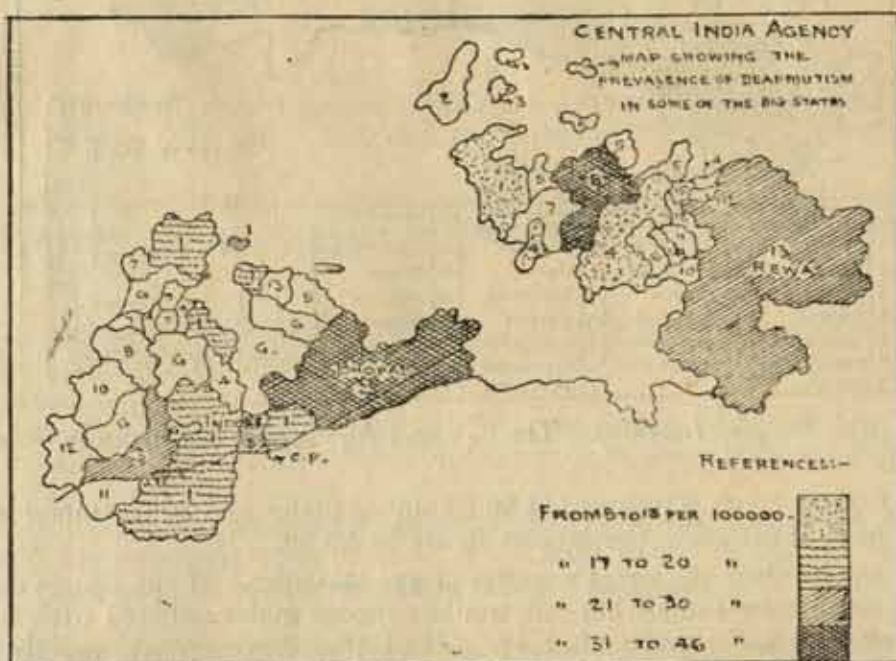
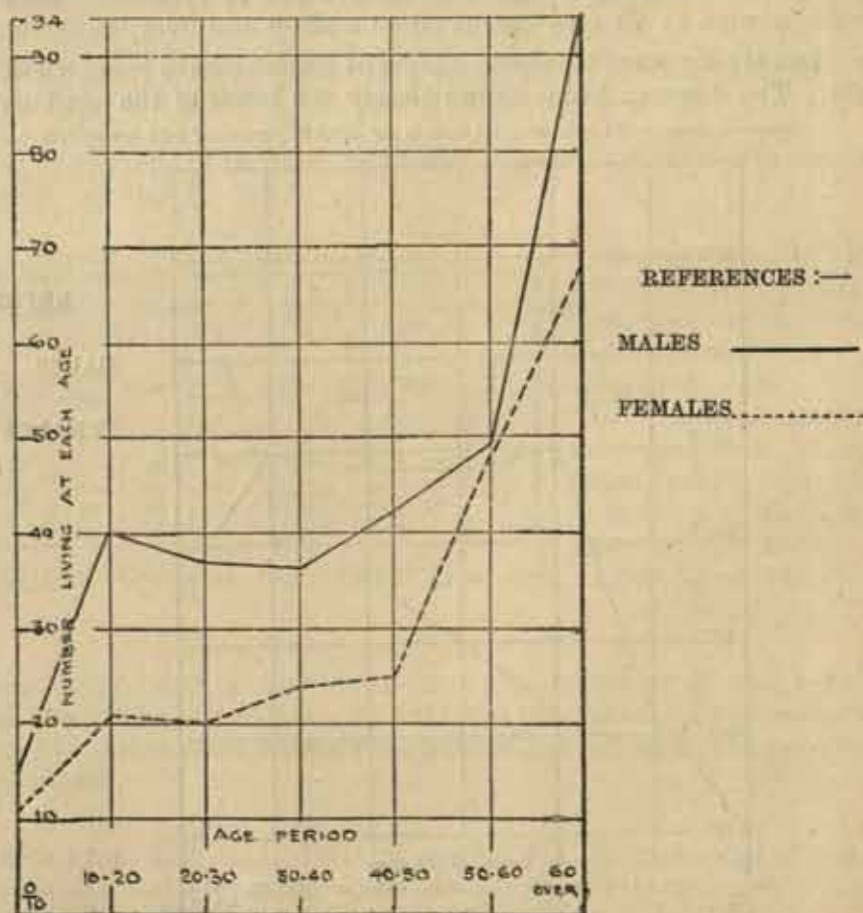


Diagram showing the number of Deafmutes per 100,000 of persons of each age period.



72. *Blindness.*—The total number of blind is 10,637 of whom 4,680 are males and 5,957 females or a ratio of about 47 to 59. The distribution by the more important States in each natural division is given in the map below. The Western section like the Plateau of 1911, shows females predominating.

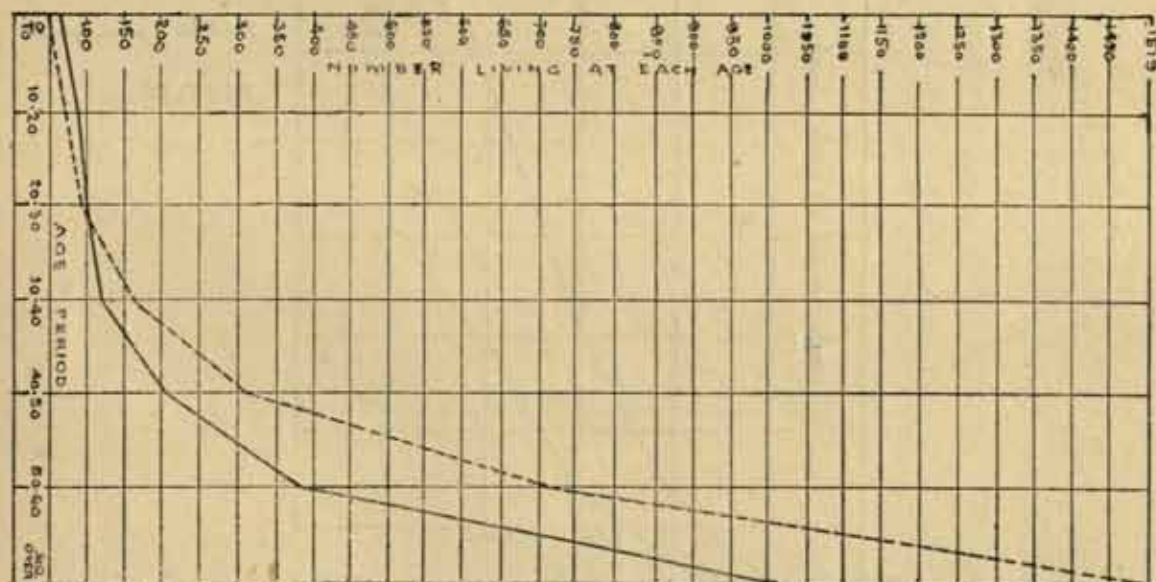


The greater number of towns in the West thus makes itself felt.

73. *Age, Sex and Blindness.*—There are 1,270 females to every 1,000 males blind. Girls are less carefully looked after than boys while cooking over acid smoke fumes and living in small dark huts most of the day unite to destroy their sight.

The diagram below shows the age curve.

Diagram showing the number of the blind per 100,000 of each age period.



REFERENCES :

MALES —

FEMALES - - - - -

Lepers per 100,000.

Locality.	Males.	Females.
Central India . .	21	10
Rajputana . .	6	2
Gwalior . .	18	8

74. *Leprosy*—The map and the diagram below show the prevalence of leprosy in some of the bigger States and the trend of the age curve.

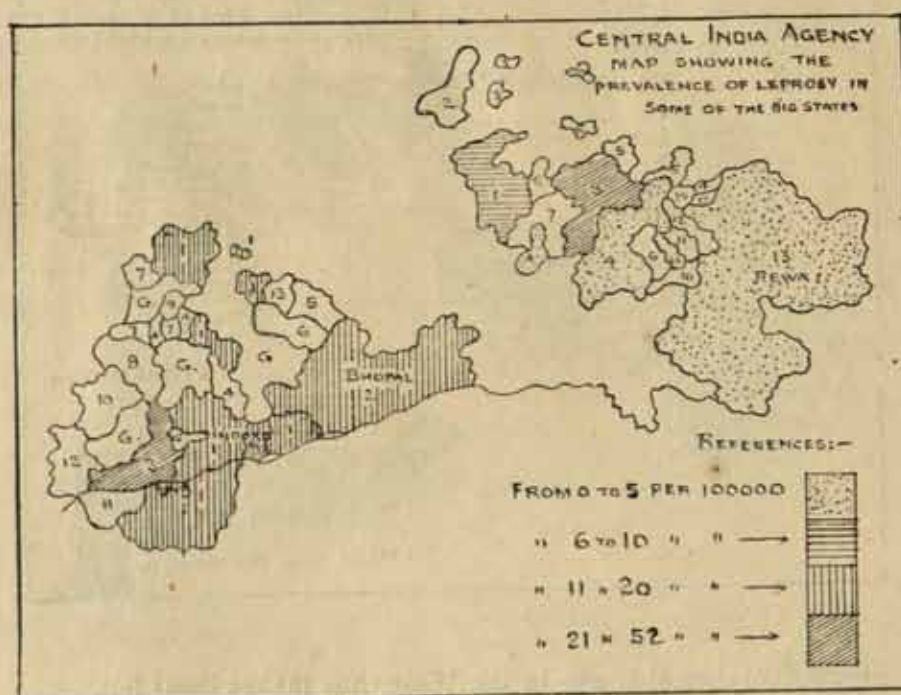
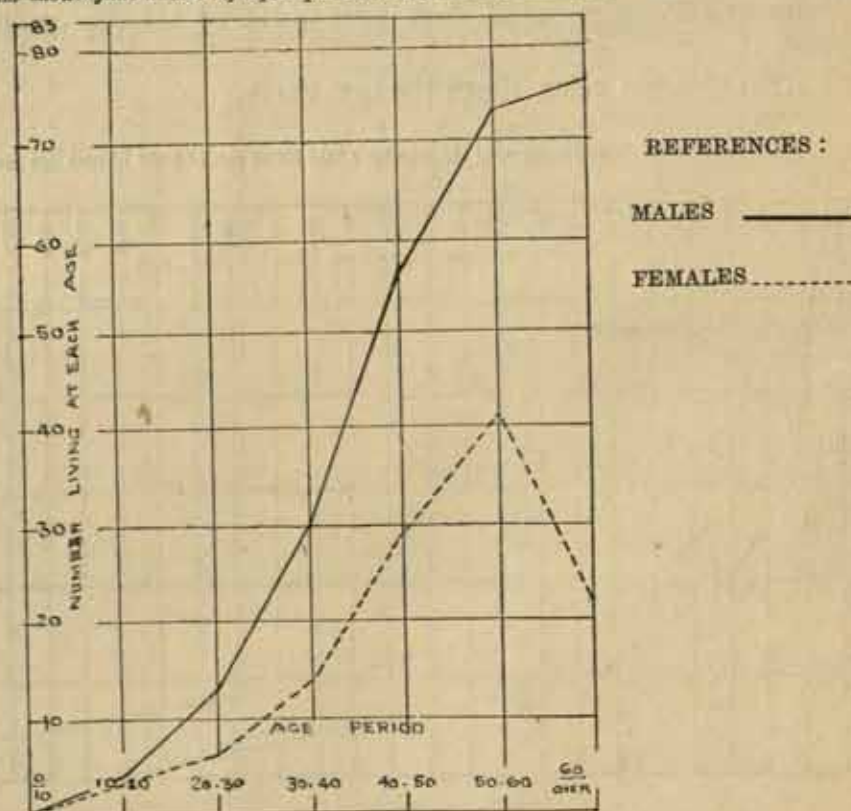


Diagram showing the number of lepers per 100,000 persons of each age period.



These returns are more than doubtful. The Western section as usual stands first, just double the Eastern. Male lepers, as is usual, everywhere exceed females being almost exactly twice as many being as 21 to 10. Concealment may partly account for this.

From 30-35 the figures rise considerably, the 40-45 period showing most.

The disease is, it seems, more prevalent between 30 and 55.

The only leper asylum in Central India is that at Sehore maintained by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal. Lepers from other States are admitted on payment.

The average cost is about Rs. 140 per annum per head.

District.	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Bhopal	13	16	29
Narsinghgarh	4	2	6
TOTAL	17	18	35

On 18th March 1921 there were 35 lepers, 17 males and 18 females.

The actual figures for the last ten years from 1912 to 1921 varied from 28 in 1912 to 68 in 1918 with an average of 16 males and 17 females per annum and a total average of 48 of both sexes.

75. *Caste and Infirmary*.—Caste figures give Gahohi banias as most afflicted by blindness, Bhagor Brahmans and Oswals coming next. Amongst insane Agarwal banias lead and Oswals among Deaf-mutes.

Lepers are commonest among Shrigaud Brahmans, Oswal and Gahohi banias following. But the figures are all so unreliable that it would be unsafe to dogmatize.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population.

Natural Division.	INSANE.				DEAF-MUTE.				BLIND.				LEPERS.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	16	..	11	..	38	..	23	..	152	..	203	..	21	..	10	..
West	22	..	16	..	40	..	26	..	176	..	224	..	28	..	14	..
East	9	..	7	..	31	..	19	..	127	..	182	..	14	..	7	..

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses cannot be given as the figures for the Gwalior feudatories are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Infirm by age per 10,000 of each Sex.

AGE.	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—5	143	179	303	212	372	217	15	33
5—10	455	567	955	1,197	709	386	93	199
10—15	552	657	1,432	1,045	675	379	185	321
15—20	901	687	940	667	487	255	185	265
20—25	1,247	896	808	788	479	327	387	397
25—30	1,166	746	808	682	517	421	587	530
30—35	1,227	1,194	1,019	1,045	637	603	1,206	1,093
35—40	1,125	896	587	561	549	542	1,020	993
40—45	879	1,045	854	893	918	864	1,032	1,221
45—50	695	507	423	318	536	530	958	993
50—55	491	955	542	894	976	1,121	1,345	1,964
55—60	389	149	239	258	412	536	603	298
60 and over	470	1,672	1,092	1,530	2,723	3,789	1,484	1,093

NOTE.—Figures for previous Censuses cannot be given as the figures for the Gwalior feudatories are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

AGE.	TOTAL AFFLICTED.		NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.				
			INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPERS.						
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf- mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	225	248	16	11	36	23	152	203	21	10	1,051	685	606	1,273	467
0-5	60	39	2	2	9	4	40	33	..	..	698	857	424	741	1,000
5-10	100	72	7	4	22	17	70	50	1	1	705	594	760	693	1,000
10-15	129	101	7	7	39	21	80	70	3	3	640	815	442	715	833
15-20	150	110	18	11	40	21	88	74	4	4	582	480	427	667	667
20-25	176	121	27	12	59	22	99	82	11	5	721	459	591	871	480
25-30	172	134	23	10	36	16	98	109	15	6	793	439	511	1,037	421
30-35	189	186	21	14	38	25	103	135	27	12	949	667	622	1,265	423
35-40	230	245	29	16	33	22	134	190	34	17	943	491	578	1,257	455
40-45	310	315	19	17	42	25	193	247	56	26	954	814	570	1,290	440
45-50	373	447	32	20	44	24	238	368	59	35	977	500	457	1,259	484
50-55	470	621	15	24	44	45	342	597	66	45	1,305	1,333	1,000	1,462	678
55-60	707	987	49	14	64	48	494	900	109	25	1,272	283	686	1,558	231
60 and over	1,195	1,647	19	38	94	68	1,097	1,519	76	22	1,612	2,425	849	1,763	344

CHAPTER XI.

Caste.

76. Caste is recorded in column 8 of the Schedule. It is not proposed to deal with anything but the actual statistics on this occasion for reasons already given elsewhere. The total number of castes recorded with 1,000 and over each are 173.

77. *Return.*—The record of caste is done without any difficulty. Of course no attempt is made to check the caste given by any individual; whatever he says is accepted without any question. However, on the whole, the return is sufficiently accurate.

78. *Distribution.*—The total number of principal castes or sections recorded are given in the inset. Brahmans number in all 557,000 or 11 per cent. of the Hindu population, the Sarwarias of Baghelkhand being by far the most numerous: Banias number 135,000 or 3 per cent. of Hindus, Agarwals (20,000) being the most numerous.

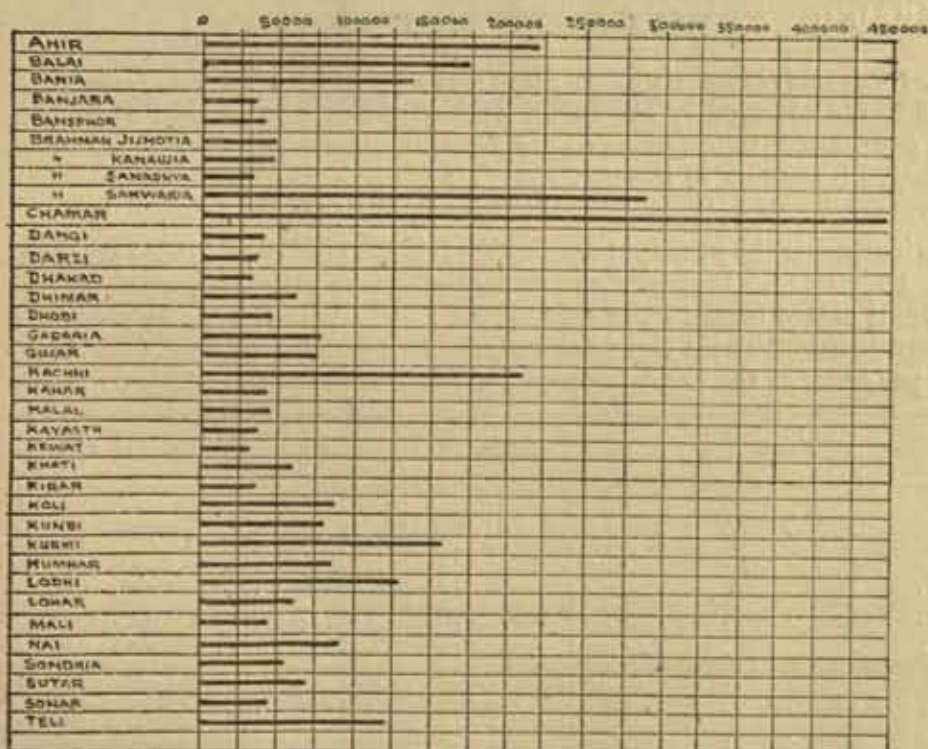
Religion.	1921.
Hindu	70
Jain	2
Animist	9
Musalman	13
TOTAL	94

We find among Banias 134,000 classed as Hindus and 44,000 as Jains, but the Jain community consists of only two important sections, Oswal and Porwal. It is interesting to note the Hindu and Jain proportions. Oswals have about $\frac{1}{3}$ Hindus while among Porwals the two religions are almost equally divided. Rajputs number 394,000 or 8 per cent of the Hindu community, Raghubansi (25,000), Chauhan (24,000), Rathor (22,000), and Parmar (21,000) being the more numerous. Among other Hindu castes, the Chamars, (448,000)

are the most numerous, followed by Ahirs (222,000), Kachhis (208,000), Balais (174,000), Bhilalas (169,000), Gonds (161,000), Kols (157,000), Kurmis (155,000), Lodhis (129,000) and Telis (120,000).

—	Hindu.	Jain.
Oswal	3,200	20,000
Porwal	10,200	11,000

The relative strength of the Hindu castes can be seen in this diagram.



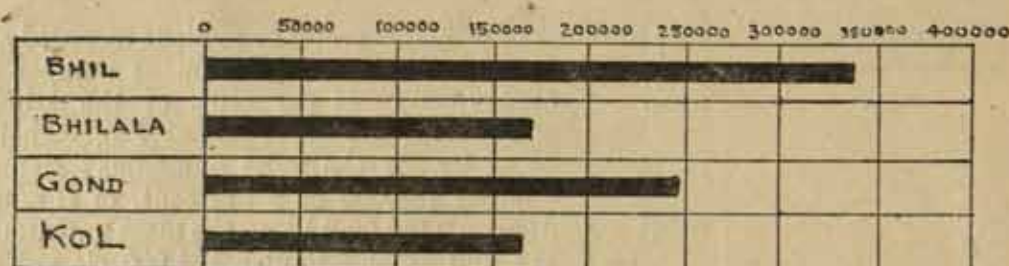
In Western Central India the prevailing castes are Rajputs (231,000), Balais (173,000), Chamars (166,000), Brahmans (152,000), Kunbis (76,000), Gujars

(70,000), Baniyas (62,000), Khatis (60,000), Sondhias (52,000), Telis (44,000), Lodhis (44,000), Kumhars (41,000), Malis (39,000), Nais (39,000), Kachhis (38,000), Sutars (36,000), Dangi (35,000), Banjara (32,000) and Dhakads (32,000).

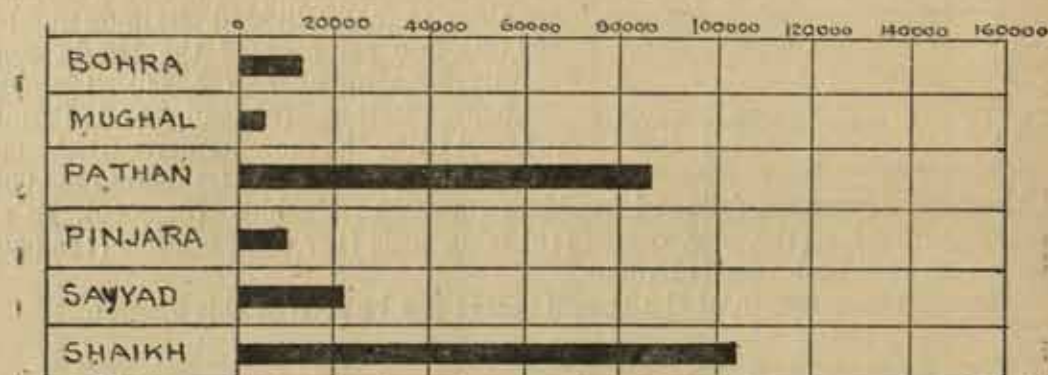
Those in the Eastern Section are Brahmans (405,000), Chamars (283,000), Ahirs (172,000), Kachhis (171,000), Rajputs (163,000), Kurmis (141,000), Lodhis (85,000), Telis (76,000), Baniyas (72,000), Kolis (61,000), Gadarias (59,000), Dhimars (51,000), Nais (50,000), Kumhars (44,000), Lohars (40,000), Bansphors (32,000), Dhobis (32,000), and Sutars (31,000).

Some castes are found exclusively in one locality, such as, the jungle tribe of Baigas (25,000), in Rewah.

79. *Animist*.—Among the Animistic tribes the Bhils, numbering 338,000 or 33 per cent are the most numerous. They are followed by Gonds (24 per cent), Bhilalas (17 per cent) and Kols (16 per cent).



80. *Musalmans*.—Shaikhs, as representing mainly converted Hindus or descendants of converts, are by far the most numerous (104,000), Pathans (85,000), Sayyads (21,000), and Behnas (20,000) following.



81. *Caste and Occupation*.—In Subsidiary Table I the various castes, clans and sections of the community are shewn by traditional occupation irrespective of the actual occupation followed even by considerable numbers of the community, e.g., a sepoy belonging to the cultivator class will in the Table fall under the head "Cultivators."

Agriculture is the principal occupation followed in Central India and Brahmans, Baniyas, Rajputs and Chamars and even the Bhils all alike pursue it. The true agricultural castes form 19 per cent. of the Hindu population, the most important are shown below. These eight castes form 13 per cent. of the total population and 15 per cent. of the Hindu population of the Agency:—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Dangi	41,806	35,536	6,146	124
Gujar	75,372	70,100	4,974	298
Jat,	24,217	23,590	626	1
Kachhi	208,085	37,501	110,645	59,939
Kurmi	155,072	13,669	36,499	104,904
Kunbi	78,863	76,535	..	2,328
Lodhi	128,661	43,976	78,190	6,495
Mali	43,513	39,537	2,764	1,212
TOTAL	755,589	340,444	239,844	175,301

82. *Herdsmen*.—The herdsmen are confined practically to three castes, Ahir, Gadaria and Gaolis which are not very carefully distinguished in ordinary parlance. They form 5 per cent of the total and 6 per cent of the Hindu population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Ahir	221,832	48,522	99,425	73,885
Gadaria	78,537	20,010	43,878	14,649
Gaoli	14,152	13,210	476	466
TOTAL	314,521	81,742	143,779	89,000

83. *Craftsmen*.—Genuine craftsmen are included in the castes given below. They form 7 per cent of the total population and 8 per cent of the Hindu population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Darzi	34,285	18,999	7,355	7,931
Kasera	2,096	1,897	199	..
Kumhar	85,080	41,455	24,984	18,641
Lohar	61,037	20,620	18,013	22,404
Mochi	3,978	3,483	239	256
Salvi	3,580	3,580	..	..
Sunar	43,508	18,625	10,700	14,183
Sutar	67,010	36,198	18,138	12,674
Kachera	3,747	196	738	2,813
Kandera	3,111	995	2,061	55
Koli	88,184	27,565	37,103	23,516
Lakhera	3,965	1,705	1,623	637
Maru	1,164	1,164	..	..
Tambat (Tamera)	1,562	..	411	1,151
Patwa	2,168	499	676	1,043
TOTAL	404,475	176,931	122,240	105,304

84. *Traders*.—Traders have few castes but are a most important body of men. They form nearly 3 per cent. of the total population and a little more than 3 per cent. of the Hindu and Jain population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Agarwal	22,685	13,333	4,910	4,442
Gahohi	15,050	549	14,026	475
Kasaundhan	6,805	7	352	6,446
Kesar	14,376	135	197	14,044
Kharia	5,161	5,161	..	..
Mahesri	9,017	8,955	13	49
Oswal	23,346	21,887	1,387	72
Porwal	21,867	14,907	5,997	963
Others	61,046	30,642	11,495	18,909
TOTAL	179,353	95,576	38,377	45,400

85. *Warrior Classes*.—The principal warrior classes are given below. They form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of Hindus and Musalmans :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Beghelkhand.
Rajputs	394,205	230,640	61,284	102,281
Dhangar	7,106	7,057	..	49
Maratha	17,834	17,815	18	1
Pathan	85,511	63,452	12,080	9,979
TOTAL	504,656	318,964	73,382	112,310

86. *Priests and Devotees*.—The most important priestly classes are those shown here who form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of the Hindu population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Brahman—				
Bhargava (Bhagor)	11,212	3,420	7,772	20
Dakshani	18,741	18,207	395	139
Jijhotia	49,420	8,568	40,050	802
Sanadhya	31,821	13,781	16,326	1,714
Shrigaud	9,640	9,340	204	96
Sarwaria	288,220	1,529	23,658	263,033
Kanaujia	46,606	9,187	33,923	3,796
TOTAL	455,960	64,032	122,328	269,600

87. *Bards and Astrologers*.—Bards, astrologers, actors and mimes are given below. They form less than a half per cent of the population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhat	15,531	8,774	3,935	2,822
Brahma Bhatt				
Bhand				
Gondhali				
Nat	3,580	2,645	325	610
TOTAL	19,669	11,950	4,260	3,459

88. *Depressed Classes*.—The most numerous of the depressed classes are entered below. They form 10 per cent of the total population :—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhangi (M)	2,158	2,079	79	..
" (H)	23,194	15,776	5,497	1,921
Chamar	448,490	165,588	176,861	106,041
Dhobi (M)	351	261	26	64
" (H)	48,878	17,253	21,841	9,784
Basor }	42,666	7,885	24,260	10,521
Dom }				
Domar }				
Kanjar	698	542	152	4
Mahar	11,687	3,798	153	7,736
Mang	1,003	1,003	..	..
Sor	11,911	500	11,411	..
TOTAL	591,036	214,685	240,280	136,071

In this Agency there has been no movement as regards classification or raising of the depressed classes or the aboriginal tribes and the question is not yet of interest here. If a movement does take place in future the following castes and tribes are likely to figure in it in addition to those given above :—

Depressed Castes.

Balai	173,576
Khangar	18,121
Koli	88,184
Mochi	3,978
Nai	88,863
Bari	8,476
Dher	118
Jingar	408
Khatik	8,974
Mirdha	816
Kurmi	155,072
Pasi	2,805

Aboriginal Tribes.

Already classed as Aborigines (Animists)—

Kir	5,556
Kirar	{ A 682 H 34,166
Korku	{ A 7,883 H 6,998
Kutwar	{ A 448 H 27,799
Mina	{ A 218 H 28,726
Saharia	{ A 929 H 3,413

Might be included in future—

Baiga	26,461
Bahelia	1,901
Bargahi	3,673
Bemarhia	1,422
Kalbelia	1,885
Majhi	1,768
Mawasi	3,718
Panika	23,576
Bhawaiya	7,526

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.	Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.
<i>Land Holders</i>	394	<i>Bards and Astrologers</i>	4
Rajput	66	Jooshi	1
<i>Cultivators</i>	394	Writers	49
Ajna	1,013	Kayasth	7
Bharud	169	Others	37
Dangi	6	<i>Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimes and Jugglers.</i>	3
Dhakad	10	Dholi	16
Gujar	42	Others	9
Jat	32	<i>Traders and Pedlars</i>	7
Kachhi	75	Bania	196
Kalota	24	Bohra	33
Khati	208	Others	179
Kirar	18	<i>Carriers by Animals</i>	13
Kulmi (Kurni)	60	Banjara	6
Lodhi	34	Others	32
Mali	155	<i>Barbers</i>	6
Mina	129	Nai	89
Sondhia	44	<i>Washermen</i>	49
Others	29	Dhobi	8
<i>Labourers</i>	53	<i>Weavers</i>	49
Kir	94	Chhipa	134
Lania	11	Koli	22
<i>Forest and Hill Tribes, (Hunters and Fowlers).</i>	2	Panika	5
Bagri	6	Others	88
Bhil	5	<i>Tailors</i>	24
Bhilala	1,066	Darzi	17
Gond	177	<i>Carpenters</i>	34
Kol	23	Sutars	6
Korku	338	Masons	34
Kotwal	170	Silawat	67
Majhi	170	<i>Potters</i>	11
Pardhi	247	Kumhar	67
Patlia	163	<i>Glass and Lac Workers</i>	3
Saharia	8	Kachera	1
Others	28	Kasera	3
<i>Graziers and Dairy-men</i>	2	Lakhara	85
Ahir	4	<i>Black-Smiths</i>	10
Gadaria	15	Luhar	2
Gaoli	4		4
<i>Fishermen, Boatmen and Palki Bearers.</i>	64		4
Bhoi	315		61
Dhimar	52		10
Kahar	222		61
Kewat	79		10
Others	14		61
<i>Priests and Devotees</i>	149		
Bairagi	25		
Baiga	10		
Brahman	60		
<i>Temple Servants</i>	43		
(Dhami 448, Gurao 1,099)	30		
<i>Genealogists</i>	6		
Bhat	612		
Others	102		
	29		
	26		
	557		
	2		
	0		
	13		
	3		
	15		
	3		

NOTE.—The number below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per mille to the total population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations—contd.

Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.	Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.
<i>Gold and Silver-Smiths</i>	44	<i>Basket Workers and Mat Makers</i>	58
	73		10
Sonar	44	Bansphor	40
		Bargunda	18
<i>Brass and Copper-Smiths</i>	17	<i>Earth, Salt, etc., Workers and Quarriers</i>	5
	3		1
Bharewa	17	Beldar	5
<i>Confectioners and Grain-Parchers</i> .	6	<i>Village Watchmen and Menial</i>	175
	1		29
Bharbhunja	5	Balai	174
Halwai	1	Mirdha	1
<i>Oil-pressers</i>	120	<i>Sweepers</i>	23
	20		4
Teli	120	Bhangi	23
<i>Toddy Drawers and distillers</i> . . .	45	<i>Others</i>	626
	8		104
Kalal	45	Christians	9
<i>Butchers</i>	10	Deswali	20
	2	Gusain	10
Khatika	9	Jogi	5
Others	1	Kandera	3
<i>Leather-Workers</i>	463	Khangar	18
	77	Maratha	18
Chamars	448	Moghal	5
Others	15	Pathan	86
		Pinjara	10
		Rawat	4
		Sayyad	22
		Shaikh	104
		Behna	20
		Tamboli	19
		Others	273

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in Caste, Tribe, Race, etc., since 1911.

Caste, Tribe, or Race.	Persons 000's omitted.	Caste, Tribe, or Race.	Persons 000's omitted.
	1921.		1921.
1	2	1	2
1. Ahir	222	51. Kayaasth	37
2. Ajna	6	52. Kewat	30
3. Bagri	23	53. Khangar	18
4. Baiga	26	54. Khati	60
5. Bairagi	29	55. Khatik	9
6. Balai	174	56. Kirar	34
<i>Bania</i>	179	57. Kol	163
7. Agarwal	21	58. Koli	88
8. Gahohi	15	59. Korku	7
9. Kesar	14	60. Kotwal	28
10. Maheeri	9	61. Kulmi	155
11. Oswal	23	62. Kumhar	85
12. Porwal	22	63. Lodhi	129
13. Banjara	32	64. Luhar	61
14. Bansphor	40	65. Majhi	2
15. Beldar	5	66. Mali	44
16. Bhangri	23	67. Maratha	18
17. Bharewa	17	68. Mina	29
18. Bharud	10	69. Mirdha	1
19. Bhat	15	70. Nai	89
20. Bhill	338	71. Panika	24
21. Bhilala	170	72. Pardhi	4
22. Bhoi	10	73. Patlia	15
<i>Brahman</i>	557	<i>Rajput</i>	394
23. Bhagor	11	74. Baghela	23
24. Dakabni	19	75. Bundela	10
25. Jijhotia	49	76. Chanhan	24
26. Kanaulja	47	77. Gahlot	14
27. Sanadhya	32	78. Kachhwaha	3
28. Sarwaria	288	79. Parihar	16
29. Shrigaud	10	80. Ponwar	14
30. Chamar	448	81. Parmar	21
31. Chhipa	5	82. Raghubansi	25
32. Dangi	42	83. Rathor	22
33. Darzi	34	84. Solanki	11
34. Deswall	20	85. Tonwar	3
35. Dhakad	32	86. Rawat	4
36. Dhimar	60	87. Saharia	4
37. Dhobi	49	88. Sunar	44
38. Dholi	9	89. Sondhia	53
39. Gadaria	79	90. Sor	12
40. Gaoli	14	91. Sutar	67
41. Gond	247	92. Tamboli	19
42. Gusain	10	93. Teli	120
43. Gujar	75	<i>Musalman</i>	332
44. Jat	24	94. Bohra	13
45. Jogi	5	95. Moghal	5
46. Kachhi	208	96. Pathan	86
47. Kahar	43	97. Pinjara	10
48. Kalal	45	98. Sayyad	22
49. Kalota	18	99. Shaikh	104
50. Kandersa	3		

Note.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

CHAPTER XII.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

89. *Statistics.*—The statistics for occupation are contained in Imperial Tables XVII-XXII.

Table XVII gives a general statement of the number of people supported by each occupation according to the classification adopted, with those dependent on them.

Table XVIII gives subsidiary occupations followed by those whose principal occupation is agriculture.

Table XIX shews cases of dual occupation.

Table XX gives occupation by religion.

Table XXI gives occupation by selected Castes, Tribes or Races—Only Part A of this Table has been prepared.

Table XXII deals with Industries.

A special series of inquiries was made by the Indore State and is embodied by them in a special Volume. This will be referred to later.

90. *Subsidiary Tables.*—As elsewhere in the Report no comparative figures can, most unfortunately, be given, and hence the real interest of the inquiry is much diminished. However, as the States and not Central India as a whole are really concerned with industrial development, any stimulus given to industry being due to individual State effort only, the State Reports, whose comparative figures can be seen, should be referred to.

The Subsidiary Tables number nine, as out of the ten No. VII with its comparative figures could not be compiled. These tables must be carefully studied, if anything is to be made out of the mass of figures collected in Table XXII.

91. *Questionnaire.*—The queries on which the information was collected are to be found in columns 9, 10, and 11 of the Schedule, giving respectively the primary occupation, secondary occupation (if any) and the number of those dependant on the persons dealt with. The actual instructions laid down were:—

Column 9.—(Principal occupation of actual workers). Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on their Estate, Capital, etc., such as *house rent, pension, etc.* Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as, 'service' or 'writing' or 'labour,' write particulars, such as, 'private servant Bania's cook,' 'clerk, Army Department.' For example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill, or lac factory or earthwork, etc., in the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent (if any further sub-division of agriculturists is contemplated in any State, provision will have to be made for it in this rule). If a person makes the articles and also sells he should be entered as "maker and seller of them." Women

and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and for them enter the word 'not' in column 11. If any person maintains himself by means of *Ata dal* shop and also by lending money enter *Ata Dal* shop in column 9 and in column 10 "lending money." In column 9 enter the word 'None' for dependants.

Column 10.—(Subsidiary occupation of actual workers). Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 9 and fisherman in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word "None." For dependants, enter the word "None" in this column.

Column 11.—(Means of subsistence of dependants). For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the *principal* occupation of the person who supports them. For actual workers, enter the word "None" in this column.

To avoid frequent references to the Central Office these instructions were further amplified and made more precise in the Code of Census Procedure for the Central India Agency 1921, as follows:—

The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 of the Schedule is another matter requiring special care. Only those men, women and children will be shown as workers *who actually earn something* to augment the family income. A woman who merely looks after her house and cooks the food is not a worker but a dependant. But a woman who collects and sells firewood, or cowdung or works for wages is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his trade (e.g., the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but who is a regular cowherd should be recorded as such in column 9. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. Dependants in a joint family, the members of which follow different avocations, should be entered in column 11, under the occupation of the principal working member.

Domestic servants must be entered as *huzuria*, Bania's cook, Bhishti, etc., in column 9 as actual workers and not in column 11 as dependants on their master's occupation. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation. Wherever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind, special instruction should be given to the Census Staff to enter not only the earthwork but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road, canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done.

Where a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he *relies mainly* for his support and from which he ordinarily gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10. In cases where a person with private means follows some occupation that occupation should be entered in column 9 and the source of his private income in column 10.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shop-keeping." The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, State service, Railway service, municipal service, village service, service in a shop or office, and domestic service but also to show the exact occupation followed, e.g., in the case of Government service whether Collector, or Army Officer, or Civil Court Clerk, or Police Inspector, etc., in the case of State service whether *Subah*, *Tahsildar*, *Kamasdar*, *Munsif*, *Karkun*, *Patwari*, *Siledar*, *Sowar*, *Sepoy*, etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must be shown, e.g., lawyer's clerk. Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as Land-lords or "Rent receivers" and actual cultivators or "Rent payers." Where a person cultivates a part of his land and sublets another part, he should be shown in column 9 as cultivator or "Rent payer" and in column 10 as a land-lord or "Rent receiver," if he gets a greater part of his income from the land which he cultivates himself, and *vice versa*. Gardeners and growers of special products, such as betel, cocoanut, etc., must be shown separately as "betel growers," "Land-lord—House-owner," "Land-lord—Garden-owner." Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

In addition, to these instructions the most common types of error were verbally explained to the various Census Officers who were assembled to receive training in the Central Office.

Finally it should be borne in mind that all that a Census Report can effectively do by the presentation of the figures collected at the enumeration is to give a birds-eye view of the general occupational distribution of the people, and must not be accepted as impeccable or accurate in all details.

92. *Classification.*—Since 1911, there have been no material changes in classification. Four classes and twelve sub-classes were adopted as below :—

Symbol.	Class.	Sub-class.
A	Production of raw materials	I.—Agriculture and Pasture. II.—Extraction of minerals.
B	Preparation and supply of material substances.	III.—Industry. IV.—Transport. V.—Trade.
C	Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	VI.—Public Forces. VII.—Public Administration. VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.
D	Miscellaneous	IX.—Persons living on their own income. X.—Domestic Service. XI.—Insufficiently described occupations. XII.—Unproductive.

The changes since 1911 are few. Classes and Sub-classes are the same except that Sub-class IX now falls under D and not C. The number of orders also is 56 instead of 55.

New Orders (19) Transport by Air and (43) Air Force have been introduced, while 40 and 41 have been amalgamated as "Trade of other sorts". The New Order 56 is styled "Unproductive". The groups have expanded from 169 to 191 by the expansion of existing groups so as to give more detail in certain cases, and by redrafting and transferring categories, thus in order I, Farm servants and Field labourers are now separated, in Order 6 Cotton sizers, Cotton weavers and weavers of wool, etc., are distinguished, in Orders 16, 21 and 37 workers in mechanical transport are separated from other transport workers and in Orders 20, 21, and 22 skilled and unskilled operators are separated. Improved classification has been made by taking journalism—Editors and Journalists—out of the order 18 (Industries of luxury) and putting them in a New Order 50 (Letters, Arts and Sciences) while Acrobats, conjurers, etc., have been given a separate group (179) under the Order. These and a few other changes have assisted in clearing up obscure entries.

93. *Principles of Classification.*—These were laid down by the Census Commissioner as below :—

(1) When a person both makes and sells he is classed as a maker. On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance, such as saltpetre, sulphur,

carbonate of soda, etc., from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in Sub-Class II—Extraction of Minerals, and not in Sub-Class III—Industry.

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories:—

(a) those where the occupation is classified according to material worked in

(b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves.

As a general rule the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. For example while shoe-makers are included in the second category (Order 13, Group 78), the makers of waterbags, saddlery, leather portmanteaus and the like are included in the first category (Order 7, Group 40).

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm-leaf fans have been shown in Group 45 rather than Group 100. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc., have also been shown in Group 45.

(3) Persons employed in Railway Carriage factories have been shown in Group 118 instead of under Order 16, because these factories in India are always worked direct by the Railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers or diggers and refiners.

(4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in groups 159 and 171, respectively, because the primary duty of persons thus employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not effect the character of the occupation.

As a general rule it may be said that wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, *e.g.*, that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made, however, in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is placed in Group 107 and a river surveyor in Group 108. Officers of Government, whose occupation is covered by some other group (*e.g.*, doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments, etc.), will be included in that group and not under Group 161. Government peons and chaprasis, other than those in the above-mentioned establishments, will be included under this group and not in Group 117.

94. *Errors in the Return.*—It is impossible wholly to eliminate vague terms like *Mazduri*, *Kheti*, *Dukandari*, and so on, however minute the orders may be. Castes at times cause confusion, as a traditional caste occupation is entered instead of man's actual means of livelihood.

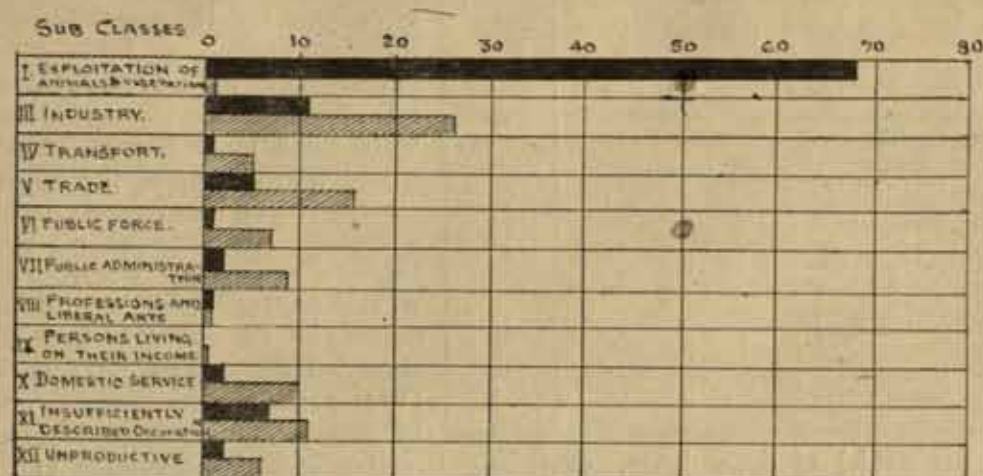
Principal and Subsidiary occupations were not always separated and the entries in column 10 are less reliable than they should be. What constituted a "dependant" seems to have baffled some enumerators or rather what to enter in column 11. Many of these mistakes were corrected in the Abstraction Office. The distinction between a maker and seller, a breeder of cattle and a seller, and the like gave trouble. But the indeterminate nature of such professions in a country where division of labour has not as yet drawn a marked line between the two professions, is excusable.

In Compilation, as there was but one office, any errors occurring in classification would be constant and common throughout and the variation in classification caused by a State with a separate Tabulation office did not arise, as in 1911, when in one case all the "sweepers" were returned as "Sanitary Inspectors."

95. *Analysis of the Return.*—The diagram below giving the 11 Sub-Classes shews how in Central India as elsewhere agriculture with about 70 per cent. is the principal occupation, except in cities where industries become more important.

Next to agriculture comes Industry with 11 per cent. Then trade with a big drop to 5 per cent. but rising in cities to 17 per cent.

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation (or b-classes).
Number per cent. of population.



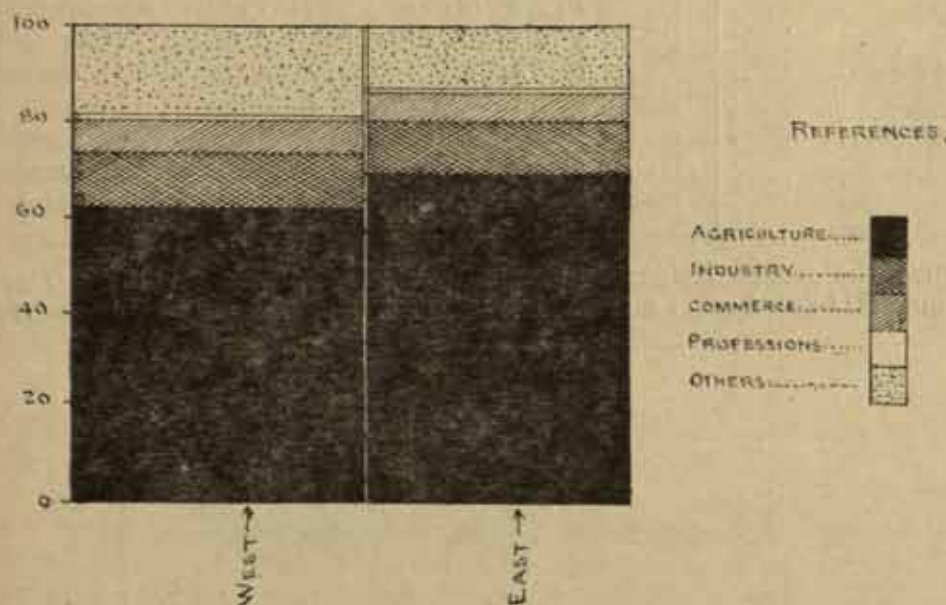
REFERENCES:-

- (1) TOTAL POPULATION. --- (solid black bar)
(2) CITIES. --- (hatched bar)

The date of the Census, 18th March did not affect the return materially owing to agricultural operations being over and farmers otherwise employed. It is some consolation to see that on this occasion the insufficiently described occupations are less.

96. *Occupation by Natural Divisions.*—Subsidiary Table III deals with Natural

Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in each natural division.



REFERENCES.

- AGRICULTURE. --- (solid black)
INDUSTRY. --- (hatched)
COMMERCE. --- (dotted)
PROFESSIONS. --- (white)
OTHERS. --- (diagonal lines)

are no cattle keepers and breeders in the East, while herdsmen are in excess—probably the two Sub-Classes were confused.

Occupational distribution of actual workers.

Occupation.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN	
	Central India Agency.	Cities.
Industry	55	258
Trade	26	158
Public Administration	8	91
Domestic service	10	101

In trade the West, with Indore city, and more towns, shows a higher figure and those employed in Public Administration number many more, due to Cantonments, etc.

97. *Urban Occupation.*—The Main Urban Occupations are given below. The chief occupation in towns is industry, 249 per 1,000 people being supported by it.

98. *Workers and Dependants.*—In Subsidiary Table I will be found the percent-

SUB-CLASSES.		PERCENTAGE.	
No.	Designation.	Workers.	Depend- ants.
I.	All Occupations	54	46
	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	55	45
II.	Exploitation of minerals	69	31
III.	Industry	51	49
IV.	Transport	48	52
V.	Trade	48	52
VI.	Public Force	47	53
VII.	Public Administration	40	60
VIII.	Professions and liberal Arts	48	52
IX.	Independants	43	57
X.	Domestics	55	45
XI.	Unspecified	68	32
XII.	Unproductive	62	38

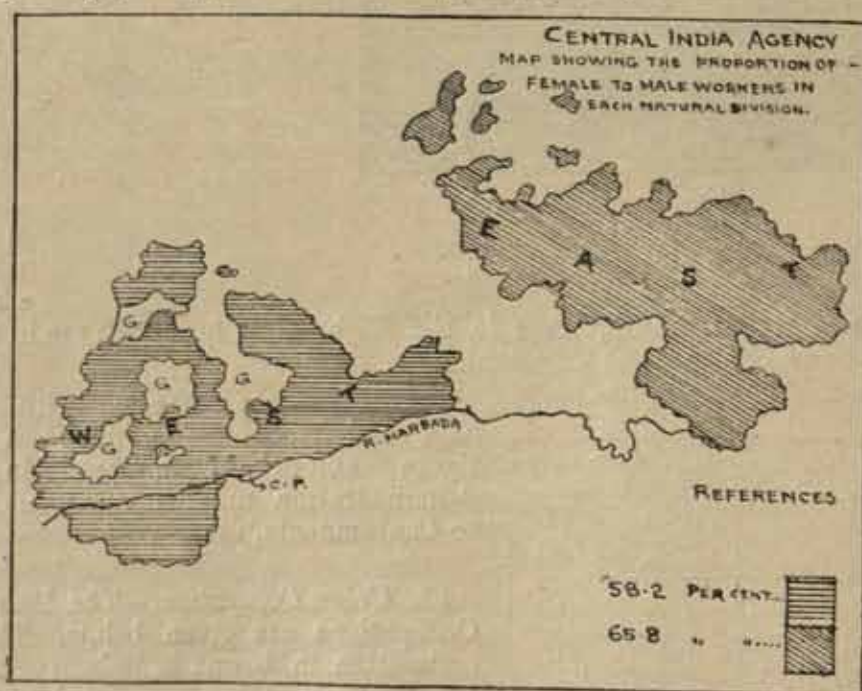
age of dependants and the inset table arranged by Sub-Classes will give some idea of the return. But as already noted the enumerator often found difficulties in making correct entries in column 11. Besides it is no easy matter to say when the work done by a woman or a child would take it out of the dependant class. Hence the result must be accepted with reservation. The table shows that workers every-where predominate. As to dependants the Liberal Arts and Professions have most. While Law (VIII-47) has the proud position of supporting the greatest number

(71 per cent.) of dependants, excluding Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals (XII-54) and Un-classified Occupations (XII-56), Quarry-workers support least (19 per cent.) but they only number 1,646 in all.

SUB-CLASS.		Number of Female Workers per 1,000 males.
No.	Designation.	
I.	Central India	620
	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	667
II.	Extraction of minerals	805
III.	Industry	431
IV.	Transport	178
V.	Trade	510
VI.	Public Force	8
VII.	Public Administration	75
VIII.	Professions and liberal Arts	234
IX.	Independants	342
X.	Domestic Service	611
XI.	Unspecified	1,142
XII.	Unproductive	474

99. *Female Occupations.*—In Subsidiary Table VI, we get a return of female workers. The inset table gives figures for Sub-Classes. They show that there are 620 female workers to every 1,000 males. The highest figure is shown by II.—Extraction of Minerals (as we omit consideration of XI.—Insufficiently described occupations) while the lowest figures are for VI.—Public Force (8) and VII.—Public Administration (75). Who the 8 militant ladies are it is not easy to say, but they are all shown under “Village Watchman.” Probably, therefore, it is due to the practice in some places of continuing the village watchman-ship in the name of the widow of a watchman until a male member comes of age.

Examining the groups Helpers in Agriculture (I-2a.), Field labourers (I-5), Cotton spinning (III-26), Basket makers (III-45), Rice pounders and Flour grinders

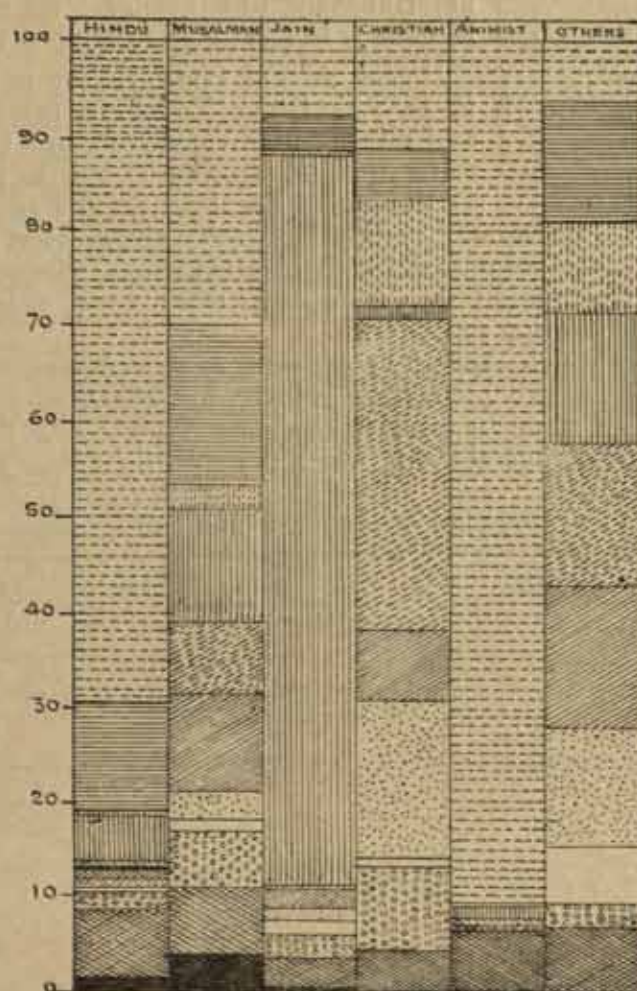


and Grain parchers (III-65-67), Sellers of milk and butter (V-133) and Dealers in hay (V-139) have most female workers. The figure in the case of "Flour grinding" are very high. But this is not at all surprising in view of the fact that this occupation is followed mainly by females. Females in many a poor family who do not go out to work on roads, buildings, etc., often supplement the income of the family by this occupation. Generally widows of higher castes who have no bread earner make their livelihood in the same manner.

These figures in no way indicate sex competition, which save in industry, is unknown. The woman does her own share, that is all; she walks beside the plough and throws the seeds down the tube, she carries on her head the earth dug by her husband. Only in the mills do we find men and women employed in similar work—and in no case is an equal wage given, nor is it expected.

100. *Occupation by Religion.*—In Subsidiary Table 9 the figures by religion are

Diagram showing the main distribution by occupation (sub-classes) for religion.



REFERENCES—

- I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION
- II. INDUSTRY
- III. TRANSPORT
- IV. TRADE
- V. PUBLIC FORCE
- VI. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- VII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS
- VIII. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME
- IX. DOMESTIC SERVICE
- X. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATION
- XI. UNPRODUCTIVE

given, with the distribution of 10,000 of each occupation by religion and then of 10,000 in each religion by occupation.

Hindus affect agriculture most, as of 100 following the occupation 89 are Hindus, while the Musalmans account for 2 per cent. only, Animists for 9 per cent. and the trading Jains for under 1 per cent. Of those living on rent from land 91 per cent. are Hindus while herdsmen, shepherds, quarrymen, weavers, etc., dealers in hides, tanners, leather workers, potters, barbers, builders, jewellers, milk sellers and village watchmen are mainly drawn from this religion. Musalmans comprise 79 per cent. of those engaged in cotton ginning and pressing, 57 per cent. of the butchers, 48 per cent. of the army and 45 per cent. of the State Police.

Looking at it from the other point of view we find that of Hindus 69 per cent. live by agriculture and pasture, of Musalmans 30 per cent. do so, the rest following numerous means of livelihood but none in very large number.

Among Animists 91 per cent. follow agriculture. Jains have 15 per cent. engaged in banking, 11 per cent. in brokerage and the same number in the piece goods trade.

101. *Occupation by Caste.*—It is interesting to see how far the traditional occupation is still followed by different castes.

Caste.	Percentage.	Traditional Occupation.
Ajna	87	Agriculture.
Agarwal (Bania)	69	Trade.
Porwal (Bania)	71	Trade.
Gahohi	68	Trade.
Gujar	74	Agriculture.
Sondhia	74	Agriculture and
		Dacoity.
Kachera	72	Glass and bangle
		worker.
Gond	67	Agriculture and
		Hunting.
Bhilala	85	Agriculture.
Bhil	63	Agriculture and
		Hunting.
Bundela (Rajput)	48	Land holder and
		Military.
Rathor	45	Land holder and
		Military.
Rajput (general)	36	Land holder and
		Military.
Kol	21	Agriculture and
		Hunting.
Khangar	17	Watchman.
Maratha	14	Land holder and
		Military.
Shrigaud	12	Priest.
Brahman	9	Priest.

Subsidiary Table VIII deals with this. The sub-joined table gives percentage figures for traditional occupations still followed by various castes. In each class agriculture is now the chief occupation except in the case of Banias. The interest in this table lies in its shewing how far castes have deserted their original occupation. The highest figure is 87 shown by Ajnas, the lowest that of Brahmans 9. Evidently religion does not pay as a profession. Land in practically every case is the new occupation adopted.

102. *Analysis of Occupation by Sub-Classes and Groups.*—Comparative figures being unfortunately not available all that can be done is to scrutinize existing conditions.

Class A, Sub-Class I, Order I. (See S. T. I.).—Order No. I is pasture and agriculture sub-divided into (a) Ordinary cultivation, (b) Growers of special products

and market gardening, (c) Forestry, (d) Raising of Farm Stock, and (e) Raising of small animals. Naturally (a) Ordinary cultivation claims the greatest number 3,900,000 or 66 per cent. being supported by these occupations. Income from rent from agricultural land supports only 6 persons in every 1,000, field labour 16 per cent. and ordinary cultivation 44 per cent.

Passing on to industries which support 11 per cent. of the population we get no figures of any importance, showing how little industry has advanced in Central India as a whole. When we come to trade it can shew 5 per cent. No other definite occupation has a percentage above 2, which is shewn by Public Administration.

The table below gives a succinct view of the more important occupations.

No.	Class and Order.	Persons supported.	Per cent. of Population.
I.	Pasture and Agriculture	4,000,000	68
	Ordinary cultivation	2,600,000	44
	Field labourers	900,000	16
III.	Industry	649,000	11
6	Textiles	88,700	2
8	Wood	94,000	2
13	Dress	192,000	3
V.	Trade	300,000	3
33	Foodstuff	185,000	3
VII.	Public Administration	125,000	2
X.	Domestic Service	112,000	2

In this connection the "Ordinary cultivator" is the man who does the field cropping work as distinct from growing garden crops such as tobacco, chillies, etc.

A glance may be taken at the Natural Division figures. The percentage of agriculturists is higher in the East (69) than the West (62), ordinary cultivation giving in the East (45) and West (43) per cent. When we come to industry the West with Indore city and more towns takes the lead (11 per cent.), and in trade also with 6 per cent. to 5 in East and so with the remaining occupations except "trade in other foodstuffs" in which the East leads slightly.

103. *Occupations combined with agriculture.*—Table XVII, XVIII and Subsidiary Tables IV and V deal with Subsidiary occupations, the last two referring only to actual workers. From Subsidiary Table IV we find that 11 per cent. of metal workers are also agriculturists, 10 per cent. of those engaging in industries of dress and toilet, 8 per cent. of those who work in hotels, etc., and 7 per cent. of those engaged in textile industries. Domestic service, on the other hand, shows 2 per

cent. only with agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. These figures are certainly below the truth. Turning to Subsidiary Table V, we have information regarding combined occupations in certain classes. Thus of the Landlord class 20 per cent. also follow agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and 17 per cent. non-agricultural pursuits; cultivators have few subsidiary occupations, only 5 per cent. following any secondary occupation, while amongst farm labourers only 2 per cent. do so. Of fruit and vegetable growers 24 per cent. have secondary pursuits, 18 per cent. following ordinary agriculture, while 16 per cent. are classed as rent payers.

104. *Factories.*—We are now concerned with Imperial Table XXII.

It may be remarked that this is the third census in which a distinction has been made between factories and home workers.

In 1901 the results were poor, the enumerators not distinguishing the two classes properly. In 1911 and 1921, therefore, a special schedule was issued for factories. The information recorded included the class of factory (or mine), the name, caste or race of owner and manager, the distribution of workers by sex, the numbers of skilled and unskilled employed and the general condition of the factory.

On this occasion two schedules were employed. Schedule A was practically the same as the schedule of 1911 while Schedule B was new and called for information as to skilled and unskilled workers distinct from the clerical and supervising staff. Besides name and age this schedule also demanded sex, race or caste, district of birth, whether skilled or unskilled and actual occupation of the skilled person.

In 1911 an attempt was made to indicate the state of the mill when at work as "normal," "brisk," "brisker," "slack," etc., but this impossible classification was wisely dropped in 1921. All that was required on this occasion was information as to whether a factory worked all the year or only at certain seasons.

These returns were collected quite separately from the Ordinary Census.

105. *Nature and Locale of Factories.*—The total number of establishments employing 10 or more hands number 191 of which 75 lie in the Indore State.

Of these 191 factories 110 are those of textile industries, 104 being connected with cotton, of which 101 are ginning and pressing factories and three weaving and spinning mills, of these 58 of the former and all the latter lie in Indore State.

No other industries have more than a few establishments except mines. These lie in Rewa and Panna and comprise one colliery and some diamond mines.

106. *Factories by size and season.*—The total number of employés in the factories amounts to 23,820. The inset Table gives a brief summary of the factories. All do not work throughout the year—Of the total number only 88 are perennial and the rest seasonal.

Factories employing.	No. of Factories	No. of employés.
All Factories	191	23,820
10-20	28	392
20-50	66	2,175
50-100	71	4,958
100-200	17	2,233
200-500	3	672
500-1000	2	1,500
Over 1000	4	11,890

107. *Employés.*—Of the 23,820 employés 16,558 are males and 7,262 are females—Of these 7,950 are skilled and the rest unskilled, the skilled employés comprising 1,598 women. Only 3 women are employed in the directing, supervising and clerical staff which consists of 1,174 persons.

By far the largest numbers are engaged in the textile industries which absorb 52 per cent. of the total employés. Women form 20 per cent. of skilled workers and 30 per cent. of the total. Among the skilled workers who number 14,696, 31 per cent. are women and 18 per cent. children.

	DAILY WAGES.					
	State.			City.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Skilled—</i>						
Man	1	2	6	1	0	9
Woman	0	6	6	0	9	9
Child	0	8	3	0	7	9
<i>Unskilled—</i>						
Man	0	8	0	0	10	3
Woman	0	5	0	0	6	0
Child	0	3	9	0	5	0

Taking the separate industries we find the highest proportion of women are employed in the Mines 73 to 100 adult males, Cotton Ginning with 69 coming next, followed by Chemical industries 68 and Quarries 66. Children are met with mainly in Chemical industries 79-100 adults, due no doubt to this heading including the collection of jungle produce. It will be interesting to note the scale of industrial wages, as shown by the Special Report compiled for the Indore State.

108. *Organisation.*—In Subsidiary Table III, the type of organisation is given.

109. *Comparative.*—It may be noted that the comparative figures in Subsidiary Table II, are obtained by deducting the Gwalior State figures from the Central India figures of 1911, there being no industrial establishments in the minor States transferred to Gwalior.

110. *Caste and Race and place of origin of employes.*—In Part III of Table XXII, the establishment is classified—From this it will be seen that of 191 establishments 24 are owned by the States themselves, 21 by registered companies (of which 3 are directed by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 17 by Indians and 1 by both) and 146 by private persons, 4 being owned by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 96 by Hindus, 26 by Musalmans, 7 by Parsis and 13 by others. The management is in the hands of Hindus chiefly (118), Musalmans (37) standing next, the rest being controlled by members of other communities.

111. *Skilled and Unskilled labour.*—Turning to the workmen—Amongst the

Table showing classes of skilled workers.

Skilled workers.	No.	Principal occupation.
Brahman . . .	207	Weavers, spanners, mechanics and press compositors.
Gond . . .	809	Colliery and Jungle produce.
Khairwar . . .	616	Jungle produce.
Kol . . .	728	Colliery and Jungle produce.
Koli . . .	564	Cotton mills, etc.
Maratha . . .	234	Cotton mills, etc.
Musalmans . . .	1,741	Cotton mills, mechanics.
Others . . .	1,034	All kinds of work.

skilled workers in collieries Kols (180) predominate, working as hewers mostly—The cotton textile industries which are the most important employ numerous classes—Ahirs (121), Kolis (494), Marathas (206), Musalmans (1,292). The manufacture of catechu employs Gonds (744) chiefly. No other industry employs any particular class in large numbers. Taking classes of workers we find drivers of engines, fitters and the like are mostly Musalmans. The inset table gives the principal castes and their occupation.

Practically all workers are local, 4,921 being born in the State they work in; those coming from outside are mainly from the United Provinces (826), Bombay (457) and Rajputana (335).

The unskilled workers number 14,696 of whom 7,606 work in textile industries and 2,354 in Collieries and Mines.

Table showing classes of unskilled workers with predominant occupation.

Classes of Unskilled workers.	No.	Predominant occupation.
Brahmans . . .	850	Textile industry.
Chamars . . .	907	Leather and textiles.
Gonds . . .	1,233	Jungle produce.
Kols . . .	1,121	Jungle produce and mines.
Marathas . . .	1,409	} Textiles.
Musalmans . . .	1,930	
Others . . .	3,261	

The inset table gives the chief castes and predominant occupations. The unskilled workers come mostly from Bombay (1,056) and Rajputana (1,134).

112. *Power used.*—These establishments employ steam and oil in 113 cases, the textile industries absorbing 103 of them. Electricity is only generated in two cases for lighting purposes.

113. *Looms.*—The total number of looms is 14,065 of which 13,884 are run by power and all belong to mills in the Indore city.

114. *Summary.*—Taking a summary view of the General situation we find that so far industries have developed little save in Indore City. A tendency to push industries is observable and desirable as it is that such should come, it would seem a wise step to develop the production of raw materials first, increase the area sown with cotton, improve the condition of forests and the like—Industry with its temptation of high wages is apt to draw away the population from its more legitimate spheres, and the states have no surplus population, much the reverse. Hence it would seem wise to pause and consider before an industry is pushed; "hot house" industries will only fail.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution by Occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED.		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	In Cities.	In rural areas.	In Cities.	In rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL INDIA	10,000	5,438	54.4	45.6	2.3	97.7	124.8	82.9
A.—Production of raw materials	6,790	3,717	54.7	45.3	0.1	99.9	150.3	82.1
<i>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</i>	5,783	3,712	54.7	45.3	0.1	99.9	151.2	82.6
1. Pasture and agriculture	6,772	3,707	54.7	45.3	0.1	99.9	153.4	82.7
2. Fishing and hunting	11	6	52.0	48.0	3.9	96.1	92.6	92.2
<i>II.—Exploitation of minerals</i>	7	4	63.6	31.2	0.2	99.7	11.1	43.4
3. Mines	4	2	60.5	39.5	..	100.0	..	65.2
4. Quarries of hard rocks	3	2	80.6	19.4	0.7	99.3	11.1	24.1
5. Salt, etc.	..	..	54.4	45.6	..	100.0	..	83.9
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	1,677	832	49.7	50.3	0.9	95.1	122.6	99.5
<i>III.—Industry</i>	1,632	846	50.6	49.4	3.9	94.1	116.8	92.4
6. Textiles	148	84	56.4	43.6	9.7	91.3	98.3	70.3
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	41	19	46.1	53.9	4.3	95.7	100.0	114.2
8. Wood	157	82	52.0	47.4	4.1	95.9	100.3	90.3
9. Metals	79	34	43.2	56.8	6.3	93.7	161.1	131.6
10. Ceramics	96	53	55.6	44.3	2.3	97.7	92.1	80.6
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	52	28	50.5	49.5	0.5	99.5	211.8	87.7
12. Food industries	43	22	51.8	48.2	11.8	89.2	100.3	119.1
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	323	153	48.2	51.8	3.4	96.6	104.4	108.2
14. Furniture industries	..	..	49.5	50.5	11.8	89.2	66.7	105.4
15. Building industries	43	21	48.4	51.6	21.7	78.3	130.0	142.7
16. Construction of means of transport	..	..	30.4	69.6	..	100.0	..	221.1
17. Production and transmission of physical forces	..	..	48.8	51.2	54.3	45.7	95.5	116.2
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	99	48	45.2	51.8	9.1	91.9	116.6	105.4
<i>IV.—Transport</i>	63	39	43.2	51.8	19.6	80.4	142.3	99.1
20. Transport by water	1	..	39.5	60.5	3.6	97.4	150.0	155.0
21. Transport by road	52	17	53.5	46.5	11.3	88.7	109.8	78.4
22. Transport by rail	26	12	43.7	56.3	34.2	65.8	159.2	112.9
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	4	1	36.5	63.5	12.7	87.3	133.3	160.8
<i>V.—Trade</i>	532	266	45.9	52.9	7.4	92.6	133.8	192.8
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	36	13	37.5	62.5	7.3	92.7	135.1	165.2
25. Brokerage, commission and export	10	4	39.4	60.6	40.9	59.1	143.8	153.0
26. Trade in textiles	35	13	38.2	61.8	12.6	87.4	208.2	141.0
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	3	1	35.2	64.8	11.9	88.1	148.3	189.5
28. Trade in wood	2	1	43.2	57.8	25.8	74.2	126.5	137.9
29. Trade in metals	2	1	37.4	62.4	4.3	95.7	447.6	154.7
30. Trade in pottery	..	..	39.3	60.7	15.8	84.2	66.7	170.8
31. Trade in chemical products	7	4	51.2	48.8	11.7	88.3	71.3	98.7
32. Trade in Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	16	7	40.0	60.0	5.8	94.2	139.2	153.4
33. Other trade in food stuffs	309	161	52.1	47.9	5.6	94.4	112.4	90.1
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	3	1	38.9	61.1	36.3	63.7	153.6	154.2
35. Trade in furniture	1	..	40.2	59.8	19.4	80.4	32.4	177.0
36. Trade in building materials	1	1	54.8	45.2	15.7	84.3	26.3	99.1
37. Trade in means of transport	19	9	44.7	55.3	12.2	87.8	186.5	114.3
38. Trade in fuel	20	11	56.6	43.4	3.6	96.4	177.0	75.3
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts	17	8	46.3	53.7	14.1	85.9	149.5	109.2
40. Trade of other sorts	51	21	41.6	58.4	2.8	97.2	527.7	129.2
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	470	207	44.2	55.8	12.6	87.4	169.5	120.5
<i>VI.—Public force</i>	144	67	45.6	54.4	13.6	86.4	143.4	110.3
41. Army	72	34	47.3	52.7	17.2	82.8	182.3	97.1
44. Police	72	33	45.8	54.2	10.0	90.0	81.4	122.5
<i>VII.—Public administration</i>	298	84	40.4	59.6	13.5	86.5	212.9	117.3
45. Public administration	298	84	40.4	59.6	13.5	86.5	212.9	117.3
<i>VIII.—Professions and liberal arts</i>	118	56	47.8	52.2	9.7	91.3	120.1	107.9
46. Religion	60	29	47.9	52.1	5.8	94.2	100.5	106.2
47. Law	5	1	28.8	71.2	22.4	77.6	255.2	243.1
48. Medicine	11	5	44.3	55.7	18.6	81.4	119.0	171.2
49. Instruction	13	6	44.5	55.5	22.2	77.8	108.1	126.6
50. Letters and arts and sciences	29	15	53.5	46.5	8.7	91.3	124.5	83.0
D.—Miscellaneous	1,063	632	64.0	36.0	5.3	94.7	87.1	51.9
<i>IX.—Persons living on their income</i>	21	9	42.9	57.1	30.6	69.4	128.2	110.4
51. Persons living principally on their income	21	9	42.9	57.1	30.6	69.4	139.2	133.4
<i>X.—Domestic service</i>	157	103	55.6	44.4	12.2	87.8	111.6	77.6
52. Domestic service	157	103	55.0	45.0	12.2	87.8	111.0	77.0
<i>XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</i>	684	464	67.7	32.3	2.9	97.1	39.1	46.8
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	684	464	67.7	32.3	2.9	97.1	80.1	46.8
<i>XII.—Unproductive</i>	171	106	61.8	38.2	6.6	93.4	37.2	53.3
54. Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals	8	6	92.3	7.7	24.1	75.9	22.9	10.1
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	164	90	60.6	39.4	5.8	94.2	44.7	66.4
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	1	1	94.6	5.4	..	100.0	..	19.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Division.

Occupation.	No. per mille of total population supported in		
	Central India.	West.	East.
1	2	3	4
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables	678	647	711
1. (a) Agriculture	654	624	686
(1) Income from rent of agricultural land	6	5	7
(2) Ordinary cultivators	442	433	453
(2a) Helpers in agriculture	40	31	49
(3) Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent-collectors, etc.	1	...	1
(4) Farm servants	6	4	9
(5) Field labourers	155	150	160
(7) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	4	1	7
(b) Pasture	20	19	21
(11) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	3	6	...
(12) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1	1	...
(14) Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	16	12	21
2. Fishing and hunting	1	2	1
Others (8—10)	3	2	3
II.—Exploitation of minerals	1	...	1
III.—Industries	108	110	107
6. Textile industries	15	15	15
8. Wood industries	16	14	17
9. Metal industries	8	7	9
12. Food industries	4	5	3
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	32	33	32
Other industries	33	36	31
IV.—Transport	6	8	5
V.—Trade	53	59	47
26. Trade in textiles	4	5	3
32. Hotels, Cafes, restaurants, etc.	2	2	2
33. Other trade in food stuffs	31	27	35
Other trade	16	25	7
VI.—Public force	15	16	13
VII.—Public Administration	21	28	13
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	11	14	10
IX.—Persons living on their income.	2	3	1
X.—Domestic services	19	21	16
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	68	72	64
XII.—Unproductive	17	22	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional Population in Natural Division.

Natural Division.	AGRICULTURE.				INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES).				COMMERCE.				PROFESSION.				OTHER OCCUPATIONS.			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry.	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on industrial population of		Population supported by commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on commercial population of		Population supported by professions.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on professional population of		Population supported by other occupations.	Proportion of other occupation followers per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on other occupations followers of	
			Actual workers.	Dependent.			Actual workers.	Dependent.			Actual workers.	Dependent.			Actual workers.	Dependent.			Actual workers.	Dependent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CENTRAL INDIA	3,024,068	654	54.2	45.7	653,090	109	50.7	49.3	256,392	59	48.0	52.0	70,760	12	47.5	52.5	922,674	166	60.0	40.0
West	1,928,377	624	51.4	48.6	359,327	110	56.5	43.5	205,635	67	43.6	56.4	41,991	14	46.7	53.3	572,287	185	55.8	44.2
East	1,996,091	656	37.0	63.0	213,772	108	44.4	55.6	150,757	32	54.0	46.0	28,799	10	49.5	50.5	410,387	144	60.7	39.3
CITIES	6,354	28	36.4	63.6	41,071	249	46.1	53.9	23,675	218	41.3	58.7	7,264	43	45.4	54.6	76,754	456	43.5	56.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.		
	Central India.	West.	East.
1	2	3	4
TOTAL	15	13	17
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables	2	1	2
1.(a) Agriculture	...	..	1
(1) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	65	...	74
(b) Pasture	30	20	41
(2) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	32	32	52
(3) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	49	50	45
(4) Herdmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	29	13	41
2. Fishing and hunting	74	65	99
Others (8—10)	24	26	23
II.—Exploitation of minerals	4	..	4
III.—Industry	75	62	89
6. Textile industries	55	53	57
8. Wood industries	69	82	60
9. Metal industries	110	62	171
12. Food industries	20	22	17
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	98	73	128
Other Industries	65	51	89
IV.—Transport	31	15	55
V.—Trade	48	42	54
26. Trade in textiles	32	18	53
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	78	89	66
33. Other trade in food stuffs	49	39	55
Other trade	47	46	50
VI.—Public Force	60	43	80
VII.—Public Administration	48	47	52
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	76	50	111
IX.—Persons living on their income.	20	11	47
X.—Domestic service	23	14	35
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	6	8	5
XII.—Unproductive	28	39	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

LANDLORDS, (RENT RECOIERS).		CULTIVATORS (RENT PAYERS).		FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.		FRUIT, FLOWER, VEGETABLE GROWERS, ETC.	
Subsidiary Occupation.		Subsidiary Occupation.		Subsidiary Occupation.		Subsidiary Occupation.	
Number per 10,000 who follow it.	TOTAL	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	TOTAL	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	TOTAL	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	TOTAL
(a) Agricultural	3,694	(a) Agricultural	590	(a) Agricultural	248	(a) Agricultural	2,353
Rent payers	1,971	Rent receivers	93	Rent receivers	21	Rent receivers	1,838
Agricultural labourers	1,918	Agricultural labourers	10	Rent payers	2	Rent payers	59
	53		74		19		1,584
(b) Non-Agricultural	1,693	(b) Non-Agricultural	407	(b) Non-Agricultural	19	(b) Non-Agricultural	105
Government (Indian State servants of all kinds)	160	General labourers	35	General labourers	53	General labourers	515
Money lenders and grain dealers	244	Village watchman	11	Village watchman	5	Village watchman	254
Other traders of all kinds	310	Cattle breeders and milkmen	17	Cattle breeders and milkmen	7	Cattle breeders and milkmen	2
Profits	144	Government (Indian State employees of all kinds)	13	Government (Indian State employees of all kinds)	..	Government (Indian State employees of all kinds)	..
Clerks of all kinds	54	Fishermen and boatmen	6	Fishermen and boatmen	1	Fishermen and boatmen	2
School masters	20	Money lenders and grain dealers	23	Money lenders and grain dealers . . . . .	..	Money lenders and grain dealers . . . . .	..
Lawyers	9	Traders of all kinds	27	Traders of all kinds	2	Traders of all kinds . . . . .	..
Estates, Managers and Agents	17	Oil pressers	18	Oil pressers	6	Oil pressers . . . . .	..
Medical Practitioners	9	Weavers	8	Weavers	6	Weavers . . . . .	..
Artisans	11	Potters	11	Potters	4	Potters . . . . .	..
Others	715	Barbers	15	Barbers	29	Barbers . . . . .	..
		Washermen	6	Washermen	2	Washermen . . . . .	..
		Blacksmiths and carpenters	29	Blacksmiths and carpenters	4	Blacksmiths and carpenters . . . . .	..
		Fruit, etc., growers	7	Fruit, etc., growers	104	Others	257
		Others	170	Others			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	CENTRAL INDIA.	2,012,808	1,248,419	620
	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	1,335,881	890,459	667
	<i>1.—Pasture and Agriculture</i>	<i>1,333,133</i>	<i>889,804</i>	<i>667</i>
1	Income from the rent of agricultural land	8,978	2,521	281
2	Ordinary cultivators	878,116	349,053	398
2a	Helpers in Agriculture	74,018	134,353	1,815
4	Farm servants	21,465	1,118	52
5	Field labourers	263,358	383,236	1,455
9	Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	3,582	3,007	856
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	11,177	2,488	223
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	57,186	10,475	183
	II.—Exploitation of minerals	1,543	1,242	805
	III.—Industry	229,368	98,884	431
	<i>6.—Textiles</i>	<i>31,005</i>	<i>19,076</i>	<i>615</i>
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	4,180	1,949	466
26	Cotton spinning	4,902	9,286	1,894
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	18,365	5,495	299
	<i>7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom</i>	<i>8,882</i>	<i>2,361</i>	<i>266</i>
	<i>8.—Wood</i>	<i>32,723</i>	<i>16,829</i>	<i>314</i>
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc	18,000	1,429	79
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	14,600	15,391	10,054
	<i>9.—Metals</i>	<i>16,784</i>	<i>3,701</i>	<i>221</i>
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron	12,709	2,744	216
	<i>10.—Ceramics</i>	<i>20,119</i>	<i>11,943</i>	<i>594</i>
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	17,906	10,684	597
	<i>11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous</i>	<i>9,623</i>	<i>7,497</i>	<i>779</i>
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	9,004	7,134	792
	<i>12.—Food industries</i>	<i>6,274</i>	<i>7,785</i>	<i>1,144</i>
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	456	4,263	9,349
	<i>13.—Industries of dress and the toilet</i>	<i>73,731</i>	<i>19,225</i>	<i>261</i>
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	11,644	4,695	403
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	28,527	5,849	198
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	11,360	8,005	705
81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	21,883	692	32
	<i>15.—Building industries</i>	<i>9,454</i>	<i>2,970</i>	<i>314</i>
	<i>18.—Other miscellaneous undefined industries</i>	<i>29,526</i>	<i>8,093</i>	<i>394</i>
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	11,074	1,003	91
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	6,532	5,752	881
	IV.—Transport	15,259	2,718	178
	<i>21.—Transport by road</i>	<i>8,027</i>	<i>2,246</i>	<i>280</i>

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*concl'd.*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—*concl'd.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	No. OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	V.—Trade	101,409	51,723	510
	24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	6,799	1,297	191
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	6,799	1,297	191
	26.—Trade in textiles	7,153	907	127
122	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	7,153	907	127
	32.—Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	2,990	882	295
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	2,833	862	304
	33.—Other trade in food stuffs	58,286	38,252	656
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments	19,790	8,216	416
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	5,424	7,601	1,401
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and nut sellers	9,317	7,233	777
136	Grain and pulse dealers	16,091	5,619	349
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	4,564	8,503	1,863
	40.—Trade of other sorts	10,081	2,830	281
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	6,987	1,449	207
	VI.—Public force	39,923	327	8
	44.—Police	19,483	327	17
160	Village watchman	10,029	327	33
	VII.—Public Administration	46,936	3,500	75
	45.—Public administration	46,936	3,500	75
162c	Indian State menials	22,571	2,448	108
	VIII.—Profession and liberal arts	27,473	6,381	234
	46.—Religion	15,197	2,069	136
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	7,067	524	74
	48.—Medicine	1,602	1,267	791
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	657	85	129
	50.—Letters and arts and sciences	6,777	2,739	404
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	4,567	2,422	530
	IX.—Persons living on their income	4,066	1,392	342
	51.—Persons living principally on their income	4,066	1,392	342
180a	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and state prisoners.	3,954	1,353	342
	X.—Domestic Service	38,297	23,404	611
	52.—Domestic service	38,297	23,404	611
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	35,599	23,323	655
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	129,548	147,967	1,142
	53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	129,548	147,967	1,142
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	123,660	147,072	1,189
	XII.—Unproductive	43,107	20,422	474
	55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	39,907	19,794	496
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	39,906	19,452	487

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation.	No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Ajma—Agriculture	887	67	Artisans and other workmen	1	35
Field labourers and wood cutters, etc.	85	191	Labourers, boatmen, carters and palld bearers	2	3
Labourers unspecified	20	192	Trade	11	22
Others	28	7	Public force	8	1
Bania—Trade	681	29	Public administration	20	3
Income from rent of land	1	44	Arts and professions	3	11
Cultivators of all kinds	172	49	Persons living on their income	1	65
Artisans and other workmen	2	13	Domestic service	17	42
Public administration	10	1	Labourers unspecified	20	124
Arts and professions	6	11	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	51	81
Persons living on their income	12	72	Others	4	37
Domestic service	28	11			
Labourers unspecified	22	150	Brahman (Bhagori)—Priest	94	19
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	3	58	Income from rent of land	11	2
Others	53	124	Cultivators of all kinds	637	48
Bania (Agarwal)—Trade	692	26	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	79	348
Income from rent of land	1	40	Labourers unspecified	24	160
Cultivators of all kinds	145	14	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	63	60
Persons living on their income	9	136	Others	92	34
Domestic service	43	14			
Labourers unspecified	21	85	Brahman (Jijbotia)—Priest	101	5
Others	89	21	Income from rent of land	10	20
Bania (Gahohi)—Trade	681	30	Cultivators of all kinds	606	27
Income from rent of land	1	50	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	82	150
Cultivators of all kinds	222	37	Public force	24	5
Labourers unspecified	12	230	Public administration	38	43
Others	84	32	Domestic service	23	43
Bania (Mahesri)—Trade	745	20	Labourers unspecified	33	121
Cultivators of all kinds	58	14	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	52	85
Persons living on their income	30	75	Others	29	43
Domestic service	70	4			
Labourers unspecified	41	266	Brahman (Sanadhya)—Priest	101	20
Others	56	48	Income from rent of land	12	13
Bania (Oswal)—Trade	719	15	Cultivators of all kinds	503	36
Cultivators of all kinds	68	41	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	63	154
Artisans and other workmen	9	1	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	8	13
Domestic service	61	10	Trade	28	23
Labourers unspecified	26	160	Public force	22	1
Others	117	95	Public administration	45	88
Bania (Porwal)—Trade	706	15	Persons living on their income	9	34
Cultivators of all kinds	127	69	Domestic service	40	106
Persons living on their income	22	107	Labourers unspecified	43	26
Domestic service	33	7	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	110	27
Labourers unspecified	9	160	Others	16	27
Others	102	38			
Bhat—Legend Singer	107	65	Brahman (Sarwaria)—Priest	90	14
Income from rent of land	17	13	Income from rent of land	9	10
Cultivators of all kinds	325	46	Cultivators of all kinds	685	24
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	116	135	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	81	225
Labourers unspecified	105	110	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	6	21
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	174	40	Labourers, boatmen, carters and palld bearers	2	2
Others	96	63	Trade	4	22
Bhil—Agriculture	627	89	Public force	2	1
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	175	123	Public administration	8	48
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	18	16	Domestic service	8	86
Artisans and other workmen	1	14	Labourers unspecified	13	100
Public force	6	2	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	82	98
Public administration	12	1	Others	5	32
Domestic service	23	1			
Labourers unspecified	114	110	Brahman (Shrigand)—Priest	119	17
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	2	23	Cultivators of all kinds	214	24
Others	22	26	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	107	74
Bhilala—Agriculture	850	69	Domestic service	78	72
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	108	140	Labourers unspecified	45	109
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	9	28	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	156	29
Domestic service	3	27	Others	261	15
Labourers unspecified	26	90			
Others	4	12	Brahman Shrimali—Priest	123	94
Brahman—Priest	93	13	Cultivators of all kinds	54	24
Income from rent of land	10	12	Public administration	225	1
Cultivators of all kinds	642	26	Labourers unspecified	93	1,300
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	81	201	Others	476	50
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	6	19	Dhangar—Military and Dominant	150	31
			Cultivators of all kinds	93	43
			Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	45	133
			Domestic service	89	90
			Labourers unspecified	297	116
			Others	326	59

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concl'd.

Occupation of Selected Castes—concl'd.

Caste and Occupation.	No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	No. per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	No. of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Gond—Agriculture and Hunting	666	57	Rajput (Bundela)—Military and Dominant	480	14
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	109	212	Cultivators of all kinds	388	22
Rabers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	14	15	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	38	151
Trade	2	26	Others	94	22
Domestic service	8	61			
Labourers unspecified	98	102	Rajput (Chauhan)—Military and Dominant	391	44
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	4	105	Cultivators of all kinds	306	18
Others	9	75	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	122	84
			Domestic service	40	32
			Labourers unspecified	52	146
			Others	89	12
Gujar—Agriculture	739	50			
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	114	144	Rajput (Gahlot)—Military and Dominant	373	31
Rabers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	54	21	Cultivators of all kinds	240	69
Artisans and other workmen	3	42	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	278	136
Trade	4	75	Labourers unspecified	47	166
Public force	4	16	Others	62	18
Domestic service	10	110			
Labourers unspecified	54	18	Rajput (Kachhwaha)—Military and Dominant	274	22
Others	21		Cultivators of all kinds	485	28
			Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	120	110
			Labourers unspecified	29	254
			Others	94	25
Kachera—Glass and lac workers	723	71			
Cultivators of all kinds	93	34	Rajput (Ponwar)—Military and Dominant	362	37
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	57	114	Cultivators of all kinds	305	49
Others	127	114	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	201	113
			Artisans and other workmen	6	—
			Domestic service	37	43
			Labourers unspecified	45	97
			Others	43	35
Khengar—Watchman	170	4			
Cultivators of all kinds	380	66	Rajput (Rathor)—Military and Dominant	445	56
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	177	188	Cultivators of all kinds	274	31
Public administration	28	2	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	145	110
Domestic service	23	19	Artisans and other workmen	4	42
Labourers unspecified	108	176	Domestic service	20	49
Others	114	32	Labourers unspecified	47	83
			Others	65	19
Kol—Hunting and collecting jungle products	207	37			
Cultivators of all kinds	162	63	Rajput (Tonwar)—Military and Dominant	297	27
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	439	175	Cultivators of all kinds	436	49
Rabers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	25	24	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	86	124
Persons living on their income	1	40	Labourers unspecified	29	230
Domestic service	49	15	Others	152	28
Labourers unspecified	102	99			
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	2	84	Saharia—Hunting and collecting jungle Produce	153	39
Others	13	15	Cultivators of all kinds	193	38
			Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	365	125
			Public force	15	—
			Domestic service	223	99
			Labourers unspecified	4	700
			Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	47	88
			Others	—	—
Maratha—Military and Dominant	144	14			
Cultivators of all kinds	186	42	Sondhia—Agriculture and Dacoity	739	54
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	89	78	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	195	363
Artisans and other workmen	75	53	Rabers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	33	1
Public administration	92	28	Labourers unspecified	16	62
Labourers unspecified	69	80	Others	17	16
Domestic service	220	79			
Others	125	35	Christians (Excluding Indian Christians)		
			Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.	26	5
			Public force	834	—
			Arts and Professions	41	116
			Others	99	23
Rajput—Military and Dominant	338	33			
Cultivators of all kinds	303	26	Anglo-Indians		
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	127	103	Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.	232	6
Rabers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	12	11	Arts and professions	128	110
Artisans and other workmen	3	18	Others	640	7
Trade	7	23			
Public administration	20	5	Europeans		
Arts and Professions	3	08	Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.	12	3
Persons living on their income	4	62	Public force	890	—
Domestic service	24	40	Arts and professions	34	121
Labourers unspecified	36	108	Others	64	37
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	5	74			
Others	9	86			
Rajput (Baghela)—Military and Dominant	275	14			
Cultivators of all kinds	242	16			
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	69	34			
Domestic service	33	19			
Labourers unspecified	31	10			
Others	40	15			
Rajput (Bhadauria)—Military and Dominant	180	8			
Cultivators of all kinds	504	17			
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	141	147			
Labourers unspecified	102	4			
Others	93	21			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups.

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL INDIA.	8,688	553	686	74	15	4	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. <i>Pasture and agriculture</i>	8,422	245	293	8	2	..	6,906	2,994	9,077	739	1,014	574
1. Income from rent of agricultural land.	9,117	711	157	46	5	4	63	78	14	38	19	62
2. Ordinary cultivators	8,906	242	839	10	3	..	4,540	1,930	5,576	600	714	292
3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	9,468	432	25	25	..	..	7	6	..	2	..	..
4. Farm servants	9,058	310	831	4	2	..	67	36	61	3	8	..
5. Field labourers	8,673	235	1,088	3	1	..	1,545	657	2,028	72	118	25
7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	9,733	236	9	14	3	5	43	14	1	1	37	45
9. Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	8,459	165	1,373	1	2	..	2	5	37	..	2	..
11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	7,300	351	2,296	1	1	1	28	31	114	..	3	4
13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	7,313	2,367	..	..	50	50	..	2	..	..	1	4
14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	9,376	184	439	1	..	..	175	54	110	1	3	..
2. <i>Fishing and hunting</i>	9,751	89	169	..	..	..	12	2	3	..	..	..
17. Fishing	9,902	22	16	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
3. <i>Mines</i>	8,667	780	1,353	..	..	..	4	5	7	..	..	..
4. <i>Quarries of hard rocks</i>	8,527	572	591	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
5. <i>Salt, etc.</i>	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. <i>Textiles</i>	7,535	2,304	289	4	23	6	130	617	6	9	211	219
25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	1,993	7,911	54	11	..	31	4	266	1	3	..	145
26. Cotton spinning	7,350	2,388	20	9	29	4	37	170	1	4	69	33
27. Cotton sising and weaving	9,071	865	32	2	25	2	79	118	4	2	142	41
31. Wool carding and spinning	8,543	1,457	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
32. Weaving of woollen blankets	9,096	5	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	3,470	6,530	..	..	..	..	1	47	..	..	..	..
7. <i>Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.</i>	9,377	120	..	..	3	..	46	9	..	..	9	..
39. Tanners, carriers, leather dressers and dyers etc.	9,309	87	..	..	4	..	40	6	..	..	9	..
40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	9,672	328	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
8. <i>Wood</i>	9,891	75	29	..	11	3	179	21	5	..	109	116
43. Sawyers	8,170	1,684	163	33	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	9,631	117	24	..	22	6	83	16	3	..	106	116
45. Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	9,655	29	15	..	1	..	95	4	2	..	3	..
9. <i>Metals</i>	8,517	290	56	13	7	17	31	142	7	14	34	336
48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	9,016	873	76	3	9	23	61	91	7	2	34	330
49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal, smelters.	9,038	890	..	72	..	..	12	19	..	11	..	..
10. <i>Ceramics</i>	9,832	155	2	..	7	..	109	29	..	..	3	..
55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	9,983	15	2	..	..	..	99	2	..	..	..	..
11. <i>Chemical products properly so called and analogous.</i>	9,711	277	12	..	..	..	60	27	1	..	1	..
61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	9,918	81	1	..	..	..	57	7	..	..	1	..
12. <i>Food industries</i>	7,180	2,297	61	150	..	12	36	130	4	263	1	128
65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	7,606	1,727	220	443	1	3	10	37	4	71	1	8
68. Butchers	4,572	5,723	..	..	..	5	5	110	..	..	..	12
72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	9,001	213	..	780	..	6	9	2	..	92	..	12
13. <i>Industries of dress and the toilet</i>	9,364	623	2	4	3	2	346	362	1	19	99	112
77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darters and embroiderers on linen.	8,862	1,087	6	20	24	1	56	108	..	15	86	17
78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers	9,834	163	2	..	1	..	137	38	..	..	10	..
80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	8,207	1,791	2	..	..	..	55	187	..	..	..	1
81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers.	9,851	141	3	1	..	4	97	12	..	2	..	91

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*contd.*Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups—*contd.*

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14. Furniture industries	9,998	706	..	196	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
15. Building industries	8,143	1,815	22	7	9	3	40	141	1	4	24	29
88. Bricklayers and masons	7,897	2,095	6	..	2	..	15	61	..	4	2	..
16. Construction of means of transport	4,800	2,760	329	600	..	720	..	1	..	..	5	38
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	4,759	1,554	..	..	422	1,265	..	2	..	..	8	87
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	9,129	783	20	30	13	11	104	141	5	41	55	265
98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,786	101	2	45	..	6	59	15	..	31	1	70
103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	9,179	804	..	..	5	12	34	46	..	..	10	95
20. Transport by water	9,758	242	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
21. Transport by road	7,303	2,309	93	66	24	3	28	124	1	29	32	21
115. Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	6,025	2,063	..	..	1,250	62	..	1	..	..	22	4
22. Transport by rail	7,056	2,064	101	35	615	132	20	94	4	11	1,025	828
118. Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies.	6,854	2,162	88	36	705	182	15	85	3	11	1,022	826
23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	7,756	1,458	211	72	218	135	3	10	2	1	55	124
24. Banks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance.	6,347	594	..	3,039	4	16	26	39	..	1,478	10	140
121. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	6,347	594	..	3,039	4	16	26	39	..	1,478	10	140
25. Brokerage, commission and export	6,326	1,290	19	2,344	16	5	7	24	..	324	11	12
122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employes.	6,326	1,290	19	2,344	16	5	7	24	..	324	11	12
26. Trade in textiles	5,288	2,282	5	2,413	1	11	21	145	..	1,124	2	95
123. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	5,288	2,282	5	2,413	1	11	21	145	..	1,124	2	95
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	6,709	3,112	..	179	..	..	2	14	..	6	..	..
28. Trade in wood	5,162	4,198	255	384	..	..	1	15	1	19	..	..
29. Trade in metals	7,993	1,641	..	343	..	31	2	7	..	16	..	17
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	5,586	118	..	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Trade in chemical products	5,554	1,279	138	17	2	19	7	16	1	2	1	17
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	9,148	692	67	9	7	78	17	20	2	2	3	302
129. Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters and ice.	9,449	481	60	2	..	49	17	12	2	..	..	190
33. Other trade in food stuffs	7,837	940	181	953	2	3	282	326	89	3,975	31	264
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments.	7,815	1,068	1	1,110	2	4	87	186	..	1,441	10	87
133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	9,279	637	3	86	..	1	41	44	..	41	1	8
134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	8,677	534	786	..	..	3	5	5	..	57	..	4
135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	8,280	1,533	7	176	..	4	47	128	1	117	..	45
136. Grain and pulse dealers	7,144	705	4	2,139	3	5	65	100	..	2,265	17	95
139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	7,802	406	1,787	4	1	..	28	23	67	2	1	..
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	7,822	1,982	..	377	19	..	2	9	..	13	3	..
35. Trade in furniture	6,511	3,106	..	362	..	21	1	4	..	4	..	4
36. Trade in building materials	7,271	2,783	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
37. Trade in means of transport	6,742	3,000	71	15	7	1	15	194	5	4	9	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*concl'd.*Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups—*concl'd.*

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Others.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
38. Trade in fuel	7,965	1,211	794	27	..	3	18	44	24	7	..	17
147. Dealers in common fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	7,965	1,211	794	27	..	3	18	44	24	7	..	17
39. Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	6,504	2,641	..	329	11	13	13	86	..	129	12	62
149. Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	6,524	3,267	..	62	6	21	9	72	..	10	4	62
40. Trade in other sorts	6,453	2,396	2	1,989	11	34	19	224	..	769	56	438
152. General storekeepers and shop- keepers otherwise unspecified.	6,165	2,494	4	1,813	17	7	20	150	..	597	56	62
41. Army	6,140	2,619	73	13	677	73	51	393	9	13	3,227	1,391
155. Army (Imperial)	3,917	1,953	4	..	4,060	66	5	41	..	..	3,112	190
156. Army Imperial service troops	4,117	4,787	324	..	82	740	3	45	3	..	11	962
156 (a). Army Indian States	6,800	3,074	70	17	28	11	43	307	6	13	104	149
44. Police	7,016	2,540	417	7	7	13	58	331	45	7	31	240
159. Police (Imperial)	4,874	4,108	900	15	66	37	1	17	3	..	..	21
159 (a). Police (Indian State)	5,263	4,506	185	16	5	25	19	282	9	7	11	202
160. Village watchman	8,636	772	584	..	4	2	38	52	36	..	10	17
45. Public administrations	7,175	2,607	50	21	22	30	172	582	25	157	711	1,549
162 (b). Indian State Officials	7,001	2,218	4	108	39	30	38	176	..	64	114	230
162 (c). Indian State menials	7,198	2,668	61	39	18	16	84	488	9	53	134	398
164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	9,562	312	80	41	3	2	34	18	4	17	5	17
46. Religion	9,316	395	1	223	49	16	63	43	..	40	639	244
165. Priests, ministers, etc.	9,549	276	..	61	80	34	29	13	..	22	142	227
166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	7,759	1,568	5	183	465	..	31	9	..	7	93	..
47. Law	7,006	2,739	7	132	..	96	4	24	..	10	..	116
48. Medicine	7,479	1,831	9	83	412	59	9	38	..	13	295	213
49. Instruction	7,483	1,767	1	212	456	101	11	40	..	30	363	314
50. Letters and arts and sciences	7,466	2,377	33	18	63	43	26	127	2	7	124	318
176. Music composers, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	7,302	2,620	45	5	12	7	17	99	1	2	22	37
51. Persons living principally on their income	6,014	2,184	33	537	77	195	15	122	1	172	198	549
180 (a). Proprietors (other than of agri- cultural land) fund and scholar- ship holders and State prisoners.	6,038	3,169	31	604	61	97	14	118	1	172	83	496
52. Domestic service	7,885	1,774	174	81	77	5	170	686	49	215	950	244
181. Cooks, water carriers, door- keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	7,931	1,715	181	88	80	5	143	554	48	212	893	202
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	8,814	561	578	34	2	4	694	694	394	309	423	653
187. Labourers and workmen other- wise unspecified.	8,864	521	506	8	8	1	67	622	593	69	364	107
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alm- shouses.	7,506	1,526	644	21	2	..	5	16	6	2	1	..
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	8,554	1,512	99	12	1	1	162	399	22	27	7	21
189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	8,558	1,338	90	12	1	1	161	396	22	27	7	21
190. Procurers and Prostitutes	7,713	2,245	42	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	2,792	298	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Number of Persons Employed on Railway, Irrigation and Post Office.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
<i>Railways.</i>			
Total persons employed.	136	8,330	The figures for the year 1911 are not available.
Persons directly employed	136	7,569	
Officers	9	...	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	119	282	
Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to 75 per mensem	8	1,741	
Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20 per mensem . . . . .	...	5,546
Persons indirectly employed . . . . .	...	761
Contractors . . . . .	...	27
Contractors' regular employes . . . . .	...	204
Coolies . . . . .	...	530

Class of Persons.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total persons employed.	2	1,418	17	231	
<i>(1) Post and Telegraphs.</i>					
Supervising officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of post offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these).	...	6	3	1	
Postmasters including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	1	143	...	...
Signalling establishment including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employes.	...	...	13	27	
Miscellaneous agents, School masters, Station masters, etc. . . . .	...	185	...	3	
Clerks of all kinds . . . . .	...	173	1	8	
Postmen . . . . .	...	291	...	...
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and line-riders and other employes.	...	47	...	155	
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards, battery men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employes.	...	100	...	25	
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.	...	436	...	...
<i>(2) Railway Mail Service.</i>					
Supervising officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting)	...	1	...	...
Sorters	1	23	...	...
Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc. . . . .	...	13	...	5	
<i>(3) Combined Offices.</i>					
Messengers and other servants . . . . .	...	...	...	7	Watermen, sweepers, etc.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.																		
Industrial Establishment.	Total number of Establishments.	District where chiefly located.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.														Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
			TOTAL.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISORS AND CLERICAL STAFF.				SKILLED WORKMEN.		UNSKILLED LABOURERS.							
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.				Adults.		Children.					
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.																		
II.—MINES	191	Rewa, Panna	16,558	7,902	29	..	1,142	..	8,353	1,598	7,555	4,545	1,880	1,116	616	235		
COLLIERIES	75	Rewa	8,168	2,376	10	..	619	..	3,343	506	3,558	2,682	658	188	734	183		
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCK	31	Rewa	2,118	1,006	1	..	53	..	703	11	1,140	843	210	152	627	202		
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	1	Rewa	1,565	576	1	..	18	..	628	10	759	476	139	90	658	131		
INDIAN, BHOJAL, DEWAS, JAORA, RATLAM, DHAR, BARWANI.	7	Rhopal, Rewa, Nagod, Malhar	510	259	2	..	29	..	117	..	320	227	41	32	548	142		
INDIAN, BHOJAL, DEWAS, JAORA, RATLAM, DHAR, BARWANI.	110	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhara, Barwani.	9,251	3,057	12	..	743	..	3,455	467	4,165	2,359	716	321	548	142		
INDIAN, BHOJAL, DEWAS, JAORA, RATLAM, DHAR, BARWANI.	64	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhara, Barwani.	7,572	2,290	8	..	536	..	2,943	467	3,558	1,633	639	288	548	142		
COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.	101	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhara, Barwani.	4,201	2,186	1	..	482	..	686	..	2,976	2,056	116	130	691	40		
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.	28	Indore	2,727	1,419	1	..	259	..	366	..	2,976	1,322	83	87	691	40		
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	3	Indore	4,099	828	5	..	236	..	2,581	444	1,309	283	574	101	217	424		
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	3	Indore	4,699	828	3	..	236	..	2,581	444	1,309	283	574	101	217	424		
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	1	Malhar	443	80	3	..	25	..	50	..	345	60	20	20	174	90		
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	5	Indore, Bhopal, Barwani	406	7	5	..	25	..	201	5	114	1	1	..	18	9		
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	2	Indore	256	7	2	..	16	..	128	..	104	1	..	..	921	82
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	2	Indore	129	50	..	..	23	..	62	15	38	25	6	..	921	82
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	2	Indore	129	50	..	..	23	..	62	15	38	25	6	..	921	82
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.	2	Bhopal, Rewa, Panna, Indore	2,822	2,619	3	..	105	..	1,317	1,004	759	959	658	676	1,371	705		
XIV.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	7	Indore, Bhopal, Dhara, Barwani, Ratlam, Atraspur, Jabalpur, Nagod.	2,21	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
XV.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	9	Indore, Bhopal, Dhara, Barwani, Ratlam, Atraspur, Jabalpur, Nagod.	183	19	..	..	33	..	23	..	100	19	1	..	179	8
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	2	Indore, Bhopal, Dhara, Barwani, Ratlam, Atraspur, Jabalpur, Nagod.	40	11	..	..	16	..	29	..	29	11	..	..	..	..
XVII.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	5	Indore, Bhopal, Rewa	72	90	..	..	9	..	63	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	7	Indore, Bhopal, Rewa	24	24	..	..	1	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIX.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	2	Bhopal	38	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
XX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.	2	Rewa, Malhar	55	47	..	..	2	..	2	..	49	42	2	5	857	77
XXI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	2	Bhopal, Indore, Rewa	203	18	..	..	22	..	65	..	111	18	5	..	102	39
XXII.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	7	Indore, Bhopal, Rewa	62	..	..	..	10	..	26	..	26	..	1	..	..	..
XXIII.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	8	Indore, Bhopal, Ratlam, Barwani, Panna.	348	1	..	..	60	..	203	..	64	..	20	..	16	308
XXIV.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	2	Indore, Bhopal, Ratlam, Barwani, Panna.	99	..	..	..	11	..	71	..	7	..	1	..	..	..

NOTE.—Indore State figures are separately shown in Italics below the total figures for each industry.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911-1921.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	INDUSTRIES.														REMARKS.
	All India total.	II.—Mines.	III.—Quar- ries.	IV.—Textile and allied connected industries.	V.—Lea- ther, etc. industries.	VII.—Metal industries.	VIII.—Glass and earthen- ware indus- tries.	IX.—Indus- tries con- nected with chemical products.	X.—Food industries.	XI.—Indus- tries of Dress.	XII.—Fur- niture indus- tries.	XIII.—In- dustries con- nected with buildings.	XV.—Pro- duction, application and trans- mission of physical forces.	XVI.—In- dustries of luxury.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—Total Establishments . . . 1921 1911	163 100	23 4	6 ..	104 69	1 1	5 1	2 2	4 2	5 10	3 ..	1 3	2 3	2 2	5 1	Details of ownership in 1911 are not available.
(i) Directed by Government or local authorities	State. 15	State. 1	..	State. 6	..	State. 2	..	State. 1	State. 2	..	..	..	State. 2	State. 4	
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies . . .	21	1	2	12	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Owned by private persons . . .	124	21	4	80	..	2	1	1	2	5	1	2	..	1	
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians . . .	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Indians . . .	120	21	2	85	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	2	..	1	
(c) Others . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Number of persons employed—															
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical { 1921 1911	1,126 529	48 38	22 ..	733 341	28 8	30 1	23 1	103 8	43 31	10 ..	1 26	2 27	22 6	57 6	
(b) Skilled workmen . . . { 1921 1911	7,842 4,587	706 1,322	104 ..	3,809 2,526	30 23	266 14	77 72	2,315 239	16 65	137 ..	21 99	1 114	63 6	187 24	
(c) Unskilled labour . . . { 1921 1911	14,460 6,671	2,245 529	690 ..	7,372 3,933	445 16	117 21	79 155	5,002 27	83 244	.. ..	5 117	89 1,264	124 76	60 19	
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men { 1921 1911	621 597	721 434	688 ..	540 728	174 ..	18 ..	921 192	1,279 ..	224 185	.. ..	.. 361	771 640	178 210	.. ..
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults. { 1921 1911	226 105	179 111	131 ..	143 136	99 ..	9 ..	82 66	735 ..	12 33	.. ..	.. 410	47 25	42 12	333 ..	

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV(a).

Place of origin of Skilled Workmen (Details of Males and Females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth-place.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.						REMARKS.
	TOTAL.		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. In the Province	1,661	246	157	..	1,524	246	
(1) District of employment (Indore)	1,509	199	123	..	1,588	199	
(2) Other Districts	152	47	14	..	138	47	
2. Outside the Province	1,284	198	228	..	1,056	198	
Bombay Presidency	312	29	123	..	189	29	
Central Provinces	120	28	21	..	99	28	
Madras Presidency . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Punjab	16	3	1	..	15	3	
Rajputana	227	11	35	..	192	11	
United Provinces	459	104	30	..	429	104	
Baroda	4	..	..	..	4	..	
Delhi	11	5	1	..	10	5	
Gwalior	123	16	16	..	107	16	
Hyderabad	11	1	1	..	10	1	
Goa	1	..	..	..	1	..	
3. Outside India	2	..	1	..	1	..	
Afghanistan	1	..	1	..	..	..
Baluchistan	1	..	..	..	1	..	

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers.

[illegible]

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE V(a).

Place of origin of Unskilled labourers (details of males and females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth-place.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.						REMARKS.
	TOTAL.		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. In the Province	1,401	706	643	523	758	181	
(1) District of employment (Indore)	1,218	633	617	485	601	148	
(2) Other Districts	183	73	26	40	157	33	
2. Outside the Province	2,554	1,098	1,436	895	1,118	203	
Bombay Presidency	1,056	696	783	636	273	60	
Central Provinces	139	89	33	25	106	14	
Punjab	8	1	1	1	7	..	
Rajputana	640	179	427	144	213	35	
United Provinces	417	82	51	39	366	43	
Baroda	6	..	2	..	4	..	
Delhi	9	2	..	2	9	..	
Gwalior	187	82	62	33	125	49	
Hyderabad	92	17	77	15	15	2	
3. Outside India	1	1	..	
Baluchistan	1	1	..	

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NOTE.

The figures in Table I, and onwards include the population of the two villages of Abheypur and Sheogarh which are held by Rajgarh State on Istamurari tenure from Gwalior. After the despatch of the Imperial Tables I—VI, the decision was received from the Agent to the Governor General to transfer the population of the villages from Central India to the Gwalior State. But as the making of the necessary alterations in the figures of Tables already submitted would, at this stage, have been very inconvenient, a note is being made here and also in the Gwalior State Tables to the effect that adjustment will be made in the next Census. The figures for the above two villages are :—

	1921.			1911.			1901.		
	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.
Abheypur	38	25	13	38	18	20	} Separate figures not avail- able.		
Sheogarh	220	119	101	237	123	114			
Total .	258	144	114	275	141	134	207	109	98

IMPERIAL TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

Explanatory Note.

The figures in this table and the five succeeding ones relate to the Central India Agency as a whole and the Political Charges as they stand at present. There has been a decrease of 25,836 square miles in the area and of 3,227,961 in the population (1,695,940 Males, 1,532,021 Females), as compared with the figures of 1911. This is due to the severance of the Gwalior State from the Agency. That State has, since March 1921, been placed in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the Resident at Gwalior being no longer subordinate to the Agent to the Governor General at Indore. Consequently Gwalior State has become a separate unit for Census purposes.

The areas and population of the places under British Administration in Central India Agency are as follows: their figures have been included in the tables of the States in which they are situated:—

Places.	State.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India . . . . .	.....	65.44	63,815	39,404	27,411
Mhow Cantonment	Indore	5.75	31,737	19,218	12,519
Nowgong do.	Chhatarpur	6.55	7,141	4,106	3,035
Indore Residency	Indore	1.35	12,226	7,056	5,170
Sehore (Station)	Bhopal	1.70	10,183	6,029	4,154
Bundelkhand Agency Head-quarters.	Chhatarpur . . . . .	.95	717	429	288
Satna Agency Head-quarters	Rewa	0.14	246	138	108
Manpur (British) . . . . .	.....	49.00	4,565	2,428	2,137

Population Statistics for States and other smaller areas will be found in Provincial Tables I and II.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

Political Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.			Persons.			Males.			Females.		
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central India	51,531	51	21,790	1,319,975	144,598	1,174,877	5,997,023	550,854	5,446,169	3,063,962	294,569	2,774,393	2,928,661	256,285	2,671,776
West—	26,639	32	11,675	682,743	106,737	576,006	3,088,617	401,520	2,686,797	1,596,223	217,261	1,379,032	1,492,224	184,569	1,307,765
Indore	9,445	11	3,511	256,265	52,007	204,258	1,133,277	192,803	940,474	591,265	107,527	483,743	642,012	85,281	456,731
Bhopal	9,044	12	4,363	221,380	26,473	194,907	971,357	99,637	871,720	504,355	53,144	451,251	467,002	46,503	420,499
Malwa	2,704	6	1,298	90,224	20,407	69,817	383,156	78,507	304,589	197,048	41,016	156,032	186,108	37,551	148,557
Southern States	5,446	3	2,473	114,874	7,850	107,024	600,797	30,813	569,984	303,595	15,589	288,006	297,202	15,224	281,978
East—	24,892	19	10,115	636,532	37,861	598,671	2,908,406	149,034	2,759,372	1,472,666	77,308	1,395,361	1,435,737	71,726	1,364,011
Beghelkhand	14,706	7	6,438	346,132	14,027	332,105	1,638,622	53,349	1,585,274	816,363	27,820	788,543	822,260	25,529	796,731
Bundelkhand	10,186	12	3,677	290,406	23,834	266,566	1,269,763	95,680	1,174,098	656,366	49,488	606,818	613,477	46,107	567,280

IMPERIAL TABLE II.

Variation in Population Since 1901.

Various adjustments have been necessary owing to the severance from the Central India Agency of the Gwalior State and its feudatories. These areas, though mainly comprised in the territory in the Political Charge of the old Gwalior Residency, also included considerable tracts situated in the Bhopal, Malwa and Southern States Agencies of Central India. The transfer of these tracts to the Gwalior Residency as newly constituted has necessitated numerous minor internal adjustments in those Agencies. The petty State of Khaniadhana which is in the political jurisdiction of the Resident at Gwalior, has been included for Census purposes in the Bundelkhand political charge of which it once formed a part :—

Adjustment of areas.	1911.			1901.			1891.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Population of Central India Agency in Imperial Table II, 1911 Report.	9,356,980	4,801,459	4,555,521	8,497,805	4,361,136	4,136,669	10,136,403	5,298,602	4,837,801
<i>Deduct—</i>									
<i>Population of Gwalior State, its Feudatory Estates and British Administered Areas included in its territory.</i>	<i>3,227,961</i>	<i>1,695,940</i>	<i>1,532,021</i>	<i>3,066,038</i>	<i>1,608,663</i>	<i>1,457,375</i>			
	6,129,019	3,105,519	3,023,500	5,431,767	2,752,473	2,679,294			
<i>Distributed by Political Charges—</i>									
Indore	1,033,503	533,690	499,813	885,700	458,824	426,876			
Bhopal	1,036,665	529,385	507,280	913,862	462,223	451,639			
Malwa	372,902	190,492	182,410	350,891	178,225	172,666			
Southern States	520,476	260,728	259,747	403,475	203,142	200,333			
Baghelkhand	1,772,574	879,090	893,484	1,553,985	770,842	783,143			
Bundelkhand	1,392,899	712,133	680,766	1,323,854	679,217	644,637			

Figures for 1881 and 1891 are not available as village lists were not prepared in those years : hence no adjustments were possible.

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

Political Charge.	PERSONS.					VARIATION : INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).				Net Variation in population 1881-1921 : Increase (+), Decrease (—).	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Central India—	5,097,023	6,129,019	5,431,767	..	..	—131,990	+ 697,932	..	..	..	3,067,962	3,105,519	2,782,473	..	..	2,928,061	3,023,500	2,679,294	..	..
West—	3,038,017	2,963,546	2,523,928	..	..	+ 125,071	+ 409,668	..	..	..	1,196,293	1,514,296	1,302,414	..	..	1,492,394	1,449,250	1,251,514	..	..
Indore . . .	1,133,277	1,082,503	885,700	..	..	+ 69,774	+ 147,803	..	..	..	591,265	533,690	453,324	..	..	542,012	499,812	450,870	..	..
Bhopal . . .	971,367	1,036,065	913,802	1,202,188	..	—65,378	+ 122,803	—348,126	..	..	504,385	329,385	462,223	658,330	..	407,002	507,280	451,059	603,858	..
Malwa . . .	383,156	372,902	350,801	..	..	+ 10,254	+ 22,011	..	..	..	107,048	190,492	178,225	..	..	186,108	183,410	172,060	..	..
Southern States .	600,797	529,476	408,476	..	..	+ 80,221	+ 117,001	..	..	..	303,595	290,729	203,142	..	..	297,202	259,747	200,313	..	..
East—	2,908,406	2,166,473	2,617,839	3,229,226	..	—257,067	+ 257,634	—351,417	..	..	1,479,609	1,197,323	1,459,059	1,661,462	..	1,455,737	1,574,259	1,417,789	1,594,794	..
Bengal . . .	1,638,623	1,772,574	1,653,985	1,787,038	..	—153,061	+ 218,569	—233,073	..	..	816,363	879,090	770,842	807,051	..	822,900	893,484	783,143	889,407	..
Bundelkhand . .	1,269,783	1,392,899	1,323,854	1,472,198	..	—123,116	+ 69,045	—128,344	..	..	656,290	712,133	679,217	706,311	..	613,477	680,760	644,637	705,387	..

IMPERIAL TABLE III.

Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

1. Where there has been Revenue Survey, the Survey village has been taken as a Census village. Elsewhere it is the residential village or group of houses, such as, Bhil Paras bearing a separate name. Small outlying hamlets have been treated as part of the main residential village to which they appertain.

2. Encampments and travellers enumerated in trains have been shown separately in this table only. Elsewhere and for all other purposes they have been included in the population of the town or village in which their enumeration was carried out.

3. Persons enumerated within railway premises (other than those enumerated in trains) have been included in the villages or towns within the boundary of which such premises are situated.

TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Political Charge.	Total number of inhabited Towns and Villages.	Under 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.		20,000—50,000.		50,000—100,000.		Encampment Boat and Railway population unclassified.	
		Num-ber.	Popula-tion.	Num-ber.	Popula-tion.	Num-ber.	Popula-tion.	Num-ber.	Popula-tion.	Num-ber.	Popula-tion.	Num-ber.	Popula-tion.	Num-ber.	Popula-tion.	Num-ber.	Popula-tion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central India . . .	21,841	5,997,023	19,209	3,149,194	1,957	1,307,801	512	680,507	125	348,723	23	155,608	10	130,746	4	127,506	1	93,091	3,847
West—	11,707	3,088,617	10,550	1,686,223	875	581,950	799	361,119	58	175,833	15	100,432	6	81,181	3	106,529	1	93,091	2,209
Indore . . .	3,522	1,133,277	3,065	554,548	323	215,833	80	104,393	24	75,136	5	35,436	2	22,836	1	31,737	1	93,091	167
Bhopal . . .	4,405	971,387	4,064	595,312	261	174,333	57	73,378	17	46,148	4	26,342	1	10,183	1	44,784	...	...	907
Malwa . . .	1,304	383,156	1,168	186,827	101	66,382	23	32,115	7	23,197	2	12,381	2	32,121	1	30,008	...	...	125
Southern States . .	2,476	600,797	2,232	349,536	190	125,402	39	51,233	10	31,352	4	26,223	1	16,041	...	...	...	...	1,010
East—	10,134	2,908,406	8,659	1,462,971	1,082	725,851	313	419,388	67	172,899	8	65,126	4	49,565	1	20,977	...	...	1,638
Baghelkhand . . .	6,445	1,638,623	5,669	943,209	606	400,768	142	189,783	24	63,166	3	20,089	...	...	1	20,977	...	...	631
Bundelkhand . . .	3,689	1,269,783	2,990	519,762	476	325,083	171	229,605	43	109,724	5	35,037	4	49,565	...	...	...	...	1,007

IMPERIAL TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population with Variation Since 1881.

The number of places treated as towns in 1911 was 77. Of these 28 belonging to the Gwalior State have been transferred with the Gwalior State from this Agency, leaving 49. Adding to this number two new towns, viz., Ajaigarh and Begamganj which are being treated as such for the first time in the present Census, the total number of towns for 1921 comes to 51.

Population of certain towns for 1891 and 1881 is not available.

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY

Serial No. 1-51	Town.	State, District, etc.	Municipality, suburbs, Canton- ments, etc.	PERSONS.				
				1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central India . . . . .	.....	.....	550,854	516,799	619,423	618,422	474,217
	Class II (50,000 to 100,000).	.....	.....	93,091	44,947	86,686	82,984	75,401
1	Indore	Indore . . . . .	.....	93,091	44,947	86,686	82,984	75,401
	Class III (20,000 to 50,000).	.....	.....	127,941	140,228	173,991	155,559	135,711
2	Bhopal	Bhopal . . . . .	.....	45,094	56,204	77,023	70,338	55,402
3	Mhow (Cantonment)	Indore	Cantonment	31,737	29,820	36,039	31,773	27,227
4	Ratlam	Ratlam . . . . .	.....	30,133	27,957	36,321	29,823	31,066
5	Rewa	Rewa . . . . .	.....	20,977	26,247	24,608	23,626	22,016
	Class IV (10,000 to 20,000).	.....	.....	130,746	121,163	147,042	157,796	139,966
6	Jaora	Jaora . . . . .	.....	17,151	18,054	23,854	21,844	19,902
7	Dhar	Dhar . . . . .	.....	16,041	7,472	17,792	18,430	15,224
8	Datia	Datia . . . . .	.....	15,221	17,329	24,071	27,566	28,346
9	Dewas (Senior and Junior).	Dewas . . . . .	.....	14,970	15,285	15,403	15,068	11,921
10	Tikamgarh	Orchha . . . . .	.....	14,096	15,495	14,050	17,610	18,344
11	Indore Residency	Indore . . . . .	.....	12,226	9,195	11,118	9,345	7,690
12	Khargon	Indore . . . . .	.....	10,610	9,423	7,624	9,147	...
13	Sehore (Station)	Bhopal . . . . .	.....	10,183	7,741	11,755	11,124	10,389
14	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur . . . . .	.....	10,142	10,413	10,029	12,957	13,474
15	Panna	Panna . . . . .	.....	10,106	10,756	11,346	14,705	14,676
	Class V (5,000 to 10,000).	.....	.....	144,312	146,277	145,292	154,651	99,493
16	Maharajpur	Charkhari . . . . .	.....	9,582	9,879	11,718	13,068	13,196
17	Narsinghgarh	Narsinghgarh . . . . .	.....	8,762	9,164	8,778	8,561	11,400
18	Barwani	Barwani . . . . .	.....	8,395	7,279	6,277	6,054	5,581
19	Sutna (Raghurajpur)	Rewa . . . . .	.....	7,998	7,192	7,471	6,771	5,385
20	Rampura	Indore . . . . .	.....	7,719	7,799	8,273	11,935	...
21	Sanawad	Indore . . . . .	.....	7,607	3,506	7,880	5,693	...
22	Nowgong (Cantonment).	Chhatarpur	Cantonment.	7,141	9,421	11,507	10,902	7,492
23	Mahidpur	Indore . . . . .	.....	7,062	5,620	6,681	8,263	8,908
24	Maihar	Maihar . . . . .	.....	6,885	7,094	6,884	6,457	6,487
25	Maheshwar	Indore . . . . .	.....	6,788	9,599	7,042	9,230	...
26	Sarangpur (Senior and Junior).	Dewas . . . . .	.....	6,538	7,198	6,339	5,486	7,104
27	Barwaha	Indore . . . . .	.....	6,515	7,184	6,094	6,639	...
28	Samthar	Samthar . . . . .	.....	6,447	7,441	8,286	7,865	7,891
29	Kuksi	Dhar . . . . .	.....	6,377	6,248	5,402	6,346	6,212
30	Rajgarh	Rajgarh . . . . .	.....	6,236	6,389	5,399	5,894	6,881
31	Bijawar	Bijawar . . . . .	.....	6,133	6,018	5,220	7,543	7,102
32	Bisara	Rajgarh . . . . .	.....	6,044	6,663	5,607	6,476	...
33	Sitamau	Sitamau . . . . .	.....	5,843	5,924	5,877	5,861	5,704
34	Maharajpur	Chhatarpur . . . . .	.....	5,734	4,783	4,055	4,419	...
35	Khilchipur	Khilchipur . . . . .	.....	5,300	5,868	5,121	5,494	...
36	Umara	Rewa . . . . .	.....	5,206	6,008	5,381	5,694	...
	Class VI (under 5,000)	.....	.....	54,764	64,184	66,412	67,432	23,646
37	Tarana	Indore . . . . .	.....	4,997	5,463	4,490	5,840	...
38	Govindgarh	Rewa . . . . .	.....	4,646	4,919	5,022	4,970	...
39	Bhanpura	Indore . . . . .	.....	4,451	5,859	4,639	6,626	...
40	Unchehra	Nagod . . . . .	.....	4,339	4,507	3,785	5,442	...
41	Seondha	Datia . . . . .	.....	4,313	3,954	5,542	6,409	7,988
42	Sailana	Sailana . . . . .	.....	3,932	4,311	4,255	5,113	4,659
43	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh . . . . .	.....	3,863	4,418	4,216	...	...
44	Begamganj	Bhopal . . . . .	.....	3,774	4,056	3,752	...	...
45	Sehore (Town)	Do. . . . .	.....	3,405	4,364	5,109	5,108	5,206
46	Nagod	Nagod . . . . .	.....	3,298	4,028	3,887	3,957	...
47	Ichhawar	Bhopal . . . . .	.....	3,284	3,914	4,352	5,018	...
48	Rajnagar	Chhatarpur . . . . .	.....	2,907	3,335	4,058	3,696	...
49	Raisen	Bhopal . . . . .	.....	2,897	3,577	3,495	3,536	...
50	Ashta	Do. . . . .	.....	2,463	4,855	5,534	6,280	5,793
51	Berasia	Do. . . . .	.....	2,195	2,624	4,276	5,437	...

POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1881.

VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).				Variation in period 1881—1921 : Increase (+) Decrease (—)	MALES.			FEMALES.			Serial No.
1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
+34,055	-102,624	-6,967	+34,956	-25,537	294,569	269,320	320,830	256,285	247,479	298,593	
+48,144	-41,739	+3,702	+7,583	+17,690	52,738	24,792	46,164	40,353	20,155	40,522	
+48,144	-41,739	+3,702	+7,583	+17,690	52,738	24,792	46,164	40,353	20,155	40,522	1
-12,287	-33,763	+18,432	+19,848	-7,770	70,550	75,354	90,686	57,391	64,874	83,305	
-11,110	-20,819	+6,685	+14,936	-10,308	24,033	29,043	39,177	21,061	27,161	37,846	2
+1,917	-6,219	+4,266	+4,546	+4,510	19,218	17,723	20,788	12,519	12,097	15,251	3
+2,176	-8,364	+6,499	-1,244	-933	16,079	14,340	18,519	14,054	13,617	17,802	4
-5,270	+1,639	+982	+1,610	-1,039	11,220	14,248	12,202	9,757	11,999	12,406	5
+9,583	-25,879	-10,754	+8,683	-19,830	68,778	62,170	75,162	61,968	58,993	71,880	
-903	-5,800	+2,010	+1,942	-2,751	8,656	9,146	11,805	8,495	8,908	12,049	6
+8,569	-10,320	-638	+3,206	+817	8,353	3,850	9,063	7,688	3,622	8,729	7
-2,108	-6,742	-3,495	-780	-13,125	7,809	8,766	12,283	7,412	8,563	11,788	8
-315	-118	+335	+3,147	+3,049	7,905	7,858	7,014	7,065	7,427	7,489	9
-1,399	+1,445	3,560	-734	-4,248	7,304	8,013	7,105	6,792	7,482	6,945	10
+3,031	-1,923	+1,773	+1,655	+4,536	7,056	5,362	6,768	5,170	3,833	4,350	11
+1,187	+1,799	-1,523	...	...	5,402	4,603	3,644	5,208	4,820	3,980	12
+2,442	-4,014	+631	+735	-206	6,029	4,156	6,244	4,154	3,585	5,511	13
-271	+384	-2,028	-517	-3,332	5,124	5,055	4,634	5,018	5,358	5,395	14
-650	-590	-3,359	+29	-4,570	5,140	5,361	5,702	4,966	5,395	5,644	15
-1,965	+985	-9,359	-422	-6,094	74,531	74,616	75,224	69,781	71,661	70,068	
-297	-1,839	-1,350	-128	-3,614	4,822	4,840	5,767	4,760	5,039	5,951	16
-402	+386	+217	-2,839	-2,638	4,677	4,779	4,627	4,985	4,385	4,151	17
+1,116	+1,002	+223	+473	+2,814	4,119	3,540	3,030	4,276	3,739	3,247	18
+806	-279	+700	+1,386	+2,613	4,264	3,829	3,029	3,734	3,363	3,542	19
-80	-474	-3,662	...	...	3,730	3,815	4,229	3,989	3,984	4,044	20
+4,101	-4,374	+2,187	...	...	4,040	1,871	4,140	3,567	1,635	3,740	21
-2,280	-2,086	+605	+3,410	-351	4,106	5,454	6,773	3,035	3,967	4,734	22
+1,442	-1,061	-1,582	-645	+846	3,621	2,826	3,303	3,441	2,794	3,378	23
-209	+210	+427	-30	+398	3,458	3,390	3,391	3,427	3,704	3,493	24
-2,811	+2,557	-2,188	...	...	3,391	4,708	3,544	3,397	4,891	3,498	25
-660	+859	+853	-1,618	-566	3,335	3,561	3,026	3,203	3,637	3,313	26
-669	+1,090	-545	...	...	3,488	3,866	3,434	3,027	3,318	2,660	27
-994	-845	+421	-26	-1,444	3,459	3,799	4,504	2,988	3,642	3,782	28
+129	+846	-944	+134	+165	3,117	3,098	2,686	3,260	3,150	2,716	29
-153	+990	-495	-987	-645	3,230	3,268	2,795	3,066	3,121	2,604	30
+115	+798	-2,323	+351	-1,059	3,254	3,042	2,679	2,879	2,976	2,541	31
-619	+1,056	-869	...	...	3,140	3,498	2,917	2,904	3,255	2,690	32
-81	+47	+16	+97	+79	2,996	3,020	2,925	2,847	2,904	2,962	33
+951	+728	-364	...	...	2,908	2,398	2,031	2,826	2,385	2,024	34
-568	+747	-373	...	...	2,705	2,964	2,569	2,595	2,904	2,552	35
-802	+627	-313	...	...	2,671	3,140	2,925	2,535	2,868	2,456	36
-9,420	-2,228	-8,988	-736	-9,533	27,972	32,388	33,594	26,792	31,796	32,818	
-466	+973	-1,359	...	...	2,615	2,801	2,317	2,382	2,662	2,173	37
-273	-103	+52	...	...	2,414	2,466	2,867	2,232	2,453	2,155	38
-1,408	+1,220	-1,987	...	...	2,223	2,920	2,257	2,228	2,939	2,382	39
-168	+722	-1,657	...	...	2,135	2,225	1,768	2,204	2,282	2,017	40
+359	-1,588	-867	-1,579	-3,675	2,234	2,019	2,767	2,079	1,935	2,775	41
-379	+56	-858	+454	-727	2,045	2,183	2,103	1,887	2,128	2,132	42
-555	+202	...	...	...	1,953	2,228	2,170	1,910	2,190	2,046	43
-282	+304	...	...	...	1,861	2,045	1,767	1,913	2,011	1,985	44
-959	-745	+1	-98	-1,801	1,832	2,225	2,636	1,573	2,139	2,473	45
-730	+141	-70	...	...	1,658	2,075	1,934	1,640	1,953	1,953	46
-630	-438	-666	...	...	1,779	2,059	2,132	1,514	1,855	2,200	47
-428	-723	+362	...	...	1,375	1,561	2,138	1,532	1,774	1,920	48
-680	+82	-41	...	...	1,478	1,793	1,728	1,419	1,784	1,767	49
-2,392	-679	-746	+487	-3,330	1,252	2,451	2,785	1,211	2,404	2,749	50
-429	-1,652	-1,161	...	...	1,127	1,337	2,205	1,068	1,287	2,071	51

IMPERIAL TABLE V.

Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

This table deals with the religious distribution of the population of each town. The number of places treated as towns is the same as that in Table IV.

The term "Others" includes 2 Agnostics, 1 Theosophist and 1 Sceptic.

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

Political Charge and State.	Town, Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			ARTA.			BRAHMO.			SIKH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	....	550,854	294,589	256,265	782,794	205,255	177,439	422	214	188	72	37	45	615	408	207
West—		401,820	217,261	184,559	262,150	142,640	120,090	390	212	177	72	27	45	569	370	190
Indore		192,803	107,822	85,231	137,764	76,965	60,799	188	106	82	65	23	42	323	201	120
	Indore . . .	98,091	52,738	40,353	69,872	39,712	30,160	49	30	19	65	23	42	253	145	108
	Mhow (Cantonment)	21,737	19,218	12,519	19,201	11,429	7,772	123	71	62	..	..	..	21	18	3
	Indore Residency .	12,226	7,056	5,170	8,992	5,302	3,690	2	2	..	..	..	..	53	34	19
	Khargon . . .	10,610	5,402	5,208	7,593	3,930	3,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rampura . . .	7,719	3,730	3,069	4,585	2,394	2,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore State .	Canawad . . .	7,607	4,040	3,567	5,999	3,202	2,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahidpur . . .	7,064	3,621	3,441	3,983	2,085	1,898	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
	Maheshwar . . .	6,788	3,391	3,397	5,526	2,707	2,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barwaha . . .	6,515	3,488	3,027	4,960	2,662	2,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	Tarana . . .	4,997	2,615	2,382	4,136	2,161	1,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dhanpura . . .	4,451	2,223	2,228	2,917	1,471	1,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal—		99,817	53,124	46,573	57,311	30,697	26,614	79	43	36	..	..	..	179	138	43
	Bhopal . . .	45,094	24,033	21,061	10,616	8,922	7,694	62	34	28	..	..	..	128	90	39
	Sehore (Station) .	16,183	6,029	4,154	7,618	4,541	3,077	1	1	..	..	..	..	51	46	5
	Beganganj . . .	3,774	1,861	1,913	2,412	1,290	1,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal State	Sehore (Town) .	3,405	1,832	1,573	1,946	1,032	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ichhawar . . .	3,284	1,770	1,514	2,286	1,242	1,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balsen . . .	2,897	1,478	1,419	1,790	927	863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ashta . . .	2,463	1,232	1,231	1,559	779	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bernala . . .	2,193	1,127	1,068	1,390	713	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajgarh State	Rajgarh . . .	6,236	3,230	3,006	4,881	2,540	2,341	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bisora . . .	6,044	3,140	2,904	4,821	2,503	2,328	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsinghgarh State	Narsinghgarh .	8,762	4,677	4,085	7,453	3,966	3,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khilchipur State	Khilchipur . .	5,300	2,705	2,595	4,529	2,312	2,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malwa—		78,367	41,616	37,551	48,839	21,549	22,290	28	17	11	7	4	3	33	22	11
Dewas State .	Dewas . . .	14,979	7,905	7,065	10,418	5,512	4,906	20	12	8	7	4	3	22	13	9
	Sarangpur . . .	6,538	3,225	3,203	5,826	1,957	1,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaora . . .	Jaora . . .	17,151	8,626	8,490	7,135	3,571	3,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	2
Ratlam . . .	Ratlam . . .	30,133	16,079	14,054	18,313	9,877	8,436	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Sitamar . . .	Sitamar . . .	5,843	2,996	2,847	4,242	2,136	2,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sallana . . .	Sallana . . .	3,922	2,045	1,887	2,905	1,476	1,429	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION—continued.

JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			PARSI.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
13,809	7,279	6,539	10	6	4	821	406	415	142,675	76,879	67,796	6,598	4,359	2,239	25	15	19	3,009	1,606	1,403	4	4	..
12,447	6,598	5,849	10	6	4	810	402	408	116,379	61,627	54,752	5,836	3,771	2,065	23	15	19	2,138	1,189	979	3	3	..
5,232	2,850	2,382	8	4	4	655	311	344	43,885	23,857	20,028	4,481	3,079	1,404	17	10	7	231	112	89	2	2	..
2,668	1,600	1,268	7	3	4	31	15	16	19,723	11,032	8,691	212	113	99	8	2	6	3	3	..	..	..	..
120	65	55	1	1	..	393	183	210	8,261	4,783	3,478	2,553	2,635	918	4	4	..	48	27	21	2	2	..
126	77	49	..	..	..	219	101	118	2,059	1,174	885	678	309	369	..	..	..	97	57	40	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2,999	1,460	1,539	10	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
494	235	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,640	1,191	1,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
418	207	211	..	..	..	1	1	..	1,183	625	558	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
589	300	289	..	..	..	1	1	..	2,470	1,224	1,246	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,165	638	527	7	4	3	..	..	..	90	22	28	..	..	..
184	91	93	..	..	..	7	7	..	1,358	723	635	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	16	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	832	434	398	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
330	175	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	573	622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,107	551	554	..	..	..	44	28	16	40,245	21,306	18,939	365	198	167	..	..	..	307	173	134	..	..	..
479	230	249	..	..	..	24	17	7	27,515	14,586	12,929	234	119	115	..	..	..	86	35	1	..	..	..
127	66	67	..	..	..	16	9	7	2,029	1,184	845	114	60	45	..	..	..	227	119	108	..	..	..
73	40	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,288	621	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
38	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,409	752	657	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	39	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	479	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	8	..	..	..
31	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,053	524	529	1	..	1	..	..	..	22	8	16	..	..	..
90	50	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	423	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	26	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	759	388	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,345	686	659	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	38	38	..	..	..	4	2	2	1,118	589	529	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269	693	576	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	751	381	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
5,333	2,794	2,539	2	2	..	91	51	40	24,929	12,855	12,065	775	395	380	7	4	3	531	282	269	1	1	..
335	183	152	..	..	..	2	2	..	4,131	2,156	1,975	19	11	8	..	..	..	16	12	4	..	..	..
81	43	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,616	1,229	1,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	9	..	..	..
1,136	602	534	..	..	..	8	5	3	8,786	4,426	4,360	12	5	7	3	2	1	63	39	24	..	..	..
2,105	1,000	1,305	2	2	..	81	44	37	7,673	4,038	3,635	735	376	359	4	2	2	213	135	78	..	..	..
394	223	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173	601	572	9	3	6	..	..	..	24	12	13	..	..	..
282	143	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	541	305	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	118	82	1	1	..

IMPERIAL TABLE VI.

Religion.

The term "Others" in this Table includes 1 Agnostic and 1 Theosophist males returned by Indore, 1 Agnostic male by Malwa Agency and 1 Sceptic male by Baghelkhand Agency.

TABLE VI.—RELIGION.

Political Charge.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			ARYA.			BRAHMO.			SIKH.			JAIN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India	5,997,023	3,068,982	2,928,041	5,210,120	2,665,826	2,544,294	529	294	235	72	27	45	827	525	302	44,431	23,223	21,208
West—	3,933,617	1,996,292	1,937,324	2,444,603	1,265,900	1,178,703	466	257	209	72	27	45	737	474	283	32,364	17,062	15,302
Indore	1,133,277	591,265	542,012	996,257	518,463	477,794	235	133	102	65	23	42	433	262	171	11,974	6,399	5,575
Bhopal	971,387	504,385	467,002	822,866	427,908	394,958	83	46	37	..	..	..	180	141	45	5,342	2,700	2,582
Malwa	383,156	197,043	186,108	294,546	151,586	142,960	33	20	13	7	4	3	33	22	11	9,356	4,901	4,455
Southern States.	600,797	303,595	297,202	330,934	167,942	162,991	115	58	57	..	..	..	105	49	56	5,692	3,002	2,690
East—	2,508,406	1,472,669	1,435,737	2,765,517	1,399,926	1,365,591	63	37	26	..	..	..	79	51	29	12,067	6,161	5,906
Baghelkhand	1,638,623	816,363	812,260	1,561,279	777,420	783,859	8	4	4	..	..	..	89	29	10	789	404	385
Bundelkhand	1,269,783	656,300	613,477	1,204,238	622,506	581,732	55	33	22	..	..	..	31	22	9	11,278	5,757	5,521

Political Charge.	BUDDHIST.			PARSI.			MUSLIMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			ASTHIST.			OTHERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Central India	10	6	4	953	471	479	331,529	173,327	158,193	9,082	5,696	3,386	29	17	12	399,429	199,543	199,823	4	4	..
West—	10	6	4	931	462	469	251,874	132,517	119,357	8,043	4,984	3,059	29	17	12	349,465	174,554	174,881	3	3	..
Indore	8	4	4	703	330	373	91,072	48,095	42,677	5,204	3,517	1,687	17	10	7	27,307	13,727	13,580	2	2	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	70	46	24	91,711	48,439	43,222	427	230	197	3	1	2	50,699	24,764	25,935	..	..	..
Malwa	2	2	..	116	61	55	42,072	21,815	20,259	1,027	555	472	7	4	3	35,956	18,679	17,877	1	1	..
Southern States.	..	..	..	42	25	17	27,019	13,820	13,199	1,385	682	703	2	2	..	235,503	118,014	117,489	..	..	..
East—	..	..	..	19	9	10	79,646	40,510	38,826	1,019	712	307	..	..	..	50,004	24,962	25,042	1	1	..
Baghelkhand	..	..	..	4	..	4	37,166	18,861	18,305	204	110	94	..	..	..	39,133	19,534	19,599	1	1	..
Bundelkhand	..	..	..	15	9	6	42,480	21,949	20,531	815	602	213	..	..	..	19,871	5,428	5,442	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

This Table is divided, as in 1911, into two parts. Part A shews the distribution for the Agency as a whole of the total Population of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part B shews the distribution for the two Natural Divisions of the total Population and of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

The distribution by Political Charge from this Table onwards has been omitted as in 1911.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	5,997,023	3,068,982	2,928,061	2,397,124	1,415,777	981,347	2,850,536	1,422,764	1,427,772	749,363	230,421	518,942
0-1	126,802	69,773	67,029	126,078	69,459	66,619	647	283	364	77	31	46
1-2	110,983	53,337	56,746	108,876	52,863	56,013	1,108	433	675	99	41	58
2-3	143,263	67,069	76,174	140,468	66,132	74,336	2,623	897	1,726	172	60	112
3-4	179,734	82,465	97,269	175,096	80,770	94,326	4,232	1,532	2,700	406	163	243
4-5	175,720	84,734	90,986	169,039	82,328	86,701	5,952	2,203	3,749	729	193	536
Total 0-5	745,602	357,398	388,204	729,557	351,562	377,995	14,562	5,348	9,214	1,483	488	995
5-10	934,088	472,251	462,687	847,957	447,946	400,611	81,785	23,293	58,492	5,196	1,612	3,584
10-15	719,171	397,033	322,138	457,133	307,587	149,546	250,031	84,936	165,095	12,007	4,510	7,497
15-20	466,483	259,545	206,938	157,829	133,805	24,024	292,648	119,507	173,141	16,206	6,733	9,473
20-25	463,469	226,560	236,909	72,381	63,616	8,765	382,738	151,339	231,399	28,370	11,605	16,765
25-30	499,355	247,133	252,222	43,397	38,593	4,804	411,891	190,451	221,440	44,067	18,380	25,678
30-35	567,517	288,910	278,607	32,719	27,853	4,866	455,767	222,186	233,581	79,031	23,871	55,160
35-40	362,432	192,817	170,115	16,188	14,017	2,171	289,918	155,006	134,912	65,326	23,294	42,032
40-45	431,316	222,481	208,835	16,055	12,861	3,194	296,558	176,390	119,168	119,703	33,230	86,473
45-50	191,311	105,457	85,854	5,874	4,934	940	125,301	81,558	43,743	60,136	18,965	41,171
50-55	265,358	133,528	131,830	7,549	6,032	1,517	160,449	98,213	62,236	117,360	29,233	88,077
55-60	74,595	39,040	35,555	2,253	1,790	463	39,526	27,381	12,145	32,816	9,899	22,917
60-65	174,608	79,142	95,466	4,676	3,521	1,155	65,853	50,921	14,732	104,279	24,700	79,579
65-70	32,907	16,451	16,456	1,188	860	308	12,889	9,878	3,011	18,850	5,713	13,137
70 and over	67,961	31,416	36,545	2,008	1,900	708	20,820	16,357	4,463	44,533	12,169	32,374
HINDU	5,210,129	2,685,826	2,524,294	2,034,983	1,211,342	823,641	2,504,373	1,242,359	1,262,014	670,764	206,125	464,639
0-1	117,397	59,984	57,413	116,759	59,709	57,050	575	251	324	63	21	39
1-2	93,061	45,110	47,951	91,962	44,676	47,286	1,009	395	614	90	39	51
2-3	121,645	57,065	64,580	119,087	56,187	62,900	2,403	829	1,577	155	62	102
3-4	153,023	70,427	82,596	148,783	68,696	79,887	3,571	1,363	2,208	369	148	221
4-5	149,965	72,352	77,613	149,787	70,150	79,637	5,521	2,033	3,488	657	169	488
Total 0-5	635,091	304,938	330,153	620,378	299,618	320,760	13,379	4,885	8,494	1,334	432	902
5-10	806,388	407,755	398,633	723,937	384,232	339,705	77,690	22,042	55,647	4,752	1,481	3,271
10-15	630,923	348,497	282,426	385,373	263,719	121,654	234,297	80,542	153,755	11,255	4,236	7,019
15-20	411,380	229,485	181,895	191,114	112,623	18,491	265,228	110,576	154,652	15,043	6,286	8,757
20-25	401,928	196,588	205,340	59,125	52,277	6,848	317,071	133,761	183,310	25,732	10,569	15,162
25-30	433,533	215,522	218,016	39,805	33,063	6,742	367,048	166,016	191,032	39,685	16,443	23,242
30-35	493,043	250,733	242,315	25,642	24,691	3,051	368,145	200,261	167,884	71,261	23,781	47,480
35-40	317,304	167,838	149,466	13,375	12,604	1,771	243,764	134,228	109,536	59,165	21,006	38,159
40-45	375,842	193,057	182,786	14,194	11,552	2,642	254,536	151,847	102,689	107,303	29,658	77,645
45-50	167,976	91,902	76,074	5,161	4,381	780	108,734	70,528	38,206	54,081	16,903	37,088
50-55	231,443	115,666	115,782	6,905	5,391	1,514	129,494	84,245	45,249	104,349	26,090	78,259
55-60	65,854	34,169	31,685	1,997	1,620	377	34,293	23,722	10,571	29,564	8,827	20,737
60-65	151,978	68,415	83,563	4,097	3,133	964	55,980	43,385	12,595	91,921	21,914	70,017
65-70	28,700	14,173	14,527	10,312	769	263	10,991	8,396	2,595	16,677	5,008	11,669
70 and over	58,719	27,088	31,631	2,239	1,869	369	17,749	13,939	3,810	33,732	11,480	22,252
ARYA.	529	294	235	224	138	86	250	132	118	55	24	31
0-1	13	9	9	15	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	12	7	5	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	14	7	7	13	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
4-5	17	4	13	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	69	31	38	68	30	38	1	1	..	..	..	..
5-10	78	41	37	68	37	31	10	4	6	..	..	..
10-15	55	31	24	39	28	11	15	3	12	1	..	1
15-20	47	26	21	25	21	4	21	4	17	1	..	..
20-25	53	28	25	10	9	1	41	18	23	2	1	1
25-30	47	27	20	2	2	..	41	21	20	4	..	..
30-35	43	31	17	7	7	..	26	21	15	5	3	..
35-40	31	19	12	..	..	..	25	16	9	6	3	..
40-45	29	18	11	1	..	1	21	17	4	7	1	..
45-50	21	12	9	2	2	..	15	9	6	4	1	..
50-55	16	9	7	..	..	..	11	8	3	5	1	..
55-60	10	8	2	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	2	..
60-65	13	7	6	..	..	..	4	2	2	2	5	..
65-70	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	2	5	4	1	1	..	4	3	1	4	1	..

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY—continued.

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BRAHMO.	72	27	45	36	10	26	29	16	13	7	1	6
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	6	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	16	4	12	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	7	1	6	6	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	1
15-20	10	4	6	9	1	8	6	3	3	1	..	..
20-25	3	3	..	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
25-30	11	5	6	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..
30-35	4	3	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
35-40	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
40-45	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
45-50	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
50-55	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
55-60	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
60-65	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
SIKH	827	525	302	340	230	110	418	265	153	69	30	39
0-1	21	12	9	21	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	11	7	4	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	21	9	12	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	15	3	12	15	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	1
4-5	18	6	12	17	6	11	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total 0-5	86	37	49	85	37	48	..	..	..	1	..	1
5-10	89	50	39	87	49	38	2	1	1	..	..	..
10-15	71	46	25	53	37	16	18	9	9	..	..	..
15-20	79	51	28	46	41	5	33	10	23	..	..	..
20-25	94	69	25	33	31	2	59	36	23	2	2	6
25-30	84	53	31	17	17	..	68	33	35	9	3	..
30-35	95	58	37	12	12	..	74	41	33	9	5	4
35-40	65	45	20	3	3	..	54	36	18	8	6	2
40-45	61	40	21	1	..	1	46	35	11	14	5	4
45-50	25	20	5	1	1	..	21	17	4	3	2	1
50-55	33	26	7	..	..	..	24	22	1	9	3	6
55-60	18	13	5	..	..	..	13	10	3	3	2	..
60-65	18	14	4	2	2	..	11	11	..	5	1	4
65-70	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
70 and over	8	2	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	..	6
JAIN	44,431	23,223	21,208	17,410	11,341	6,069	18,690	9,347	9,343	8,331	2,535	5,796
0-1	961	479	482	857	475	479	4	1	3	..	..	..
1-2	781	361	420	775	380	395	6	1	5	..	..	..
2-3	936	454	482	915	444	471	21	10	11	..	..	..
3-4	1,040	519	521	993	479	514	43	26	17	4	2	2
4-5	908	457	451	911	445	466	20	9	11	7	3	4
Total 0-5	4,656	2,290	2,366	4,551	2,226	2,325	94	59	35	11	5	6
5-10	5,118	2,536	2,582	4,918	2,483	2,435	176	46	130	24	7	17
10-15	4,763	2,728	2,035	3,325	2,510	1,015	1,166	202	964	72	16	56
15-20	3,997	1,961	1,936	1,992	1,320	772	2,061	624	1,437	144	17	127
20-25	3,816	1,973	1,843	839	769	80	2,643	1,099	1,544	334	85	249
25-30	3,852	2,097	1,755	651	616	35	2,728	1,340	1,388	473	141	332
30-35	4,027	2,070	1,957	477	448	29	2,756	1,404	1,352	794	218	576
35-40	2,946	1,608	1,338	299	285	14	1,931	1,104	827	716	219	497
40-45	3,285	1,717	1,568	292	243	49	1,900	1,147	753	1,193	327	866
45-50	1,891	1,078	813	129	122	6	995	677	318	767	278	489
50-55	2,563	1,286	1,277	144	132	12	1,636	722	914	1,283	422	951
55-60	910	516	394	43	38	5	387	292	95	430	186	294
60-65	1,647	766	881	97	82	14	464	323	81	1,086	300	786
65-70	609	306	303	16	13	3	228	152	76	365	141	224
70 and over	651	291	360	37	32	5	123	96	29	489	163	320

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY—continued.

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BUDDHIST	10	6	4	4	4	..	6	2	4	..	..	..
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	..	7	3	..	2	2	..	5	1	..	..	..
25-30	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
40-45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PARSI	950	471	479	475	232	243	402	214	188	73	25	48
0-1	12	5	8	12	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5	12	6	7	12	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-5	13	3	10	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	15	3	12	15	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	12	6	8	12	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	66	23	43	66	23	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	95	55	40	94	55	39	1	..	1	..	..	..
10-15	96	43	53	93	40	53	2	2	..	..	..	..
15-20	70	27	43	69	24	35	10	3	7	1	..	1
20-25	77	32	45	55	27	28	21	4	17	1	1	..
25-30	81	35	46	40	26	14	39	9	30	2	..	2
30-35	90	43	47	82	13	19	52	28	24	6	2	4
35-40	82	43	39	14	6	6	64	35	29	4	..	4
40-45	80	44	36	8	3	2	65	37	28	7	1	6
45-50	57	34	23	5	4	1	42	27	15	10	3	7
50-55	57	31	26	5	3	2	44	25	19	8	3	5
55-60	32	19	13	..	..	..	27	17	19	5	2	3
60-65	33	23	10	2	2	..	21	15	6	10	6	4
65-70	19	11	8	1	..	1	8	7	1	10	4	6
70 and over	15	8	7	1	1	..	5	4	1	9	2	6
MUSALMAN	231,520	173,227	158,193	136,801	80,538	56,063	155,179	79,946	75,333	39,740	12,943	28,797
0-1	8,242	4,196	4,046	8,189	4,172	4,017	45	20	25	8	4	4
1-5	5,412	3,128	3,284	6,348	3,102	3,246	80	25	35	4	1	2
2-5	8,077	3,887	4,190	7,934	3,843	4,091	133	34	99	10	5	5
3-4	8,787	3,860	4,927	8,690	3,798	4,892	182	55	127	15	7	8
4-5	8,501	4,084	4,417	8,279	4,004	4,266	298	77	131	23	3	20
Total 0-5	40,019	19,153	20,864	39,531	18,924	20,407	628	211	417	60	20	40
5-10	45,930	22,908	23,022	43,347	22,166	21,181	2,329	673	1,656	254	60	185
10-15	37,182	20,677	16,505	28,709	18,323	10,386	8,082	2,204	5,878	391	150	241
15-20	24,414	12,522	10,892	10,588	9,028	1,560	12,333	4,243	8,090	593	251	343
20-25	28,682	14,644	14,038	6,156	5,500	647	21,208	8,548	12,660	1,318	587	731
25-30	22,001	14,333	14,128	3,269	2,854	415	23,644	11,119	12,525	2,148	900	1,189
30-35	31,718	16,365	15,353	1,953	1,503	450	28,007	13,540	12,667	3,758	1,522	2,236
35-40	19,097	11,090	8,007	842	652	190	15,828	9,239	6,589	3,027	1,199	1,828
40-45	24,538	12,864	11,674	908	598	310	17,586	10,454	7,132	6,944	1,812	4,232
45-50	10,959	6,815	4,544	328	221	77	7,535	3,292	2,243	2,098	1,072	2,024
50-55	16,410	8,685	7,725	489	303	186	9,206	6,624	2,582	6,735	1,758	4,977
55-60	4,392	2,560	1,832	134	90	44	2,324	1,893	631	1,734	577	1,157
60-65	11,069	6,487	5,582	277	176	101	4,694	3,779	915	6,098	1,632	4,566
65-70	3,127	1,296	861	72	42	30	965	830	138	1,087	394	693
70 and over	5,322	2,556	2,766	218	119	99	1,707	1,397	310	3,397	1,040	2,357

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	3,088,617	1,606,293	1,482,324	1,390,881	748,066	642,815	1,445,090	738,183	713,987	332,676	121,174	250,502
0-1	77,692	38,910	38,776	77,218	38,716	38,502	431	186	245	39	14	25
1-2	67,129	32,631	34,498	66,354	32,351	34,003	687	237	450	58	22	35
2-3	79,185	37,657	41,528	77,661	37,109	40,552	1,431	453	978	93	33	54
3-4	91,431	41,283	49,148	89,191	41,291	47,900	2,056	683	1,373	184	59	125
4-5	99,796	43,578	46,218	97,900	42,507	44,393	2,035	888	1,709	201	85	210
Total 0-5	406,933	195,065	211,868	398,354	192,404	205,950	7,204	2,445	4,759	673	216	459
5-10	473,377	240,038	233,338	437,371	231,361	205,410	24,066	7,537	26,499	2,100	641	1,459
10-15	349,324	193,385	155,939	336,855	181,814	155,041	107,764	30,147	77,621	4,761	1,604	3,157
15-20	218,576	117,738	100,838	209,681	107,022	92,659	132,431	47,730	84,701	6,204	2,280	3,918
20-25	244,272	118,631	125,641	230,783	107,853	122,930	190,497	77,378	113,119	13,002	5,803	7,887
25-30	261,753	132,234	129,519	231,174	107,195	123,979	217,139	109,163	117,976	21,444	9,576	11,868
30-35	290,593	150,831	139,762	271,184	123,531	147,653	242,738	126,778	115,959	29,678	15,222	24,456
35-40	184,781	101,972	82,809	178,481	78,334	100,147	143,085	81,844	61,241	18,215	12,770	20,445
40-45	227,661	119,137	108,524	218,224	107,022	111,202	150,363	94,371	56,002	23,075	18,320	24,755
45-50	98,066	50,440	47,626	94,883	48,446	46,437	64,095	48,502	20,543	11,107	10,502	20,063
50-55	140,177	72,743	67,434	135,860	67,070	68,790	74,761	59,326	21,235	11,518	10,147	25,419
55-60	35,485	19,563	15,922	34,111	17,411	16,700	18,019	13,923	5,096	15,545	4,499	10,046
60-65	62,624	32,329	30,295	60,307	30,708	29,599	29,006	7,502	7,502	15,509	13,615	40,194
65-70	17,911	9,555	8,356	17,111	8,877	8,234	7,299	3,570	1,729	10,100	2,312	1,788
70 and over	30,059	18,843	11,216	28,811	14,611	14,200	12,153	9,987	2,266	25,945	7,899	17,790
HINDU	2,444,003	1,265,966	1,178,037	2,359,079	1,217,798	1,141,281	1,185,082	585,379	579,803	320,451	103,823	216,628
0-1	61,539	30,844	30,695	61,126	30,673	30,453	351	160	221	32	11	21
1-2	52,199	25,388	26,811	51,507	25,144	26,363	808	322	586	54	22	35
2-3	60,720	29,117	31,603	59,362	28,677	30,685	1,279	412	867	79	22	35
3-4	69,219	32,024	37,195	67,228	31,414	35,814	1,792	557	1,235	159	53	81
4-5	69,164	33,300	35,864	66,583	32,555	34,028	2,321	768	1,553	260	76	184
Total 0-5	312,831	150,772	162,059	305,866	148,463	157,403	6,381	2,119	4,262	584	190	394
5-10	397,235	198,469	198,766	384,050	179,195	154,855	31,342	6,794	24,549	1,848	671	1,372
10-15	278,106	154,284	123,822	277,236	123,444	103,792	66,530	27,081	60,155	4,311	1,456	2,855
15-20	174,844	94,910	80,934	168,034	80,762	72,271	111,320	41,345	69,975	5,490	2,102	3,988
20-25	192,719	94,179	98,540	180,088	82,311	97,777	152,983	63,212	89,771	11,689	5,336	9,662
25-30	207,310	105,685	101,625	195,609	95,800	109,809	171,371	81,922	89,449	18,080	8,047	10,032
30-35	238,303	123,034	115,269	228,597	110,085	118,512	190,793	100,047	90,746	33,615	13,642	20,372
35-40	148,449	81,967	66,481	142,339	67,339	75,000	112,067	64,534	47,533	28,442	10,929	17,513
40-45	182,791	90,321	92,470	174,380	84,735	89,645	122,952	74,139	48,813	33,064	15,443	27,561
45-50	79,334	42,392	36,942	76,342	38,522	37,820	60,067	34,519	25,548	16,178	8,998	17,387
50-55	112,726	58,234	54,492	107,110	52,658	54,452	58,675	45,177	13,498	51,051	13,499	27,562
55-60	28,787	15,334	13,453	27,659	13,929	13,730	15,001	11,120	3,881	19,071	4,085	8,946
60-65	74,235	38,581	35,654	71,437	36,437	34,999	28,582	22,509	6,073	43,739	11,332	32,407
65-70	14,607	7,654	6,953	13,853	7,000	6,853	5,738	4,042	1,696	8,344	2,706	6,638
70 and over	31,495	15,084	16,411	29,779	14,717	15,062	9,632	7,870	1,762	20,884	6,487	14,397
ARYA	480	257	223	501	231	270	213	114	99	53	22	30
0-1	17	8	9	17	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	7	3	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	14	7	7	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	17	8	9	17	8	9	1	1	..	..	..	..
4-5	17	8	9	17	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	63	26	37	62	25	37	1	1	..	..	..	..
5-10	70	35	35	65	31	34	8	4	4	..	..	..
10-15	46	23	23	41	20	21	12	2	10	1	..	1
15-20	42	20	22	38	21	17	18	4	14	1	..	..
20-25	47	26	21	43	21	22	37	18	19	2	1	1
25-30	40	22	18	37	19	18	35	17	18	4	..	..
30-35	43	27	16	40	21	19	33	19	14	4	..	..
35-40	25	13	12	23	11	12	20	12	8	5	..	..
40-45	26	13	13	24	12	12	18	15	3	7	..	..
45-50	18	10	8	17	9	8	13	6	7	..	..	..
50-55	13	6	7	12	6	6	8	5	3	1	..	..
55-60	10	5	5	9	5	4	5	5	5	3	..	..
60-65	10	5	5	9	5	4	1	1	..	9	..	..
65-70	9	5	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..
70 and over	9	5	4	8	4	4	4	3	1	4	1	2
BRAHMO	72	27	45	36	19	20	29	16	12	7	1	6
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	6	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	15	4	11	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	7	1	6	6	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
15-20	10	4	6	9	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	1
20-25	8	3	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
25-30	11	5	6	..	..	..	6	2	..	2	1	1
30-35	4	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
35-40	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
40-45	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
45-50	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
50-55	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
55-60	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60-65	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—*contd.*

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PARSI	931	462	469	465	228	237	394	209	185	72	25	47
0-1	13	5	8	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	12	6	7	12	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	13	2	10	12	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	15	3	12	15	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	12	6	6	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	66	23	43	66	23	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	62	54	38	91	54	37	1	..	1	..	..	..
10-15	86	39	51	88	37	51	2	2	..	..	..	..
15-20	68	27	41	57	24	33	10	3	7	1	..	1
20-25	77	32	45	55	27	28	21	4	17	1	1	..
25-30	89	35	45	40	26	14	38	9	29	2	..	2
30-35	89	43	46	22	13	19	52	28	24	5	2	3
35-40	82	43	39	14	8	6	64	35	29	4	..	4
40-45	76	42	34	8	6	2	61	35	26	7	1	6
45-50	57	34	23	5	4	1	42	27	15	10	3	7
50-55	56	30	26	5	2	2	43	24	19	8	3	5
55-60	31	18	13	..	..	..	26	16	10	5	2	3
60-65	33	23	10	2	2	..	21	15	6	10	6	4
65-70	19	11	8	1	..	1	5	7	1	10	4	4
70 and over	15	8	7	1	1	..	5	4	1	9	2	6
MUSLIMAN	251,874	122,517	119,357	166,286	62,277	43,009	116,515	69,222	56,283	30,073	10,008	20,065
0-1	6,404	3,220	3,175	6,369	3,213	3,156	31	15	16	4	1	3
1-2	5,117	2,491	2,626	5,065	2,467	2,598	50	23	27	2	1	1
2-3	6,364	3,082	3,282	6,258	3,056	3,202	98	31	77	8	5	3
3-4	6,492	2,788	3,704	6,350	2,746	3,604	154	39	95	8	3	5
4-5	6,375	2,989	3,286	6,229	3,027	3,202	133	60	73	13	2	11
Total 0-5	30,752	14,679	16,073	30,271	14,509	15,762	446	138	288	35	12	23
5-10	34,270	17,117	17,153	32,787	16,696	16,091	1,555	881	974	128	46	88
10-15	27,864	15,496	12,408	22,379	14,195	8,184	3,202	1,182	4,080	223	79	144
15-20	18,057	9,074	8,983	8,202	7,037	1,165	9,479	2,774	6,699	382	163	219
20-25	22,168	11,364	10,804	4,996	4,518	478	10,221	6,437	9,784	951	409	542
25-30	22,517	11,646	10,871	2,705	2,589	316	18,219	8,520	9,689	1,503	718	875
30-35	24,219	12,794	11,506	1,546	1,210	336	19,867	10,819	9,548	2,797	1,175	1,622
35-40	14,899	8,544	6,256	663	543	118	11,993	7,081	4,922	2,294	919	1,310
40-45	18,767	9,831	8,936	659	443	216	13,442	8,008	5,433	4,665	1,400	3,265
45-50	8,251	5,081	3,170	241	195	46	3,647	4,042	1,605	2,363	844	1,519
50-55	12,519	6,654	5,866	336	222	114	7,609	5,054	1,955	5,165	1,578	3,787
55-60	3,244	1,955	1,289	85	61	24	1,871	1,435	436	1,288	459	829
60-65	8,545	4,347	4,198	195	126	69	3,961	2,999	662	4,699	1,222	3,467
65-70	1,663	1,051	614	48	34	14	761	678	103	836	339	497
70 and over	4,254	2,094	2,160	173	97	76	1,357	1,145	212	2,724	852	1,872
CHRISTIAN	8,943	4,984	3,959	5,222	3,366	1,856	2,500	1,491	1,009	321	127	194
0-1	212	110	102	210	109	101	1	..	1	1	1	..
1-2	206	108	98	205	107	98	1	1	..	..	..	..
2-3	189	89	100	188	89	99	..	..	..	1	..	1
3-4	211	103	108	210	103	107	1	..	1	..	..	..
4-5	229	120	109	217	119	98	5	1	2	..	..	..
Total 0-5	1,038	530	508	1,030	527	503	6	2	4	2	1	1
5-10	1,040	527	513	1,025	522	503	12	2	19	3	3	..
10-15	717	362	335	693	376	318	21	5	10	3	2	..
15-20	767	382	385	671	354	317	91	26	65	6	2	..
20-25	1,430	1,069	361	1,110	968	148	308	99	209	6	2	4
25-30	1,915	484	531	378	225	153	604	245	359	33	14	19
30-35	730	513	217	139	110	29	552	283	189	30	20	19
35-40	516	399	123	71	39	32	412	337	75	33	17	16
40-45	286	187	99	23	12	11	209	163	46	44	12	22
45-50	179	118	61	25	13	12	121	92	29	33	13	20
50-55	142	89	53	17	10	7	82	67	16	42	12	30
55-60	54	34	20	7	1	6	33	27	6	14	6	8
60-65	78	38	40	11	6	6	25	21	4	37	12	25
65-70	26	21	7	5	4	1	10	9	1	13	8	8
70 and over	22	17	11	1	1	..	12	12	..	14	3	11

IMPERIAL TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age.

This Table, like Table VII, is divided into two parts. Part A shows the extent of literacy in the Agency as a whole amongst the total population for each religion returned; Part B gives details for the two Natural Divisions, for the total population and for each religion.

The number of persons literate in English has also been shown. The number of such persons appear both in the column "Literate" and in the column "Literate in English." The latter must, therefore, be left out of account in calculating the literate number of persons.

The figures in the body of the table refer to Christians of all races. Statistics for Indian Christians and others are noted below:—

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.		LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIAN CHRISTIANS.								
TOTAL . . .	2,674	2,403	1,183	808	1,514	1,597	671	352
0—10 . . .	914	879	42	134	872	745	12	14
10—15 . . .	336	256	216	145	120	111	18	35
15—20 . . .	152	153	86	89	66	64	53	67
20 and over . . .	1,272	1,115	816	438	456	677	588	236
OTHER CHRISTIANS.								
TOTAL . . .	3,022	963	2,839	854	142	109	2,617	642
0—10 . . .	261	230	170	153	91	77	111	103
10—15 . . .	83	113	62	106	21	7	28	48
15—20 . . .	460	48	458	45	2	3	456	33
20 and over . . .	2,218	572	2,190	550	28	22	2,022	458

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

RELIGION AND AGE	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	189,446	173,932	15,514	5,807,577	2,895,030	2,912,547	19,965	18,394	1,561
0-10	1,680,540	829,649	850,891	7,302	5,904	1,399	1,673,238	823,745	849,493	388	253	135
10-15	719,171	397,053	322,118	21,409	19,008	2,401	697,762	378,025	319,737	1,412	1,222	190
15-20	460,483	259,543	200,939	22,489	20,814	2,175	442,994	239,231	204,763	3,182	2,968	214
20 and over	3,180,829	1,582,735	1,548,094	138,246	128,706	9,540	2,992,583	1,454,029	1,538,554	14,973	13,951	1,022
HINDU	5,210,120	2,665,826	2,544,294	140,855	131,384	9,471	5,069,265	2,534,442	2,534,823	11,589	11,295	294
0-10	1,441,479	712,693	728,786	5,386	4,529	757	1,436,193	708,164	728,029	89	81	8
10-15	630,925	348,497	282,428	16,566	15,066	1,500	614,359	332,431	281,928	1,010	947	63
15-20	411,589	229,485	181,895	16,836	15,410	1,426	394,544	214,075	180,469	2,021	1,954	67
20 and over	2,726,936	1,375,151	1,351,185	102,167	96,379	5,788	2,624,169	1,278,772	1,345,397	8,469	8,213	156
ARYA	829	294	235	257	208	49	272	86	186	84	81	3
0-10	147	72	75	16	14	2	131	58	73	3	3	..
10-15	55	31	24	26	24	2	29	7	22	7	7	..
15-20	47	26	21	31	29	11	16	6	10	10	9	1
20 and over	280	165	115	184	150	34	96	15	81	64	62	2
BRAHMO	72	27	45	47	24	23	25	2	22	24	13	11
0-10	22	6	16	6	3	3	16	3	13	1	1	..
10-15	7	1	6	5	1	4	2	..	2	4	..	4
15-20	10	4	6	9	4	5	1	..	1	5	3	2
20 and over	33	16	17	27	16	11	6	..	6	14	9	5
SIKH	827	525	302	290	257	33	537	298	239	50	45	5
0-10	175	87	88	15	6	9	160	81	79	1	1	..
10-15	71	46	25	29	19	1	51	27	24	..	..	..
15-20	79	51	28	25	21	4	54	30	24	10	8	2
20 and over	502	341	161	230	211	19	272	190	142	39	36	3
JAIN	44,431	23,223	21,208	12,889	11,457	1,232	31,742	11,766	19,976	553	536	17
0-10	9,774	4,926	4,848	496	394	102	9,278	4,432	4,846	7	7	..
10-15	4,763	2,728	2,035	1,492	1,311	181	3,271	1,417	1,854	92	80	12
15-20	3,597	1,991	1,606	1,437	1,251	186	2,160	710	1,450	142	140	2
20 and over	26,297	13,708	12,589	9,264	8,501	763	17,033	5,207	11,826	312	300	12
BUDDHIST	10	6	4	10	6	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
0-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PARSI	950	471	479	768	297	371	182	74	108	482	314	103
0-10	161	78	83	58	21	27	102	47	56	11	6	5
10-15	90	43	55	80	38	42	14	5	11	37	16	21
15-20	70	27	42	55	17	36	15	10	5	42	14	28
20 and over	623	323	300	575	211	264	48	12	36	392	278	114
MUSALMAN	231,420	173,327	158,193	23,639	25,987	2,852	302,881	147,340	115,541	2,865	2,805	60
0-10	35,947	42,063	43,886	919	708	211	35,028	41,355	43,675	56	31	25
10-15	37,182	20,677	16,505	2,677	2,360	417	34,505	18,217	16,088	132	116	16
15-20	24,414	12,322	10,892	3,469	3,039	370	21,005	10,483	10,522	345	331	12
20 and over	183,975	97,065	88,910	21,634	19,980	1,654	162,311	77,085	65,256	2,354	2,327	27
CHRISTIAN	2,062	3,696	3,366	5,700	4,040	1,660	3,362	1,656	1,706	4,293	3,388	904
0-10	2,264	1,175	1,109	499	212	287	1,765	963	822	240	123	117
10-15	758	419	339	529	278	251	229	141	118	129	46	83
15-20	813	612	201	678	544	134	135	68	67	699	509	190
20 and over	5,177	3,490	1,657	3,994	3,006	988	1,182	484	699	3,304	2,610	694
JEW	29	17	12	25	16	9	4	1	3	18	9	9
0-10	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
10-15	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	26	15	11	24	15	9	2	..	2	17	8	9
AXIMIST	399,466	199,546	199,923	162	152	10	399,307	199,394	199,913	3	3	..
0-10	140,547	68,644	71,899	7	7	..	140,540	68,641	71,899	..	..	..
10-15	40,282	21,559	20,693	12	9	3	40,270	21,550	20,690	..	..	..
15-20	26,073	13,857	12,216	9	8	1	26,064	13,849	12,215	..	..	..
20 and over	187,567	92,452	95,115	134	128	6	187,493	92,324	95,109	3	3	..
OTHERS	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
0-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (EAST).

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	2,908,406	1,472,699	1,435,737	57,703	54,949	2,755	2,850,708	1,417,721	1,432,982	2,823	2,051	172
0-10	800,339	394,545	405,385	2,057	1,829	218	798,272	392,708	405,167	69	58	11
10-15	269,947	133,668	136,279	4,353	4,028	325	265,594	132,640	132,954	309	289	17
15-20	248,107	121,807	126,300	6,913	6,519	394	241,194	125,288	115,906	477	463	14
20 and over	1,459,422	722,649	736,773	43,380	40,592	1,818	1,417,042	692,087	724,955	2,371	2,241	130
HINDU	2,765,517	1,389,926	1,365,591	50,693	48,476	2,217	2,714,824	1,351,450	1,363,374	2,170	2,126	44
0-10	761,413	370,452	385,961	1,791	1,624	167	759,622	373,828	385,794	25	22	3
10-15	252,819	124,213	128,606	5,625	5,378	247	247,191	124,816	122,375	239	250	9
15-20	238,536	121,275	117,261	6,179	5,854	325	232,357	116,421	115,936	296	291	5
20 and over	1,474,749	694,986	719,763	37,095	35,620	1,470	1,437,654	639,366	718,288	1,400	1,463	27
ARYA	63	37	26	24	18	6	39	19	20	7	7	..
0-10	14	11	3	..	..	..	14	11	3	..	..	..
10-15	9	2	6	3	2	1	6	1	5	1	1	..
15-20	4	..	4	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
20 and over	26	23	13	20	16	4	16	7	9	6	6	..
SIKH	70	51	19	28	15	10	42	33	9	10	5	5
0-10	19	12	7	3	..	3	16	12	4	..	..	..
10-15	7	7	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
15-20	4	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
20 and over	40	30	10	19	14	5	21	16	5	8	5	3
JAIN	12,997	6,161	5,906	1,988	1,907	81	10,979	4,254	5,825	17	17	..
0-10	2,836	1,396	1,440	42	36	6	2,794	1,360	1,434	..	..	..
10-15	1,213	741	572	215	200	15	1,098	541	557	1	1	..
15-20	967	533	434	223	211	12	744	322	422	2	2	..
20 and over	6,931	3,491	3,440	1,508	1,460	48	5,423	2,691	2,732	14	14	..
PARSI	18	9	10	13	8	5	6	1	5	8	6	3
0-10	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
10-15	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	..
15-20	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
20 and over	8	4	4	6	4	2	2	..	2	5	3	2
MUSALMAN	79,846	40,810	38,936	4,190	3,926	273	75,447	36,884	38,563	355	354	1
0-10	20,927	10,267	10,660	174	143	31	20,753	10,124	10,629	7	7	..
10-15	9,218	5,221	4,097	403	323	40	8,815	4,798	4,017	28	28	..
15-20	6,357	3,548	2,809	468	426	42	5,889	3,122	2,767	45	45	..
20 and over	43,044	21,774	21,270	2,094	2,034	160	39,950	18,840	21,110	275	274	1
CHRISTIAN	1,619	712	507	737	576	161	282	136	146	655	536	119
0-10	200	118	82	45	35	10	161	85	76	28	28	8
10-15	71	37	34	35	17	18	36	20	16	16	8	8
15-20	46	20	16	37	26	11	9	4	5	31	25	6
20 and over	696	327	169	620	498	122	76	29	47	672	475	97
ANIMIST	50,004	24,962	25,042	20	18	2	49,984	24,944	25,040	..	..	..
0-10	15,512	7,288	8,224	..	..	..	15,512	7,288	8,224	..	..	..
10-15	6,404	3,442	2,962	1	1	..	6,403	3,441	2,962	..	..	..
15-20	4,191	2,419	1,772	2	2	..	4,189	2,417	1,772	..	..	..
20 and over	23,897	11,813	12,084	17	15	2	23,880	11,798	12,082	..	..	..
OTHERS	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
0-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (WEST).

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	3,088,617	1,590,293	1,492,324	131,743	118,994	12,750	2,955,874	1,477,309	1,479,565	16,722	15,343	1,389
0-10 . . .	879,610	435,104	444,506	5,215	4,965	1,250	874,395	431,039	443,356	319	195	124
10-15 . . .	349,224	193,363	155,861	15,956	12,980	2,976	333,268	180,383	152,885	1,106	933	173
15-20 . . .	218,379	117,798	100,638	15,576	12,795	1,781	202,803	105,943	96,860	2,702	2,505	200
20 and over .	1,641,407	850,086	791,321	95,996	89,144	7,722	1,545,541	761,942	783,599	12,602	11,710	892
HINDU . . .	2,444,063	1,265,000	1,178,763	90,162	82,903	7,254	2,354,441	1,182,992	1,171,449	9,419	9,169	250
0-10 . . .	680,086	337,241	342,845	3,495	2,905	590	676,591	334,396	342,205	61	59	2
10-15 . . .	278,106	154,284	123,822	10,928	9,698	1,230	267,178	144,586	122,592	751	697	54
15-20 . . .	174,844	94,219	80,624	10,657	9,556	1,101	164,187	84,654	79,533	1,625	1,504	62
20 and over .	1,311,587	680,155	631,422	65,072	60,750	4,313	1,246,515	619,406	627,169	6,979	6,850	129
ARYA . . .	466	257	209	233	190	43	233	67	166	77	74	3
0-10 . . .	133	61	72	16	14	2	117	47	70	2	2	..
10-15 . . .	46	28	18	23	22	1	23	6	17	6	6	..
15-20 . . .	43	26	17	30	20	10	13	6	7	10	9	1
20 and over .	244	142	102	164	134	30	89	8	72	59	55	2
BRAHMO . . .	72	27	45	47	24	23	25	3	22	24	13	11
0-10 . . .	22	6	16	6	3	3	16	3	12	1	1	..
10-15 . . .	7	1	6	5	1	4	2	..	2	4	..	..
15-20 . . .	10	4	6	9	4	5	1	..	1	5	3	..
20 and over .	33	16	17	27	16	11	6	..	6	14	9	5
SIKH . . .	757	474	283	262	239	23	495	235	260	40	40	..
0-10 . . .	156	75	81	12	6	6	144	69	75	1	1	..
10-15 . . .	64	39	25	16	15	1	48	24	24	..	..	..
15-20 . . .	75	49	26	23	21	2	52	28	24	8	8	..
20 and over .	462	311	151	211	197	14	251	114	137	31	31	..
JAIN . . .	32,364	17,062	15,302	10,701	9,550	1,151	21,663	7,612	14,151	536	519	17
0-10 . . .	6,938	3,430	3,508	454	355	99	6,484	3,072	3,412	7	7	..
10-15 . . .	3,450	1,987	1,463	1,277	1,111	166	2,173	676	1,497	91	88	3
15-20 . . .	2,630	1,428	1,202	1,214	1,040	174	1,416	388	1,028	169	138	2
20 and over .	19,346	10,217	9,129	7,756	7,041	715	11,690	6,176	5,514	298	286	12
BUDDHIST . .	10	6	4	10	6	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
0-10 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over .	9	5	4	9	5	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
PARSI . . .	931	462	469	765	389	366	176	73	103	474	369	155
0-10 . . .	158	77	81	56	30	26	102	47	55	16	5	5
10-15 . . .	90	89	51	76	35	41	14	4	10	36	15	21
15-20 . . .	68	27	41	54	17	37	14	10	4	41	14	27
20 and over .	615	310	296	569	307	262	46	12	24	387	275	112
MUSALMAN . .	251,874	132,517	119,357	24,440	22,061	2,379	227,434	110,456	116,978	2,510	2,461	59
0-10 . . .	65,023	31,796	33,226	745	565	180	64,277	31,231	33,046	29	24	5
10-15 . . .	27,864	15,456	12,408	2,214	1,837	377	25,650	13,619	12,031	104	88	16
15-20 . . .	18,057	9,974	8,083	2,041	2,613	328	15,116	7,501	7,615	298	286	12
20 and over .	140,933	75,291	63,640	13,540	12,046	1,494	122,391	58,245	64,146	2,079	2,053	26
CHRISTIAN . .	8,043	4,994	3,059	4,953	3,464	1,499	3,090	1,520	1,560	3,627	2,782	875
0-10 . . .	2,078	1,057	1,021	454	177	277	1,624	880	744	204	95	109
10-15 . . .	717	282	335	494	261	233	223	121	102	112	38	75
15-20 . . .	767	482	285	641	518	123	126	64	62	578	484	94
20 and over .	4,481	2,963	1,512	3,374	2,508	865	1,107	455	652	2,722	2,135	597
JEW . . .	29	17	12	25	16	9	4	1	3	18	9	9
0-10 . . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
10-15 . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
15-20 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over .	26	15	11	24	15	9	2	..	2	17	8	9
ANIMIST . . .	349,465	174,594	174,831	142	134	8	349,323	174,460	174,873	3	3	..
0-10 . . .	125,035	61,360	63,675	7	7	..	125,028	61,353	63,675	..	..	..
10-15 . . .	38,878	21,147	17,731	11	6	2	38,867	21,139	17,728	..	..	..
15-20 . . .	21,882	11,458	10,444	7	6	1	21,875	11,452	10,443	..	..	..
20 and over .	163,670	80,639	83,031	117	113	4	163,553	80,526	83,027	3	3	..
OTHERS . . .	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
0-10 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over .	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..

IMPERIAL TABLE IX.

Education by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race.

This table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of Education, with this difference, that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to the Caste or Tribe. Moreover, in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, while this table refers only to selected castes and tribes. The other castes and tribes have been left out of account altogether.

TABLE IX.
EDUCATION.

TABLE IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			PERSONS.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL INDIA													
Hindus		1,880,612	983,737	935,875	82,546	76,836	5,910	1,807,066	887,101	919,965	4,292	4,138	156
Ajona		1,949,725	637,659	612,066	55,108	51,761	3,344	1,194,617	585,895	608,722	2,972	2,181	91
		6,238	3,210	3,028	96	93	3	6,142	3,117	3,025	..	..	..
Bania		84,660	44,292	40,368	14,907	14,297	610	69,753	29,995	39,758	492	487	5
Agarwal		20,787	11,311	9,476	5,092	4,818	249	15,725	6,498	9,227	307	303	4
Gadgil		15,050	7,558	6,493	2,310	2,192	25	12,815	5,648	7,167	14	..	..
Kanumadhan		6,895	3,388	2,507	653	631	22	2,907	1,352	1,555	3	3	..
Konar		14,376	7,122	6,254	942	904	38	13,434	6,218	7,216	4	4	..
Kharis		5,161	2,307	2,554	472	465	11	4,689	1,845	2,843	..	..	..
Malhar		9,017	4,013	4,104	137	137	..	8,880	2,413	3,907	85	84	1
Orwal		3,257	1,860	1,397	468	431	57	2,789	1,049	1,340	36	36	..
Porwal		10,207	5,383	4,824	2,087	1,906	71	8,170	3,417	4,753	43	43	..
Dhat		14,785	7,726	7,059	655	634	24	14,127	7,092	7,035	8	7	1
Bhil		40,303	25,500	22,805	188	188	..	49,117	25,312	23,805	..	..	..
Bhilala		109,390	85,395	83,965	293	291	4	109,095	85,104	83,991	2	2	..
Brahman		391,887	198,574	193,312	25,388	24,358	1,030	366,499	174,216	192,283	789	759	30
Bhagar		11,212	5,903	5,308	1,090	1,028	62	10,122	4,875	5,247	39	31	8
Jilidia		49,420	27,061	22,359	3,803	3,721	142	45,557	23,340	22,217	123	122	..
Sauadiya		31,831	16,543	15,278	3,035	3,428	207	28,796	13,115	15,681	142	135	7
Savaria		288,220	143,195	145,025	12,939	12,532	387	275,281	129,642	144,638	169	157	12
Shigad		9,640	5,060	4,589	2,344	2,177	167	7,296	3,863	4,413	211	210	1
Shimuli		1,574	812	762	517	452	65	1,057	590	697	106	104	2
Dhangar		7,106	3,543	3,563	726	612	114	6,380	2,931	3,449	81	73	8
Gond		160,623	80,110	80,412	526	515	11	159,096	79,595	80,401	7	7	..
Gujar		75,872	39,347	36,025	1,064	991	77	74,804	38,356	35,948	10	10	..
Khangar		18,121	9,220	8,901	211	207	4	17,910	9,013	8,897	5	5	..
Maratha		17,834	9,441	8,393	2,799	2,461	333	15,035	6,980	8,055	497	474	23
Parbia		23,576	12,048	11,580	50	50	..	23,526	11,996	11,530	..	..	..
Rajput		178,102	92,296	85,806	8,080	6,652	1,128	170,022	83,344	84,678	379	355	24
Bhadaria		561	317	244	14	13	1	547	304	243	..	..	..
Bhopala		27,995	11,032	11,063	1,328	973	253	21,667	10,595	11,063	30	27	3
Bundela		9,700	5,159	4,580	715	643	72	5,085	4,377	4,608	50	57	..

TABLE IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—concluded.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.						
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.				Persons.	Males.	Females.				
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.								
											3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1	2																
Bundela Ponwar																		
Chauhan																		
Dhandera																		
Dikhit																		
Gabarwar																		
Gahaloh																		
Gaur																		
Kachhwa																		
Khichi																		
Parthar																		
Ponwar, Maratha																		
Ponwar, Rajput																		
Rather																		
Sengar																		
Roodia																		
Sohnki																		
Tonwar																		
Sondhia																		
Jain																		
Oswal																		
Pocwal																		
Antiaf																		
Bhil																		
Budais																		
Good																		
Muslim																		
Belma																		
Fathan																		
Sayad																		
Sikh																		

IMPERIAL TABLE X.

Language.

This Table shews the number of persons speaking the dialects of the Agency as a whole.

Sir George Grierson's Scheme has been followed in classifying the various dialects. In the case of dialect names not found in Sir George's Index classification has been made on the basis of the last Census report or local information.

TABLE X—LANGUAGE.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	CENTRAL Pahari . . .	41	35	6
<i>Languages proper to Central India.</i>	<i>5,681,068</i>	<i>2,899,448</i>	<i>2,781,580</i>	Garhwali . . .	41	35	6
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	5,439,256	2,779,180	2,660,076	EASTERN HINDI . . .	63,357	33,328	30,029
EASTERN HINDI . . .	1,306,234	653,267	652,967	Awadhi (including Purbi) . . .	62,900	33,081	29,819
Baghelkhandi . . .	1,306,234	653,267	652,967	Chhattisgarhi . . .	457	247	210
GUJARATI . . .	493,777	248,009	245,768	GUJARATI . . .	56,932	29,046	27,886
Bhil Dialects . . .	493,777	248,009	245,768	Gujarati . . .	54,428	27,763	26,665
Bhagori . . .	1,493	753	740	Kathiawadi . . .	2,504	1,283	1,221
Bhili . . .	273,103	137,532	135,571	KASHMIRI . . .	20	8	12
Bhilali . . .	137,009	68,717	68,292	LAHNDI . . .	422	241	181
Dungari . . .	157	150	7	Multani . . .	416	235	181
Moghia (Baori). . .	1,476	727	749	Peshawari . . .	6	6	..
Paradhi . . .	291	148	143	MARATHI . . .	53,039	27,246	25,793
Rathavi . . .	78,796	39,252	39,544	Berar dialect . . .	17	8	9
Wagadi . . .	1,452	730	722	Gomoso . . .	186	120	66
RAJASTHANI . . .	1,872,844	960,157	912,687	Konkani . . .	604	315	289
Banjari . . .	23,739	12,952	10,787	Marathi . . .	52,232	26,803	25,429
Khichiwadi . . .	95	46	49	KHANDSHI . . .	13,003	6,328	6,675
Malvi . . .	1,380,315	706,790	673,525	EASTERN Pahari (Naipali). . .	233	158	75
Nimadi . . .	271,152	136,682	134,470	ORIYA . . .	81	38	43
Sondhi (Sondwari) . . .	17,725	9,246	8,479	PANJABI . . .	2,883	2,030	853
Umatwadi . . .	179,818	94,441	85,377	Jangali . . .	14	14	..
WESTERN HINDI . . .	1,766,401	917,747	848,654	Narnoli . . .	137	62	75
Bhadauri . . .	481	269	212	Punjabi . . .	2,732	1,954	778
Bundelkhandi . . .	1,327,692	684,390	643,302	RAJASTHANI . . .	93,237	51,732	41,505
Hindi . . .	117,424	62,523	54,901	Ahirwati . . .	99	56	43
Hindustani . . .	27,673	16,140	11,533	Ajmeri . . .	164	94	70
Jatwari . . .	520	274	246	Gujari . . .	283	171	112
Kachhawahi . . .	223	66	157	Harauti . . .	755	410	345
Urdu . . .	292,388	154,085	138,303	Jaipuri . . .	6,872	4,030	2,842
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY . . .	240,122	119,436	120,686	Marwari . . .	74,327	41,228	33,099
GONDI . . .	240,122	119,436	120,686	Mowari . . .	7,352	4,054	3,298
UNCLASSIFIED GYPSY LANGUAGES.	1,690	872	818	Mowati . . .	2,890	1,417	1,473
KALBELI . . .	955	539	416	Shekhawati . . .	256	148	108
KAFARI . . .	735	333	402	Thori . . .	239	124	115
<i>Languages not proper to Central India</i>	<i>311,683</i>	<i>166,947</i>	<i>145,436</i>	WESTERN HINDI . . .	16,831	8,934	7,897
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	303,135	161,117	142,018	Braj Bhakha (including Antarvedi). . .	9,807	4,920	4,887
BALOCHI . . .	33	23	10	Hariani . . .	6,700	3,743	2,957
Balochi . . .	6	6	..	Kanauji . . .	214	200	14
Makrani . . .	27	17	10	Pachhahi . . .	84	52	32
PASHTO . . .	668	523	145	Rohilkhandi . . .	26	19	7
BENGALI . . .	636	410	226	SANSKRIT . . .	1	..	1
BIHARI . . .	69	34	35	SINDHI . . .	1,649	1,003	646
Bihari . . .	32	15	17	Kachehhi . . .	326	265	61
Bhojpari . . .	15	13	2	Sindhi . . .	1,323	738	585
Maithili . . .	22	6	16	DRAVIDIAN FAMILY . . .	3,104	1,747	1,357
				CANARESE . . .	174	157	17
				MALAYALAM . . .	1	1	..
				TAMIL . . .	1,789	990	889
				TELOGU . . .	1,140	689	451

TABLE X—LANGUAGE—*concl.*

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY	3	3	...	SEMITIC FAMILY . . .	109	84	25
BURMESE	1	1	...	ARABIC	108	83	25
MOGLAI (Mei-Thei) . .	2	2	...	HEBREW	1	1	...
AUSTRO-ASIATIC FAMILY	5,184	3,249	1,935				
KURKU	5,184	3,249	1,935	MONGOLIAN FAMILY .	15	12	3
Kurku	5,117	3,212	1,905	CHINESE	9	7	2
Nahali	67	37	30	JAPANESE	6	5	1
UNCLASSED GYPSY LANGUAGES.	257	131	126				
GARODI	7	1	6	<i>European Languages . .</i>	<i>4,082</i>	<i>3,085</i>	<i>997</i>
NATI	30	10	20				
SANSIYA	110	61	49	INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	4,082	3,085	997
BELDARI	110	59	51	ENGLISH	4,004	3,050	954
<i>Asiatic Languages . .</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>48</i>	FRENCH	33	7	26
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	66	46	20	GERMAN	4	...	4
ARMENIAN	1	...	1	GREEK	1	1	...
PERSIAN	65	46	19	PORTUGUESE	40	27	13

APPENDIX TO TABLE X.

1. The following dialects have been included in Baghelkhandi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Barme	123	63	60 Ajaigarh 116, Rewa 7.
(2) Gahora	483	156	327 Rewa 48, Maihar 1, Sohawal 434.
(3) Jabalpur	41	39	2 All in Rewa.

2. The following dialects have been included in Bhili :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bareli (Barel)	23,243	12,055	11,188 All in Indore.
(2) Charani	877	437	440 Dhar 108, Jhabua 362, Barwani 376, Sailana 31.
(3) Chamti	57	36	21 Jhabua 36, Alirajpur 21.
(4) Pahadi	75	71	4 Indore 40, Rewa 15, Chhatarpur 3, Nagod 2, Dewas S. B. 2, Dewas J. B. 6, Jaora 7.
(5) Dhanki	2	2	... All in Indore.

3. The following dialect has been included in Bhilali :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Patli	1,619	834	785 All in Jhabua.

4. The following dialect has been included in Wagadi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bagari	679	312	367 Jhabua 417, Indore 178, Dhar 78, Barwani 6.

5. The following dialects have been included in Banjari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Lavani	1,691	853	838 Rewa 3, Indore 2, Sailana 38, Jhabua 1,648.
(2) Baldi	12	7	5 All in Sitamau.
(3) Naiki	193	83	110 All in Alirajpur.

6. The following dialects have been included in Malvi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bhopali	95	28	67 Indore 93, Rewa 2.
(2) Banswadi	20	...	20 All in Rewa.
(3) Rangadi	125,409	69,303	56,106 Indore 96,072, Bhopal 112, Narsingharh 20, Dhar 985, Jhabua 703, Alirajpur 20, Dewas S. B. 1,749, Dewas J. B. 1,392, Jaora 214, Ratlam 242, Sitamau 23,900.
(4) Rajwari	30	19	11 All in Bhopal.
(5) Bhami	7	7	... All in Jhabua.
(6) Bachadi	9	6	3 Ratlam 3, Sailana 6.
(7) Sati	72	37	35 Ratlam 24, Sitamau 38, Sailana 10.
(8) Bhuyonki	123	63	60 All in Sitamau.

7. The following dialects have been included in Nimadi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bharudi	1	1	... All in Dhar.
(2) Bhunani	11	11	... All in Dhar.
(3) Gurvi	10	...	10 All in Dhar.

8. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Banaphari	21,178	11,591	9,587 Panna 547, Charichari 12,640, Ajaigarh 1,421, Chhatarpur 6,670.
(2) Deshi	126	126	... All in Samthar.

9. The following dialect has been included in Hindi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Nagari	208	125	83 Indore 205, Rewa 1, Dewas J. B. 1.

APPENDIX TO TABLE X—*contd.*

10. The following dialect has been included in Hindostani :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Khadi	6,403	3,148	3,255	Dhar 3,338, Jhabua 386, Alirajpur 2,099, Jobat 2, Kathiawara 42, Mathwar 31, Ratanmal 5.

11. The following dialect has been included in Urdu :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Musalmani	3,330	1,884	1,446	Indore 3,264, Dhar 66.

12. The following dialect has been included in Gondi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Gondwani	3,591	1,664	1,927	All in Indore.

13. The following dialects have been included in Pashto :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Kabuli	41	40	1	Rewa 19, Indore 20, Piploda 1, Dhar 1.
(2) Afgani	16	13	3	Indore 13, Dewas J. B. 3.
(3) Pathani	23	17	6	Indore 14, Dewas J. B. 9.
(4) Vilayati	12	5	7	All in Indore.

14. The following dialects have been included in Bhojpuri :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Bhojpuri	1	1	...	All in Chhatarpur.
(2) Banarasi	3	3	...	All in Rewa.
(3) Gorakhpuri	11	9	2	All in Rewa.

15. The following dialect has been included in Garhwali :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Tehri	7	7	..	All in Piploda.

16. The following dialects have been included in Awadhi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Baiswari	58	25	33	All in Rewa.
(2) Gangapari	206	105	101	Samthar 1, Ajaigarh 3, Chhatarpur 6, Bundelkhand Minor States 2, Rewa 16, Nagod 49, Maihar 1, Sohawal 99, Indore 29.
(3) Mirzapuri	3,117	1,397	1,720	Maihar 11, Ajaigarh 2, Sarila 1, Rewa 3,103.
(4) Padesi	278	172	206	All in Indore.
(5) Sarjupari	4	4	...	All in Rewa.
(6) Shekhai	51	19	32	All in Khaniadhana.
(7) Uttarakhandi	4	4	...	All in Rewa.
(8) Uttari	41	10	31	All in Rewa.

17. The following dialects have been included in Gujarati :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Deogadi	1	1	...	In Jhabua.
(2) Ghachi	34	15	19	All in Jhabua.

18. The following dialect has been included in Peshawari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Peshori	2	2	...	All in Dewas J. B.

19. The following dialect has been included in Berar :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Berari	17	8	9	Indore 15, Dhar 2.

APPENDIX TO TABLE X—*concl'd.*

20. The following dialects have been included in Konkani :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Kokni	38	4	34	Bhopal 2, Indore 36.
(2) Kunabi	420	220	200	All in Indore.

21. The following dialects have been included in Marathi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Deccani	1,389	1,037	352	Rewa 1, Indore 1,304, Dhar 29, Jhabua 23, Bhopal 32.
(2) Maharashtrai	5	4	1	All in Rewa.

22. The following dialect has been included in Panjabi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Gurmukhi	29	14	15	Datia 1, Indore 17, Dhar 5, Jhabua 5, Manpur 1.

23. The following dialects have been included in Jaipuri :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Rajputani	1	1	...	In Chhatarpur.
(2) Fatehpuri	1	...	1	In Rewa.
(3) Dhundari	138	92	46	Indore 128, Dewas J. B. 1, Dhar 9.

24. The following dialect has been included in Marwari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Jodhpuri	1	...	1	In Rewa.

25. The following dialect has been included in Mewari :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Udeypuri	1	1	...	In Rewa.

26. The following dialects have been included in Braj Bhakha :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Sikarwari	345	184	161	Bhopal 87, Narsinghgarh 254, Dewas J. B. 4.
(2) Bharatpuri	766	419	347	Indore 46, Dewas S. B. 80, Dewas J. B. 5, Ratlam 68, Jaora 470, Sailana 99.

27. The following dialect has been included in Hariani :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Deshi	370	323	47	All in Indore.

28. The following dialect has been included in Kanaui :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Cawnpuri	186	182	4	Indore 182, Rewa 4.

29. The following dialect has been included in Sindhi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Balai	3	3	...	All in Indore.

30. The following dialects have been included in Tamil :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Dravid	8	7	1	Samthar 1, Rewa 3, Indore 4.
(2) Madraai	34	22	12	Datia 2, Panna 3, Chhatarpur 7, Rewa 20, Maihar 2.
(3) Burgandy	1,233	579	654	Indore 564, Dewas S. B. 89, Dewas J. B. 59, Jaora 92, Ratlam 33, Sitamau 16, Sailana 33, Piploda 1, Dhar 245, Jhabua 26, Barwani 52, Bhopal 4, Narsinghgarh 19.

31. The following dialect has been included in Telugu :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Telangani	3	...	3	All in Jaora.

32. The following dialect has been included in Persian :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Farsi	20	10	10	All in Barwani.

IMPERIAL TABLE XI.

Birthplace.

This Table is divided into two parts: Part A contains the statistics of birthplace for the Agency as a whole and Part B gives similar information for the principal States in the Agency.

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA.	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	<i>Amjhera</i>	16,432	6,117	10,333
(A) Born in India.	5,993,617	3,066,107	2,927,510	<i>Bhind</i>	456	354	102
I.—Within Central India.	5,448,929	2,828,064	2,620,865	<i>Bhilai</i>	7,970	2,370	5,409
(I) STATES.	5,443,416	2,826,231	2,619,165	<i>Gird</i>	25,737	11,634	14,073
Ajigarh	75,052	30,301	35,751	<i>Indargarh</i>	2,116	896	1,120
Alirajpur	94,750	48,532	46,218	<i>Mandla</i>	10,906	4,129	6,777
Baoni	13,577	7,932	5,645	<i>Narwar</i>	1,206	365	1,541
Baramunda	14,904	7,919	6,985	<i>Shajapur</i>	21,339	5,564	12,535
Barwadi	112,891	55,884	57,007	<i>Sheopur</i>	62	28	34
Bhopal State	640,528	323,951	306,577	<i>Tumwarphar</i>	75	49	26
North	733,912	36,083	35,829	<i>Ujjain</i>	32,063	15,278	23,790
South	181,517	92,945	88,572	<i>Unspecified</i>	48,886	26,792	31,794
East	156,425	78,698	77,727	United Provinces	135,024	52,700	83,315
West	109,260	60,032	49,233	(i) British Districts	123,100	52,120	82,974
Unspecified	9,414	4,193	5,221	Agra	1,796	1,079	717
Bijawar	112,448	58,317	54,131	Allahabad	6,254	2,805	3,449
Bundelkhand, Unspecified	253	155	198	Banda	18,731	6,624	12,107
Charkhari	103,861	57,984	47,877	Bara-Banki	1,361	1,148	213
Chhatarpur	161,436	84,032	77,414	Cawnpore	4,929	2,651	2,278
Datia	128,584	73,486	55,098	Farrukhabad	1,137	648	489
Dewas, S. B. and J. B.	115,681	61,900	53,781	Fatehpur	1,689	1,022	667
Dhar	180,823	94,488	86,335	Fyzabad	1,017	689	328
Indore State	937,934	485,907	452,027	Hamirpur	31,838	10,061	21,777
Alampur Pargana	10,216	6,330	3,886	Jalaun	8,123	2,667	5,456
Indore City	52,925	24,559	28,366	Jhansi	32,455	9,378	24,077
Indore District	204,330	104,037	100,273	Lucknow	1,748	970	778
Mahidpur District	95,686	52,602	43,084	Mirzapur	4,077	1,232	2,845
Nimnwar District	75,980	38,949	35,031	Muttra	1,643	922	721
Nimar District	319,997	164,746	155,251	Rae-Bareilly	4,515	3,009	1,506
Rampura-Bhanupura District	173,250	91,837	81,413	Sultanpur	1,230	1,040	190
Unspecified	7,530	2,757	4,773	Unao	1,572	945	627
Jagra	78,440	41,594	36,846	Other Districts	9,976	5,236	4,740
Jhabua	126,912	63,565	63,347	(ii) States	624	543	241
Jobat	16,435	8,299	8,136	Central Provinces and Berar	85,701	37,321	48,380
Khileshpur	20,350	10,338	10,012	British Districts	85,701	37,321	48,380
Mailhar	57,848	29,844	28,004	Bilaspur	1,728	564	1,164
Minor States	128,668	74,268	54,400	Damoh	3,797	1,030	2,767
Baghelkhand Agency	39,859	21,741	18,118	Hoshangabad	20,773	9,305	11,468
Bhopal Agency	14,359	7,937	6,422	Jubbulpore	11,119	5,698	7,551
Bundelkhand Agency	54,589	32,527	21,062	Mandla	2,726	1,418	1,308
Malwa Agency	9,219	5,236	3,983	Nagpur	1,240	541	699
Southern States Agency	19,642	9,777	4,865	Narsinghpur	4,494	1,895	2,599
Nagod	64,595	32,475	32,120	Nimar	22,271	10,665	11,606
Narsinghpur	87,155	47,733	39,422	Italpur	1,215	747	468
Orcha	278,012	147,939	130,079	Saugor	12,111	5,068	7,043
Balleshpur	68,877	36,675	32,202	Other Districts	4,227	2,520	1,707
Jatara	55,503	28,426	27,077	Bombay Presidency, including Aden	43,560	25,320	20,240
Orcha	74,819	40,856	32,963	(i) British Districts, excluding Aden	39,422	22,522	16,909
Paharagpur	108	64	44	Ahmedabad	1,116	616	500
Takrawdi	26,872	15,629	11,232	Ahmednagar	4,141	2,760	1,381
Tkangpur	45,726	23,955	21,771	Bombay City	2,798	1,388	1,410
Unspecified	6,107	3,718	2,389	Khandesh East	10,493	5,694	4,799
Panna	196,730	101,505	95,215	Khandesh West	9,943	4,070	5,873
Rajgarh	108,416	57,777	50,639	Saalk	1,465	861	604
Ratlam	75,540	38,954	36,586	Panch-Mahals	5,225	2,575	2,650
Rewa	1,384,095	691,115	692,980	Poona	1,738	981	757
Bandhgarh	111,737	55,875	55,862	Other Districts	5,593	3,577	1,926
Beehar	149,013	75,719	75,295	(ii) Aden	1	..	1
Dewar	123,465	61,649	61,825	(iii) States	6,137	2,798	3,339
Gopad-Banna	108,427	52,262	55,165	Kathlawar Agency	1,580	975	605
Huzur-Takail	276,531	142,288	134,295	Rewa Kantha Agency	3,901	1,440	2,461
Maujanj	111,761	54,931	56,830	Other States	650	283	273
Rajpurajpur	136,766	68,021	68,745	Ajmer-Merwara	2,642	1,471	11,171
Sirmar	10,495	4,729	5,766	Rajputana States	85,899	45,432	40,467
Sohapur	226,541	113,891	112,650	Alwar	1,063	740	223
Tenhar	182,643	93,643	89,000	Banswara	1,771	893	878
Unspecified	29,894	19,037	19,897	Bharatpur	1,338	839	447
Sallana	24,923	13,296	11,637	Jaipur	19,445	12,176	7,269
Samthar	34,676	14,715	9,961	Jhalawar	9,935	5,775	5,760
Sarila	4,576	2,750	1,826	Kotah	3,498	3,647	5,251
Sitaman	22,703	12,573	10,130	Merwar (Jodhpur)	16,072	8,695	7,377
Sohawal	33,472	17,687	15,785	Merwar (Udaipur)	12,712	7,062	5,650
Central India, Unspecified	910	620	290	Parthapur	4,535	2,287	2,248
(II) BRITISH DISTRICT.	3,513	1,833	1,680	Tonk	5,745	2,539	3,215
Manpur	3,513	1,833	1,680	Other States	5,287	3,338	2,049
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	544,688	238,043	206,645	(b) Other Provinces and States in India	14,309	8,864	5,345
(a) Provinces and States adjacent	530,479	229,179	201,300	Baroda State	1,741	1,060	672
Gwalior State	174,733	66,926	107,827	Delhi Province	1,034	656	383
				Punjab	5,420	3,475	1,945
				(i) British Districts	4,212	3,349	1,872
				(ii) States	293	135	73
				Kashmir State	40	29	41
				North-West Frontier Province	367	260	191
				Assam	56	53	3
				Bihar and Orissa	798	496	212

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY—*concl'd.*

Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>British Districts</i>	708	496	212	(C) Born in Europe.	2,828	2,458	370
Bengal	949	649	300	United Kingdom	2,771	2,440	331
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	945	647	298	England and Wales	2,645	2,345	303
(ii) <i>States</i>	4	2	2	Ireland	39	43	14
Madras	523	329	194	Scotland	66	50	16
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	498	309	189	Belgium	1	1	..
(ii) <i>States</i>	25	20	5	France	43	15	28
Mysore State	51	30	21	Germany	5	..	5
Hyderabad State	2,697	1,450	1,247	Greece	1	1	..
Baluchistan	158	131	27	Italy	1	1	..
Burma	66	22	44	Malta	1	..	1
(c) <i>French and Portuguese Settlements.</i>	241	149	92	Portugal	1	..	1
Portuguese Settlement	223	136	87	Switzerland	1	..	1
French Settlement	18	13	..	Turkey in Europe	1	..	1
(d) <i>India, Unspecified.</i>	138	68	70	(D) <i>Africa.</i>	9	8	1
(B) <i>Born in other Asiatic countries.</i>	486	354	132	Egypt	9	8	1
Afghanistan	168	129	39	(E) <i>America.</i>	78	28	44
Arabia	45	22	23	Canada	54	19	35
Ceylon	15	6	9	West Indies	1	1	..
China	11	9	2	Unspecified	17	8	9
Japan	2	..	2	(F) <i>Australasia.</i>	11	7	4
Turkey in Asia (Mesopotamia) . .	7	3	4	Australia	2	2	1
Nepal	191	150	41	Java	9	7	2
Persia	45	23	22				
Siam	2	2	..				

TABLE XI.

CENTRAL INDIA

Birthplace.	Population.	PERSONS ENUMERATED IN				
		Indore.	Bhopal.	Rewa.	Orchha.	Datia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL INDIA.	5,997,023	1,133,277	692,458	1,401,324	284,948	148,859
A.—Born in India.	5,993,617	1,130,919	692,355	1,401,437	284,940	148,857
I.—Within Central India.	5,448,929	943,814	634,573	1,377,624	271,361	127,186
(i) States.	5,445,416	943,527	634,474	1,377,624	271,353	127,189
1. Ajajgarh	75,052	..	1	299	4	1
2. Alirajpur	94,750	4,482	..	..	..	..
3. Baoni	15,577	..	..	..	..	..
4. Baraundha	14,904	..	..	..	..	..
5. Barwani	112,891	14,316	5	..	..	..
6. Bhopal	640,528	8,978	624,229	87	2	25
7. Bijawar	112,448	17	37	136	1,512	59
8. Bundelkhand (unspecified)	333	..	249	44	..	..
9. Charkhari	105,861	..	12	151	458	29
10. Chhatarpur	161,436	235	308	1,026	273	82
11. Datia	128,584	343	259	..	305	124,669
12. Dewas, S. B. and J. B.	115,681	11,428	239	1	..	..
13. Dhar	180,823	18,004	75	48	1	15
14. Indore	937,934	871,454	4,036	287	7	927
15. Jaora	78,440	4,162	139	..	..	..
16. Jabna	126,012	1,093	2	12	..	..
17. Jobai	16,435	264	..	..	..	..
18. Khilchipur	36,688	1,047	201	..	..	..
19. Malhar	57,848	3	1	1,382	2	..
20. Minor States	128,608	..	765	554	218	27
21. Nagod	64,595	116	2	2,117	2	..
22. Narsinghgarh	87,155	970	1,666	2	..	1
23. Orchha	278,012	178	912	37	267,850	681
24. Panna	196,720	111	19	2,050	564	38
25. Rajgarh	108,416	820	1,194	..	..	2
26. Ratlam	75,540	2,249	33	33	..	..
27. Rewa	1,384,095	400	85	1,367,010	3	5
28. Sallana	24,923	105	..	..	..	..
29. Samthar	24,676	71	3	..	58	767
30. Sarila	4,376	..	..	..	..	..
31. Sitamau	22,703	751	2	..	..	..
32. Sohawal	33,472	..	..	2,368	..	..
33. Central India (unspecified)	910	796	..	..	..	..
(ii) British District.	5,513	287	98	..	2	..
1. Manipur	5,513	287	98	..	2	..
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	544,688	187,105	57,783	23,813	13,679	21,471
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Central India.	538,479	178,387	56,323	23,163	13,619	21,267
1. Gwalior	174,753	58,449	18,571	200	305	12,850
2. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	135,924	17,905	8,649	12,676	12,811	8,233
(i) British Districts	125,189	17,466	8,514	12,676	12,809	8,228
(ii) States	834	439	135	..	2	5
3. Central Provinces and Berar (British Districts)	85,701	32,315	25,165	9,421	288	69
4. Bombay	45,960	23,096	484	152	5	41
(i) British Districts (including Aden)	39,422	21,925	466	129	5	33
(ii) States	6,137	1,161	18	32	..	8
5. Almer-Merwara	2,642	1,385	71	54	2	..
6. Rajputana States	85,899	45,246	3,382	990	8	174
(b) Born in other Provinces and States in India	14,209	8,718	1,461	650	69	104
1. Baroda	1,741	1,010	29	..	6	1
2. Delhi	1,054	545	175	131	3	13
3. Punjab	5,420	3,296	680	107	14	58
(i) British Districts	5,212	3,226	650	107	9	56
(ii) States	208	79	29	..	4	2
4. Kashmir	40	10	1	17	..	..
5. North-West Frontier Province	367	137	156	..	..	..
6. Assam	56	51	..	1	..	..
7. Bihar and Orissa (British Districts)	708	478	25	107	1	6
8. Bengal	949	534	96	142	1	20
(i) British Districts	945	534	92	142	1	20
(ii) States	4	..	4	..	..	..
9. Madras	523	339	58	46	..	2
(i) British Districts	498	322	53	46	..	2
(ii) States	25	17	..	..	..	..
10. Mysore State	51	16	9	10	..	1
11. Hyderabad State	2,697	2,027	196	69	35	2
12. Baluchistan	158	103	7	..	..	..
13. Burma	66	35	1	20	..	..
14. French Settlement (Chandernagar)	13	13	..	..	..	..
15. Portuguese Settlement (Goa)	228	124	11	..	..	1
India, Unspecified	123	..	7	..	..	..
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries.	486	111	52	57	7	2
C.—Born in Europe.	2,828	2,217	38	30	1	..
D.—Born in Africa.	9	9	..	..	..	..
E.—Born in America.	72	19	2	..	..	..
F.—Born in Australasia.	11	2	3	..	..	..

—BIRTHPLACE. PART B.—BY PRINCIPAL STATES.

AGENCY.

PERSONS ENUMERATED IN										
Dhar.	Dewas, S. B. and J. B.	Jaora.	Ratlam.	Panna.	Charkhari.	Ajalgarh.	Bijawar.	Chhatarpur.	Rajgarh.	Narsinggarh.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
230,333	144,003	85,778	85,489	197,600	123,405	84,790	111,723	166,549	114,972	101,426
230,301	143,991	85,744	85,314	197,587	123,404	84,785	111,721	166,068	114,965	101,425
194,498	119,097	73,807	72,685	189,483	106,428	81,536	109,501	157,164	105,853	92,175
194,345	119,079	73,807	72,600	189,433	106,428	81,536	109,501	157,164	105,853	92,175
10	..	..	..	3,552	1,414	65,491	536	789	..	2
628	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	22	..	..
..	..	..	..	86	55	128	..	..	..	..
1,422	21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
255	988	73	80	..	..	..	..	16	2,057	2,888
1	..	..	..	4,838	2,184	723	97,194	5,247	..	..
20	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	..	..	..	1,184	94,787	2,068	1,368	2,114	..	4
5	..	..	..	2,793	4,300	1,958	3,577	144,448	..	..
37	14	1	1	27	31	2	32	12	4	..
626	97,853	2,066	148	..	..	..	..	12	87	65
158,516	551	144	1,273	..	..	..	..	12	795	1,342
20,014	12,862	3,204	1,266	..	6	..	..	..	6	21
428	2,839	65,133	2,343	2	..	..	..	94	730	1,477
7,746	22	32	496	..	..	..	..	2	6	16
197	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	158	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,550	1,670
..	..	..	..	250	2	215	9	10	..	1
10	4	190	38	607	698	958	107	789	..	2
1	10	..	..	734	12	1,313	25	15	1	..
58	1,583	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	6,836	74,038
15	2	..	2	1,298	1,182	27	2,355	527	2	12
14	..	..	..	171,942	1,546	8,378	4,370	1,997	2	1
17	1,030	3	23	..	2	..	..	..	3	93,998
3,277	296	1,449	64,039	..	..	..	..	..	10	9,638
41	15	11	12	1,402	115	254	14	48	5	23
2,769	58	407	2,682	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	115	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	63
..	..	..	..	..	72	4	..	15	..	2
124	583	980	186	..	7	85	2	1	8	2
..	..	108	..	760	..	..	..	..	..	..
213	48	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
213	68	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35,893	34,894	11,937	12,709	8,104	16,976	3,259	3,230	8,904	9,112	9,250
35,312	34,456	11,764	12,483	8,053	16,968	3,241	3,210	8,356	8,911	9,178
21,355	18,341	7,044	4,931	18	30	12	20	164	5,518	6,378
1,593	509	385	620	2,434	16,845	2,666	884	7,553	285	367
1,588	509	318	611	2,434	16,840	2,657	882	7,133	283	363
5	..	67	9	..	5	9	1	..	..	5
2,088	410	42	134	5,515	76	542	1,292	642	58	93
3,986	984	223	1,050	74	..	3	..	58	30	45
3,732	873	269	796	73	..	1	..	53	21	39
294	199	23	254	1	..	2	..	..	7	6
280	136	199	304	..	..	..	..	17	33	12
6,059	4,025	2,871	5,464	14	17	18	14	92	2,987	2,283
491	428	173	306	51	8	18	10	578	261	72
192	112	19	54	..	1	4	..	2	12	6
18	23	26	22	1	..	..	1	10	8	10
146	106	67	74	19	..	9	6	522	52	40
91	103	26	72	18	..	9	6	426	43	24
55	2	11	1	1	..	..	..	6	9	16
4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..
2	28	18	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
..
19	..	3	4	1	6	..	..	1	..	2
..	..	2	25	7	..	1	..	15	..	7
19	2	2	25	7	..	1	..	15	..	7
..
6	5	3	23	9	..	..	..	2	..	..
6	6	3	25	9	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..
92	142	25	41	6	..	..	..	3	4	2
..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	1	45	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..
26	12	29	99	8	..	5	2	..	6	1
2	..	..	41	5	1	..	..	489	1	..
..
3	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE. PART B.—BY PRINCIPAL STATES—*concl'd.*

Birthplace.	PERSONS ENUMERATED IN					
	Nagod.	Malhar.	Jhabua.	Barwani.	Alirajpur.	Other States, Cantonments, and Stations, etc.
1	19	20	21	22	23	24
CENTRAL INDIA.	68,166	66,540	123,922	120,150	89,364	422,947
A.—Born in India.	68,166	66,537	123,921	120,105	89,358	422,917
I.—Within Central India.	66,093	62,520	118,215	106,639	85,983	353,394
(i) <i>States.</i>	<i>66,093</i>	<i>62,520</i>	<i>118,211</i>	<i>106,616</i>	<i>85,980</i>	<i>350,615</i>
1. Ajaigarh	1,044	325	..	..	..	1,584
2. Alirajpur . . . . .	..	..	666	2,575	83,770	2,402
3. Baoni . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	13,570
4. Baraundia	13	7	..	..	..	14,615
5. Barwani . . . . .	..	..	134	96,637	186	157
6. Bhopal	1	1	9	21	19	809
7. Bilawar	40	8	..	..	..	540
8. Bundelkhand (Unspecified) . . . . .	..	..	..	4	..	..
9. Charkhari	23	10	..	1	..	2,677
10. Chhatarpur	105	32	..	..	..	2,319
11. Datia	3	3	..	..	..	2,852
12. Dewas, S. B. and J. B. . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..
13. Dhar . . . . .	..	..	18	27	3	1,122
14. Indore . . . . .	..	..	380	1,912	230	1,545
15. Jaora	3	..	1,075	4,646	442	15,412
16. Jhabua . . . . .	..	..	138	14	9	3,318
17. Jobat . . . . .	..	..	114,589	33	510	1,454
18. Khilchipur . . . . .	..	..	504	80	496	14,892
19. Malhar	1,773	53,859	..	..	..	32,045
20. Minor States	1,118	110	..	..	146	341
21. Nagod	55,487	2,088	..	..	..	122,347
22. Narsinghgarh . . . . .	..	1	5	4	..	2,670
23. Orchha	2	4	..	..	2	1,280
24. Panna	1,598	1,020	..	1	..	2,921
25. Rajgarh . . . . .	..	..	..	2	4	3,067
26. Ratlam . . . . .	..	5	415	20	47	1,680
27. Rewa	3,563	4,879	12	4	12	3,603
28. Soliana . . . . .	..	..	333	15	4	6,202
29. Santhar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	18,497
30. Sarila . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	23,852
31. Sitaman . . . . .	..	..	38	..	..	4,285
32. Sohawal	1,320	166	..	..	..	20,624
33. Central India (Unspecified) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	28,763
(ii) <i>British District.</i>	..	..	4	14	3	2,779
1. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	4	14	3	2,779
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	2,073	4,017	5,606	14,075	3,375	68,523
(a) <i>Provinces and States adjacent to Central India.</i>	<i>2,024</i>	<i>3,933</i>	<i>5,539</i>	<i>13,820</i>	<i>3,280</i>	<i>68,302</i>
1. Gwalior	6	7	1,614	1,541	247	16,861
2. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	570	523	234	566	86	39,679
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>39,554</i>
(ii) <i>States</i>	..	1	..	12	4	123
3. Central Provinces and Berar (British Districts)	1,417	3,320	11	198	20	2,387
4. Bombay	6	60	2,308	8,615	2,306	2,034
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>2,290</i>	<i>7,130</i>	<i>953</i>	<i>591</i>
(ii) <i>States</i>	..	13	18	1,485	1,353	1,443
5. Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	51	39	79	97
6. Rajputana States	23	22	1,321	2,861	442	6,945
(b) <i>Born in other Provinces and States in India</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>259</i>
1. Baroda . . . . .	..	2	21	135	67	68
2. Delhi	20	1	7	4	..	34
3. Punjab	1	15	20	48	..	130
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>43</i>	..	<i>102</i>
(ii) <i>States</i>	..	..	1	..	..	8
4. Kashmir	1	..	..	..	..	2
5. North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	..	..	9	..	1	3
6. Assam	3	1	..	..	..	..
7. Bihar and Orissa (British Districts)	11	19	..	..	..	47
8. Bengal	6	47	..	6	1	18
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>47</i>	..	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>
(ii) <i>States</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Madras . . . . .	..	3	1	11	2	3
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
(ii) <i>States</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mysore State . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..
11. Hyderabad State	6	..	4	31	..	12
12. Baluchistan . . . . .	..	..	5	3	3	6
13. Burma . . . . .	..	5	..	1	..	1
14. French Settlement (Chandernagar) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Portuguese Settlement (Goa) . . . . .	..	..	..	14	19	1
<i>India, Unspecified</i>	<i>1</i>	..	..	..	..	5
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries.	..	2	1	45	3	18
C.—Born in Europe.	..	1	10	..	3	11
D.—Born in Africa.	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.—Born in America.	..	..	..	..	..	1
F.—Born in Australasia.	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

The infirmities recorded at the Census were Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy. This table is compiled for the Agency as a whole, showing the distribution of persons afflicted according to age.

Some persons were returned as suffering from more than one infirmity, but as the number of such persons was insignificant statistics of the principal infirmity were recorded, those of the second being ignored.

Table XII-A shows the distribution of infirmities in Selected Castes while Table XII-B shows the birthplaces of the persons afflicted.

TABLE XII.—INFIRMITIES. PART I.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Age.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSAVE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central India.	14,159	6,905	7,254	824	480	285	1,749	1,089	880	10,037	4,080	5,957	949	647	302
0-1 . . .	41	23	18	...	...	...	6	2	4	35	21	14	...	...	...
1-2 . . .	42	24	18	1	...	1	5	3	2	35	20	15	1	1	...
2-3 . . .	64	40	24	1	1	...	8	7	1	55	32	23	...	...	...
3-4 . . .	73	44	29	2	1	1	11	10	1	59	33	20	1	...	1
4-5 . . .	145	84	61	9	5	...	17	11	6	119	68	51	...	...	...
5-10 . . .	365	215	150	13	7	6	47	33	14	303	174	129	2	1	1
10-15 . . .	808	474	334	51	32	19	183	104	79	562	332	230	12	6	6
15-20 . . .	617	300	227	49	27	22	225	156	69	542	315	226	22	12	10
20-25 . . .	655	399	257	70	47	23	147	103	44	380	228	152	20	12	8
25-30 . . .	762	425	337	82	61	28	140	88	52	419	224	195	37	25	12
30-35 . . .	1,060	547	519	100	60	40	180	88	45	493	242	251	54	38	16
35-40 . . .	839	442	417	82	55	27	101	111	69	675	298	377	111	78	33
40-45 . . .	1,348	690	658	78	43	35	146	64	37	580	257	323	96	60	30
45-50 . . .	777	393	384	51	34	17	67	46	21	567	231	316	92	62	30
50-55 . . .	1,445	627	818	56	24	32	118	59	59	1,125	457	668	140	87	59
55-60 . . .	627	276	351	24	19	5	42	25	17	513	193	320	48	39	9
60-65 . . .	1,902	698	1,204	45	14	31	117	55	62	1,562	563	1,080	88	66	21
65-70 . . .	527	215	312	7	1	6	20	15	5	487	189	298	13	10	3
70 and over . . .	1,533	604	929	27	8	19	83	49	34	1,395	527	868	28	20	8

NOTE.—Part II—Distribution by Political charges—is not published.

TABLE XII-A.—INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			INFIRM.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LAPSE.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
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20																
21																
22																
23																
24																
25																
26																

TABLE XII-B.—INFIRMITIES BY BIRTHPLACE.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Birthplace.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INFANTS.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPROS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL INDIA.	14,150	6,906	7,254	824	489	335	1,749	1,088	660	10,637	4,080	5,807	940	647	302
Alajpeth	184	87	97	7	4	3	23	17	0	141	58	83	13	8	3
Alwar	50	25	25	4	4	2	13	9	4	25	9	16	6	5	3
Bawal	49	16	33	1	1	1	3	1	2	40	0	31	5	5	..
Bharatpore	11	7	4	2	1	1	25	1	..	65	5	34	18	..	..
Bharatpore	116	61	55	7	2	4	28	13	13	1,632	819	816	88	47	41
Bhopal	2,104	1,088	1,016	99	52	47	287	179	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
North	302	232	210	44	20	24	108	68	40	473	373	223	27	19	8
South	621	247	274	77	34	42	76	34	21	374	307	213	33	13	3
East	427	209	208	10	7	3	60	37	21	336	159	177	17	6	5
West	414	230	184	21	16	5	42	23	9	318	166	132	13	15	18
Unspecified	62	30	42	6	3	4	25	1	..	51	15	28	4	2	2
Bilaspur	109	50	109	5	3	2	1	18	7	157	62	95	12	7	5
Bundelkhand, Unspecified	7	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	..
Charkhari	230	120	110	..	2	2	10	10	0	200	101	97	10	13	2
Chhatrapur	512	254	258	15	8	7	50	37	16	191	176	210	20	23	17
Datta	367	203	204	18	9	9	51	35	16	408	192	276	35	27	6
Dewas, S. B. and J. B.	291	138	123	12	6	6	38	27	11	184	89	95	27	16	11
Dhar	586	302	283	51	27	13	64	34	20	163	169	213	30	63	20
Indore	2,506	1,224	1,282	176	105	71	292	140	62	1,031	842	1,080	197	107	60
Alampur, Pargana	42	21	22	1	..	1	4	3	2	54	36	58	4	3	1
Indore city	102	56	53	30	18	12	3	2	2	36	50	30	..	..	..
Indore District	477	243	234	39	23	16	77	57	30	330	147	233	31	18	13
Mukildpur District	935	470	465	76	42	34	6	3	3	209	90	70	15	7	3
Narasur District	270	135	135	20	10	10	21	11	6	232	77	146	14	7	7
Nimar District	931	453	478	43	27	16	60	34	22	755	332	433	59	33	13
Rampura-Bhanpura District	440	240	202	48	27	21	33	25	15	319	155	161	30	20	8
Unspecified	161	58	103	25	11	7	13	11	7	104	33	72	27	10	17
Jagra	161	90	62	10	16	3	21	10	5	103	52	51	18	15	3
Jabalpur	45	16	29	5	3	2	6	4	4	28	4	10	6	2	4
Jodhpur	14	8	6	..	..	..	4	1	2	8	4	3	1	1	1
Kailashpur	127	81	46	10	6	4	23	18	7	82	47	35	10	..	..
Mahar	286	135	121	12	8	4	34	20	10	75	40	38	4	3	1
Minor States	35	21	24	4	10	2	9	7	10	234	120	104	20	15	5
Baghelkhand Agency	24	20	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	18	18	13	2	2	2
Bhopal Agency	133	60	68	4	3	1	15	10	5	73	45	67	11	9	8
Bundelkhand Agency	22	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	4	2	2	..
Malwa Agency	16	10	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	10	6	4	1	1	..
Southern States Agency	151	70	81	6	2	1	23	16	11	109	45	63	7	6	1
Nagpur	218	124	94	19	12	7	33	16	13	140	77	63	21	14	7
Narsinghgarh	746	382	364	23	12	11	46	27	13	642	292	350	31	21	14
Oreilly	280	140	140	10	6	4	34	18	10	244	113	131	12	11	7
Panna	205	173	122	16	10	6	75	35	22	178	94	85	16	9	9
Rajpeth	176	86	90	17	10	7	41	25	16	108	59	59	10	10	10
Ratlam	1,711	862	850	120	71	49	311	203	116	1,188	511	657	62	44	16
Rewa	194	120	109	8	5	3	31	23	16	160	82	103	6	6	2
Bundelkhand	230	120	110	15	7	8	46	27	19	145	82	103	8	7	5
Bechari	140	88	52	19	10	9	33	17	12	104	56	66	1	1	..
Dewar	28	31	27	3	3	3	13	8	3	43	22	32	..	..	..
Gopud-Banda	28	213	173	21	16	5	60	63	27	231	136	215	24	18	6
Huzar-Tahsil	386	213	173	21	16	5	60	63	27	231	136	215	24	18	6
Mausol	107	52	49	7	4	3	31	19	10	64	36	53	3	2	1
Rajpurojagar	111	63	61	7	4	3	18	11	7	71	45	59	..	..	..
Sirmour	7	3	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Salimgar	225	106	122	13	10	3	26	21	15	72	72	103	..	..	..
Tecolhar	124	73	51	8	5	1	37	25	12	41	40	54	..	..	..
Unspecified	62	24	41	2	1	1	6	1	1	53	19	24	4	3	1

TABLE XII-B.—INFIRMITIES BY BIRTHPLACE—concl.

Birthplace.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			ISSUES.			DEAD-MUTES.			BIRTH.			LIFE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	93	53	40	1	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saltana	87	40	47	1	1	..	15	10	5	60	25	32	17	14	3
Santhar	18	6	12	..	..	..	14	12	2	70	5	45	1	..	..
Sartha	71	38	33	13	..	5	11	6	..	41	20	21	7	5	..
Silaman	35	14	21	..	..	..	8	6	2	27	8	19	..	..	..
Sohawal	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Monpur (Brihlab)	636	211	425	35	17	18	47	23	19	505	130	375	40	30	13
GWALIOR	28	7	21	1	1	..	..	..	..	27	6	21	..	..	..
Bahla	82	29	53	5	1	4	..	2	1	68	29	48	6	8	..
Third Gwalior	26	6	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Mandaur	21	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	13	..	..	..
Shajapur	19	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	8	..	..	..
Ujjain	469	158	311	28	15	13	38	23	15	337	93	242	37	25	12
Unspecified	311	108	203	24	0	15	60	31	29	402	116	286	25	12	13
UNITED PROVINCES	77	72	5	2	2	..	5	1	4	10	9	1	..	..	..
Allahabad	67	24	43	7	2	..	11	6	5	45	14	31	4	2	2
Banda	29	8	21	..	..	..	6	3	3	14	2	12	..	..	..
Cannore	109	28	81	3	1	2	9	3	6	96	23	73	2	1	..
Hamirpur	35	8	27	2	1	..	3	2	1	25	3	22	2	1	..
Jalau	275	37	238	2	2	1	17	7	10	144	23	121	2	1	6
Jhansi	58	51	7	6	2	6	12	10	10	65	38	27	3	1	2
Other Districts	321	150	201	21	13	8	38	21	17	277	107	170	15	9	0
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND DEWAR	22	3	19	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	3	7	..	..	..
Damoh	83	47	36	3	2	1	11	7	4	34	24	10	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	40	21	19	..	..	..	5	2	3	21	10	11	..	..	..
Jabalpur	24	11	13	1	..	..	7	..	2	21	12	9	..	..	..
Narsinghpur	56	32	24	11	1	5	6	2	1	76	18	58	5	3	2
Nimar	34	19	15	2	2	..	6	1	5	45	16	29	3	2	2
Sagar	41	19	22	4	2	..	4	1	1	30	14	16	..	..	..
Other Districts	145	70	75	16	8	8	19	9	10	98	45	53	12	8	4
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	132	63	69	15	7	8	17	8	9	89	40	49	11	8	3
British Districts	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay city	55	24	31	2	1	1	5	2	1	44	16	28	6	5	1
Kandah	33	15	18	3	2	1	9	4	5	13	7	6	..	..	..
Poona-Mahala	41	22	19	5	3	2	6	2	3	29	17	12	2	1	1
Other Districts	13	7	6	1	1	..	2	1	1	0	5	4	1	..	1
States	18	9	9	4	3	1	1	1	1	13	6	7	..	..	..
AMHER-MERWARA	234	134	100	20	13	13	34	20	14	214	88	126	20	13	7
RAJPUTANA STATES	16	6	9	2	..	..	5	3	3	6	2	4	3	1	1
Bikaner	64	30	34	4	..	..	9	6	3	42	10	32	7	7	1
Jodhpur	19	6	13	2	1	1	3	2	1	13	4	9	2	2	1
Koth	30	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	17	3	3	1
Morwar (Jodhpur)	60	37	23	6	..	..	5	3	2	64	25	39	5	3	2
Morwar (Jodhpur)	27	20	7	4	2	2	3	1	1	18	4	14	2	2	1
Morwar (Jodhpur)	36	22	14	4	1	1	5	3	1	28	9	19	4	3	1
Other States	41	18	23	4	1	1	5	2	3	28	13	15	4	3	2
BARODA	6	5	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
DELHI	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB	10	8	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	6	4	2	1	1	..
BENGAL	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HYDERABAD	10	5	5	1	..	1	1	..	1	7	4	3	1	1	..

IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe or Race.

This Table deals with the Castes and Tribes of Hindus, Jains, Animists and Musalmans for the Agency as a whole.

The figures for Christians are omitted from this Table as they are specially dealt with in Tables XV and XVI. The figures for Aryas, Brahmos, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews and others are also omitted.

All castes numbering 10,000 and above, as also the castes which have been selected for Tables IX, XII, XIV and XXI, have been shown separately in this Table. The remaining castes have been shown as "Others." Some castes whose proper affiliation was uncertain and cases which did not return any real caste name have been grouped under the head "Unspecified" and included in "Others." All animistic Tribes returned have been shown, while in the case of the Musalmans, some of the more important occupational groups have been shown in addition to their four racial divisions.

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Sl. No.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	%	Sl. No.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA.	5,985,540	3,081,922	2,923,618						
	Hindu	5,710,120	2,665,826	2,544,294						
1	Ahir	221,832	117,057	104,775	56	Maratha	17,834	9,441	8,393	
2	Ajma	6,228	3,210	3,028	57	Mehtar (Bhang)	23,194	11,664	11,530	
3	Bagri	23,481	11,841	11,640	58	Mina	23,726	14,737	13,989	
4	Balga	26,461	13,980	12,531	59	Mochi	3,973	2,116	1,857	
5	Bairagi	29,159	16,918	12,241	60	Nai (Khawas)	88,863	45,683	43,180	
6	Bala	173,576	85,830	87,746	61	Panika	23,376	12,046	11,330	
7	Bania	134,922	70,028	64,896	62	Patia	14,737	7,619	7,118	
					63	Rajput	394,295	206,965	187,330	
	1. Agarwal	20,787	11,311	9,476		1. Baghela	22,995	11,032	11,963	
	2. Gahohi	15,059	7,858	7,192		2. Bala	10,265	5,414	4,851	
	3. Kasmundhan	6,805	3,538	3,267		3. Bhaduria	561	317	244	
	4. Kewar	14,376	7,122	7,254		4. Bundela	9,790	5,120	4,670	
	5. Kharia	5,161	2,307	2,854		5. Bundela Ponwar	7,390	4,011	3,379	
	6. Mahesri	9,017	4,913	4,104		6. Chauhan	24,397	12,898	11,499	
	7. Oswal	3,257	1,897	1,397		7. Dhandera	3,909	1,579	1,330	
	8. Porwal	10,207	5,883	4,324		8. Dikhit	1,491	1,011	480	
	9. Others	30,262	25,734	24,538		9. Gaharwar	3,611	1,883	1,728	
						10. Gahlot	14,270	7,458	6,812	
8	Banjara	32,111	17,634	14,477		11. Gaur	5,557	2,845	2,712	
9	Bansphor (Basor)	39,533	20,362	19,171		12. Kachhwaha	3,417	1,797	1,620	
10	Barsi (Tamboli)	19,381	10,239	9,122		13. Khichi	1,767	1,094	763	
11	Bareli	21,478	11,295	10,273		14. Parihar	16,185	8,450	7,735	
12	Bargunda	17,947	7,568	10,379		15. Ponwar Maratha	169	92	68	
13	Bhurewa	16,649	8,699	7,950		16. Ponwar Rajput	14,119	7,410	6,709	
14	Bharud	10,128	5,005	5,123		17. Parmar	21,095	10,042	11,051	
15	Bhat	14,785	7,726	7,059		18. Raghubansi	23,345	12,914	12,431	
16	Bhil	49,305	25,590	23,805		19. Rathor	22,563	11,348	10,215	
17	Bhilala	169,300	83,395	83,905		20. Sengar	9,199	4,739	4,460	
18	Brahman	557,122	288,514	268,608		21. Sisodia	4,627	2,341	2,286	
	1. Bhagor	11,212	5,903	5,300		22. Solanki	19,779	5,330	5,249	
	2. Dakshani	18,741	10,788	7,953		23. Tonwar	2,705	1,431	1,274	
	3. Jijhotia	49,420	27,061	22,359		24. Others	169,400	86,299	73,101	
	4. Kanaujia	46,906	23,681	21,225						
	5. Sanadhya	31,821	16,543	15,278		64. Saharia	3,413	1,718	1,695	
	6. Sarwaria	288,220	143,195	145,025		65. Sirvi	12,866	6,657	6,209	
	7. Shrigoud	9,640	5,680	4,960		66. Sondhia	52,883	26,097	25,886	
	8. Shrimali	1,574	812	762		67. Sor	11,911	6,259	5,652	
	9. Others	99,588	53,471	46,117		68. Sunar	43,508	22,842	20,666	
19	Chamar	448,490	224,782	223,708		69. Sutar (Badhai, Kharati)	67,010	34,502	32,508	
20	Dangi	41,806	21,564	20,242		70. Teli	120,908	61,369	58,539	
21	Darsi (Shingdi)	34,285	17,860	16,425		71. Others	307,704	150,219	148,485	
22	Deswadi	20,177	10,350	9,827						
23	Dhakad	21,701	16,334	15,367		Jain	44,431	23,223	21,208	
24	Dhangar	7,106	3,543	3,563	1	Oswal	29,089	10,561	9,528	
25	Dhimar	59,845	30,473	29,372	2	Porwal	11,660	5,903	5,757	
					3	Others	12,682	6,759	6,923	
26	Dhobi	48,878	24,063	24,215						
27	Gadaria	78,537	40,339	38,198		Animist	399,469	199,546	199,923	
28	Gadli (Gwal)	14,152	7,504	6,648						
29	Gari	12,477	6,635	5,842		1. Bhil	288,832	144,854	143,978	
30	Ghesi	11,148	5,794	5,354		2. Bhilala	585	226	359	
31	Gond	160,622	80,110	80,412		3. Gond	86,964	42,831	44,113	
32	Gurjar	73,372	39,347	36,025	4	4. Kirar	682	273	409	
33	Jat	24,217	12,198	12,019	5	5. Kol	5,468	2,729	2,739	
34	Kachera	3,747	1,962	1,785						
35	Kachhi	208,085	104,917	103,168		6. Korku*	7,883	4,135	3,748	
36	Kahar	43,279	20,508	22,771		7. Kotwal (Kutwar)	448	196	252	
37	Kahli	45,037	22,888	22,149		8. Mina	218	145	73	
38	Kayath	37,249	19,565	17,684		9. Saharia	929	456	473	
39	Kalota	17,874	9,174	8,700	10	Unspecified	7,460	3,681	3,779	
40	Kewat	30,334	14,953	15,381						
41	Khangar	18,121	9,220	8,901		Musalman	331,530	172,327	158,193	
42	Khati	90,430	31,309	29,037	1	1. Behra	20,376	10,524	9,852	
43	Kirar	34,166	15,952	18,214	2	2. Bohra	13,458	7,160	6,298	
44	Kol	157,243	76,261	80,982	3	3. Chhipa	2,370	1,367	1,003	
45	Koli	88,184	45,001	43,183	4	4. Juhara	8,507	4,263	4,244	
46	Kotwal (Kutwar)	27,799	13,451	14,348	5	5. Kunjra	3,466	1,759	1,707	
47	Kumbi	78,863	40,575	38,288	6	Mewati	9,747	4,609	5,138	
48	Kurmi	155,072	78,426	76,646						
49	Kumhar	85,080	42,947	42,133	7	Moghal	5,426	2,889	2,537	
50	Loda	16,181	9,453	5,728	8	Nayata	7,072	3,488	3,584	
51	Lodhi	128,661	65,317	63,344	9	Pathan	85,511	44,635	40,876	
52	Luhar	61,037	31,281	29,656	10	Pinjara	10,041	4,900	5,141	
53	Mahar	11,687	5,487	6,200	11	Sain (Fakir)	9,319	4,917	4,402	
54	Mali	43,513	22,518	20,995	12	Sayyad	21,744	12,087	9,657	
55	Mankar	12,651	6,348	6,563	13	Shaikh	104,126	54,437	49,689	
					14	Others	30,357	16,292	14,065	

APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

List of Castes included in "Others."

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

S. NO.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	S. NO.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Hindu Others.	307,704	153,219	148,485					
1	Aiya	457	213	244	96	Mawal	3,718	1,839	1,879
2	Arakh	1,416	729	686	97	Mer	188	99	89
3	Aitar (Gandhi)	212	30	182	98	Mewati	10	5	5
4	Badigar	560	274	286	99	Mir	11	7	4
5	Bahelia	1,901	805	1,096	100	Mirdha	816	495	321
6	Bahrnja	4	..	4	101	Moghia	5,189	2,611	2,578
7	Banchada	1,711	862	849	102	Mudaha	4,049	2,246	1,803
8	Barar	528	189	348	103	Murai	154	89	65
9	Bargahi	3,673	1,823	1,850	104	Mahal	9,079	4,513	4,566
10	Bari	8,476	4,257	4,219	105	Naik	6,147	3,031	3,116
11	Bedia	3,731	1,312	2,419	106	Nat	3,580	1,829	1,751
12	Beldar	5,259	2,649	2,610	107	Nath	6,250	3,236	3,014
13	Bemariha	1,422	1,213	209	108	Nayata	20	20	..
14	Bhamhi	5,498	2,833	2,665	109	Nilgar (Lilgar)	234	143	191
15	Bhaud	445	289	178	110	Ode	315	223	92
16	Bhandari	58	49	9	111	Paik	25	31	4
17	Bhamata	479	241	238	112	Pal	1,489	837	652
18	Bhawaiya	7,526	4,177	3,349	113	Pardhi	4,073	2,144	1,929
19	Bharadi	890	443	447	114	Pasi	2,805	1,749	1,056
20	Bharbhunja	5,239	2,829	2,410	115	Patwa	2,168	1,041	1,127
21	Bhek	39	12	18	116	Phansia	61	31	30
22	Bhol	9,796	5,041	4,755	117	Pindara	7	3	4
23	Bhojak	9	2	7	118	Pinjara	666	338	276
24	Bhopa	591	263	328	119	Prabhu	1,595	841	754
25	Bhumia	2,985	1,513	1,472	120	Pradhan	584	216	368
26	Bisnoi (Vishnoi)	231	64	167	121	Purbia	2,331	1,143	1,188
27	Brahmahatta	746	488	258	122	Raigar	23	10	13
28	Bunkar	7,333	3,766	3,567	123	Rajgond	398	199	199
29	Charan	3,440	1,853	1,587	124	Ramoshi	8	..	8
30	Chhija	4,572	2,439	2,133	125	Rangara	2,415	1,377	1,038
31	Chidar	4,219	1,885	2,334	126	Rao	2,626	1,418	1,210
32	Chikwa	1,167	549	618	127	Rawat	3,900	2,030	1,870
33	Chungar (Chunpach)	142	59	83	128	Rewari	914	909	305
34	Chureira, Churwala	2	2	129	129	Ruwala	3,345	1,723	1,622
35	Dahayat	2,429	1,226	1,184	130	Salvi	3,580	1,815	1,765
36	Dakotra (Dakot)	639	325	313	131	Sansi	449	278	171
37	Daroga	95	39	56	132	Sargara	666	334	332
38	Daregar	51	24	27	133	Satia	265	168	157
39	Dhuni	448	228	220	134	Shahr	958	494	464
40	Dhanuk	5,748	3,194	2,554	135	Sikligar	680	380	300
41	Dher	118	56	62	136	Silawant	3,141	1,788	1,353
42	Dholi	9,328	4,877	4,451	137	Singar	12	8	4
43	Dom	60	26	34	138	Sonkar	951	505	446
44	Domar	3,073	1,503	1,519	139	Tamera	1,562	899	763
45	Gadhara	75	38	37	140	Thathera	3	2	..
46	Ghauchi	2,432	1,188	1,244	141	Thori	282	152	130
47	Ghatya	135	74	61	142	Vasudeva	11	7	4
48	Gondhali	113	33	89	143	Vidur	1,717	909	808
49	Gosain	9,581	4,971	4,610	144	Waiti	25	12	13
50	Gurso	1,999	533	566	145	Sanyasi, Udasi	1,780	1,055	725
51	Gurkha	2,461	1,255	1,206	146	Unspecified	13,771	6,949	6,822
52	Halwai	1,088	556	532					
53	Harbola	340	163	177					
54	Jaga	53	31	22					
55	Jangam	150	101	49					
56	Jasodhi	251	119	132					
57	Jhamral	1,514	671	843					
58	Jingar	408	197	211	1	Agrahani	6,704	3,308	3,396
59	Jogi	4,889	2,439	2,450	2	Ajodhyabasi	2,054	822	1,232
60	Joshi	3,508	1,831	1,677	3	Anathi	2,114	1,170	944
61	Kalawat	167	91	76	4	Bijawargi	1,516	789	727
62	Kalbela	1,885	1,067	818	5	Barnaluni	2	1	1
63	Kannigar	33	7	26	6	Bhatara	27	19	8
64	Kanarchi	25	25	7	7	Bhatia	55	33	22
65	Kandara	3,111	1,714	1,397	8	Chitara	292	159	133
66	Kanghigar	220	116	104	9	Dasora	8,410	3,337	3,973
67	Kanjur	698	365	333	10	Deawal	232	171	61
68	Kanware	1,414	733	681	11	Didhomas	472	225	247
69	Kasera	2,096	1,105	991	12	Golapurab	529	287	242
70	Katia	461	234	227	13	Goyal	11	11	..
71	Kathak	8	6	2	14	Gujrati	1,661	704	957
72	Khairwar	5,907	2,930	2,977	15	Jalewal	153	74	79
73	Kharol	3,941	1,692	1,639	16	Khanderwal	2,904	1,498	1,406
74	Khatik, (Kasai)	8,974	4,803	4,171	17	Lod	472	244	228
75	Khatiri	2,944	1,528	1,416	18	Lingayat	24	12	12
76	Khoja	3	3	19	19	Marwadi	1,576	856	720
77	Kir	5,556	2,897	2,659	20	Meghwal	1,475	824	651
78	Komti	6	..	6	21	Miratwal	3,924	2,053	1,881
79	Kondar	4,422	2,171	2,251	22	Mor	578	351	227
80	Korku	6,998	3,602	3,396	23	Nandwana	476	245	233
81	Koshta	378	178	200	24	Nima	3,613	1,874	1,739
82	Kuchbandhia	277	157	120	25	Omre	3,197	1,680	1,517
83	Kunawat	6,280	3,354	2,926	26	Sarnogi	784	426	358
84	Kunjra	6	3	3	27	Shrinoli	198	108	90
85	Labhana	1,919	969	951	28	Unspecified	8,829	4,453	4,374
86	Ladhia	206	101	105					
87	Lahagir	106	58	48					
88	Lakhera	3,965	2,140	1,825					
89	Lunia (Nunia)	4,767	2,478	2,309					
90	Majhi	1,708	871	897					
91	Malih	4,041	2,180	1,861	1	Ad-Gand	4,042	2,083	1,959
92	Manbhao	23	4	18	2	Audich	8,219	4,548	3,678
93	Mang	1,003	581	422	3	Audumbar	2,940	1,561	1,379
94	Manihar	212	120	92	4	Bawia	1,280	720	560
95	Maru	1,164	643	521	5	Chauvira	824	422	402

APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

List of Castes included in "Others"—concl'd.

S. No.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	S. No.	CASTE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Brahman Others—concl'd.					Jain Others.				
6	Gaud	8,237	5,279	2,958			12,882	6,759	6,123
7	Gujar-gaud	9,155	4,840	4,315	1	Agarwal	1,898	1,013	885
8	Gujarati	5,965	3,341	2,624	2	Rhatara	250	146	104
9	Jalpur	187	111	76	3	Bijawargi	16	13	3
10	Jodhpuri	4,318	2,158	2,160	4	Bisani	8	3	5
11	Joshi	978	529	449	5	Golapurab	1,870	956	914
12	Kashmiri	102	39	63	6	Jaiswal	13	7	6
13	Maha-Brahman	893	362	531	7	Jati	75	36	39
14	Malwi	1,123	488	640	8	Khanderwal	750	401	349
15	Modi	1,107	614	493	9	Lal	61	35	26
16	Nagar	1,074	1,058	916	10	Maheeri	83	32	51
17	Naramdeo	8,806	4,418	4,388	11	Mod	7	5	2
18	Ojha	153	68	85	12	Nima	35	21	14
19	Paliwal	2,135	1,197	938	13	Sarnogi	3,554	1,976	1,578
20	Rawat	19	6	13	14	Unspecified	4,062	2,115	1,947
21	Saraswat	1,844	923	921					
22	Unspecified	35,282	18,798	16,574					
Rajput Others.					Musalman Others.				
		159,430	85,299	73,161			30,357	16,292	14,065
1	Badgajar	486	283	203	1	Banjara	183	120	53
2	Banaphar	4,376	2,548	1,828	2	Bharbhunja	228	117	111
3	Bhagoria	1,479	762	717	3	Bhang	2,158	1,138	1,020
4	Bhati	1,340	725	615	4	Bhishti	1,947	1,136	811
5	Bikot	1,122	709	413	5	Churigar	422	219	203
6	Bisene	193	81	52	6	Dafali, Dholi	673	446	227
7	Chandel	2,655	2,042	1,613	7	Darzi	463	192	271
8	Chandrawat	3,074	1,624	1,450	8	Dholi	351	233	118
9	Chauda	1,900	1,102	798	9	Ghosi	900	593	307
10	Chaurasia	6,853	3,523	3,330	10	Kachehi	695	401	294
11	Chhattri	3,282	1,561	1,821	11	Kassi	3,340	1,745	1,595
12	Dadia	2,084	1,265	819	12	Khoja	202	87	115
13	Deora	2,952	1,914	2,038	13	Kalsigar	292	191	101
14	Gand	6,122	2,566	2,566	14	Kachera	199	99	100
15	Gautam	958	446	512	15	Lakhara	617	322	295
16	Goyal	1,119	570	549	16	Lobar	1,284	650	634
17	Hazuri	5,934	2,773	3,161	17	Manihar	1,175	558	617
18	Jadon	6,715	3,420	3,295	18	Mirasi	595	363	232
19	Jangra	257	124	133	19	Mochi	700	386	314
20	Jewar	770	436	334	20	Mukori	241	158	83
21	Jhala	1,517	874	643	21	Makrani	275	142	133
22	Kamaria	8,698	4,530	4,168	22	Nai	1,185	643	542
23	Pal	2,098	925	1,173	23	Nat	655	386	269
24	Purbia	1,373	834	539	24	Nargar	267	184	83
25	Rajput	8,062	4,798	4,164	25	Nigar	1,050	553	497
26	Rawat	2,098	1,075	1,023	26	Pindara	1,343	676	667
27	Senth	9,572	6,046	3,526	27	Rangrez	2,252	1,150	1,102
28	Sikarwar	973	631	542	28	Shishgar	259	149	110
29	Sombansi	2,064	1,778	1,188	29	Tawal	255	..	255
30	Sursabasi	212	97	115	30	Teli	652	356	296
31	Thakur	2,586	1,309	1,277	31	Unspecified	5,409	2,889	2,520
32	Unat	2,216	1,380	836					
33	Unspecified	61,425	33,560	27,865					

IMPERIAL TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Etc.

This Table, like Table IX, deals not with the whole population but with certain Selected Castes for the Agency as a whole, which are considered of local importance.

TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE

CENTRAL INDIA

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							Total.
				Total.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CENTRAL INDIA	....	Males	1,158,047	530,896	130,245	197,540	70,964	55,804	58,272	18,071	508,429
		Females	1,119,882	399,867	147,650	179,202	42,573	16,065	10,747	3,630	511,571
Hindū	....	Males	826,170	382,678	86,321	131,243	48,433	38,431	43,257	14,903	386,484
		Females	802,127	286,806	100,963	116,450	28,899	10,755	7,276	2,463	369,115
AJNA	Malwa	Males	3,210	1,238	302	357	149	181	232	17	1,570
		Females	3,028	1,017	466	384	113	38	12	4	1,528
BANIA	....	Males	41,988	17,991	4,007	5,093	2,613	1,900	2,382	1,096	18,590
		Females	37,514	11,380	4,187	4,856	1,314	590	322	81	17,477
AGARWAL	General	Males	11,311	5,070	1,121	1,547	847	569	677	309	4,782
		Females	9,476	3,163	1,181	1,418	336	123	90	15	4,995
QAHORI	Bundelkhand	Males	7,858	3,880	795	1,294	462	367	714	228	3,073
		Females	7,182	2,608	740	1,099	81	18	45	25	3,091
KARANDHAN	Baghelkhand	Males	3,538	1,169	369	514	195	90	71	29	1,965
		Females	3,267	839	335	294	86	102	15	7	1,871
KESAR	Ditto	Males	7,122	2,747	798	1,087	261	244	256	101	3,712
		Females	7,254	2,073	855	859	164	133	45	17	3,666
MAHEURI	Malwa	Males	4,913	1,976	349	560	310	321	260	176	1,880
		Females	4,104	1,172	347	379	194	160	79	13	1,623
OSWAL	Ditto	Males	1,860	843	115	236	143	112	133	104	796
		Females	1,397	494	141	196	104	33	19	1	600
POKWAL	Ditto	Males	5,383	2,326	560	655	485	197	271	158	2,382
		Females	4,824	1,601	588	611	349	21	29	3	2,421
BHAT	General	Males	7,726	3,357	715	1,110	505	415	514	98	3,536
		Females	7,059	2,244	619	915	234	80	69	27	3,465
BHIL	Hilly Tracts	Males	23,500	8,727	3,393	1,705	1,706	600	776	547	10,487
		Females	23,805	7,971	3,238	2,925	1,571	59	48	30	9,266
BHILALA	Ditto	Males	85,395	42,537	11,417	15,334	5,446	4,977	4,648	535	32,578
		Females	83,986	38,410	15,590	15,196	4,815	1,781	344	134	32,073
BRAMHIN	....	Males	198,574	94,685	20,367	34,106	10,879	9,790	15,411	4,132	85,417
		Females	183,313	66,005	20,467	28,699	4,528	1,568	1,007	336	89,929
BHAGOR	Bhopal and Bundelkhand.	Males	5,903	3,151	533	984	347	232	743	211	2,088
		Females	5,309	1,516	579	784	75	23	39	16	2,195
JIRHOTIA	Bundelkhand	Males	27,061	14,061	2,488	4,211	1,652	1,562	2,939	1,149	10,468
		Females	22,359	6,137	2,303	3,044	470	187	98	35	10,068
SANADHYA	General	Males	16,543	7,761	1,580	2,324	923	925	1,382	418	6,829
		Females	15,278	4,298	1,513	1,988	411	201	164	21	7,039
SARWADIA	Central India, East	Males	143,195	67,006	15,090	25,627	7,428	6,638	10,005	2,269	63,885
		Females	145,025	42,187	15,436	21,504	3,238	1,029	689	261	68,480
SHEGAUD	Malwa	Males	5,060	2,342	546	654	460	277	278	127	1,844
		Females	4,580	1,638	537	664	294	122	18	3	1,823
SHEMAL	Ditto	Males	812	424	112	106	69	56	64	18	293
		Females	762	259	97	115	40	6	1	..	324
DHANGAR	Ditto	Males	3,543	1,489	357	489	204	229	113	97	1,294
		Females	3,563	1,334	553	444	214	8	112	3	1,345
GOND	Baghelkhand	Males	80,110	39,844	8,177	15,745	5,281	3,684	3,629	3,328	33,913
		Females	80,412	31,729	9,923	15,772	2,827	1,663	1,023	512	27,659
GUJAR	Malwa and Bhopal	Males	39,347	14,158	3,580	4,557	2,327	1,746	1,495	543	10,450
		Females	36,025	10,631	4,765	3,764	1,733	180	167	22	15,964
KACHERA	Central India, East	Males	1,982	789	196	321	117	60	65	21	1,008
		Females	1,765	549	190	202	66	40	41	10	885
KHANGAR	Bundelkhand	Males	9,220	4,230	1,019	1,665	551	445	456	94	4,112
		Females	8,901	2,919	1,029	1,438	225	71	124	32	4,304
KHATI	Malwa and Bhopal	Males	31,393	13,644	2,496	5,359	2,182	1,640	1,646	321	14,552
		Females	29,037	12,464	5,813	4,494	1,628	110	288	131	11,405
KIRAR	Bhopal and Bundelkhand.	Males	15,952	6,130	1,658	2,457	788	561	553	113	8,202
		Females	13,214	5,265	2,170	2,050	306	240	490	9	8,779
KOL	Baghelkhand	Males	78,381	34,073	8,584	15,366	4,655	3,128	1,789	551	38,317
		Females	80,882	30,159	10,051	14,678	2,913	1,279	864	374	37,840
KOTWAL	Baghelkhand and Bhopal.	Males	13,451	5,238	1,289	2,382	728	497	306	128	6,834
		Females	14,345	4,239	1,457	1,901	376	212	171	122	7,220
KUNBI	Malwa	Males	40,575	12,665	4,032	3,751	1,831	1,731	1,561	730	21,673
		Females	38,288	9,079	5,003	2,738	965	73	276	24	21,554
MARATHA	Ditto	Males	9,441	3,821	823	815	613	607	539	424	4,419
		Females	8,393	2,611	724	1,120	349	362	45	11	3,767
MINA	Bhopal and Malwa	Males	14,737	5,280	1,240	1,940	947	515	551	78	7,964
		Females	13,989	3,897	1,262	1,730	542	235	159	69	7,719
RAJPUT	....	Males	99,290	40,658	9,066	13,388	5,563	4,803	5,153	1,765	26,277
		Females	85,806	27,040	10,104	12,213	3,298	1,438	769	308	37,853
BAGHERIA	Baghelkhand	Males	11,032	5,189	936	1,849	794	749	624	237	4,835
		Females	11,062	3,879	1,241	1,823	483	227	83	22	5,442
SHADABURIA	Central India, East	Males	317	147	20	32	32	20	27	16	140
		Females	244	88	21	36	7	2	1	1	138
BURDELA	Bundelkhand	Males	5,120	2,829	479	864	584	413	594	155	1,854
		Females	4,680	1,709	528	829	194	67	72	19	1,806

FOR SELECTED CASTES.

AGENCY.

MARRIED.						WIDOWED.								CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.
0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.	Total.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
2,569 4,273	13,527 22,764	24,425 42,184	51,646 70,233	242,562 253,489	173,670 108,638	116,742 308,444	262 720	1,186 2,208	2,564 3,550	3,992 6,015	28,630 63,416	70,108 132,525	CENTRAL INDIA.	
2,286 3,809	11,826 29,049	21,529 35,245	44,168 55,254	165,556 165,166	121,119 80,592	97,908 166,306	222 662	1,076 1,906	2,359 3,222	3,592 5,419	31,533 52,955	58,225 102,042		Hindu.
4 2	104 120	253 274	368 334	559 485	282 313	402 483	.. ..	7 1	2 4	30 6	225 222	138 230	AJNA.
61 99	850 1,250	1,717 2,184	2,650 2,942	7,917 7,734	5,386 3,268	5,404 8,687	19 15	79 61	173 159	262 462	1,645 2,856	3,226 5,134		BANIA.
13 10	200 197	368 428	695 709	2,029 1,942	1,477 919	1,459 2,108	1 9	16 14	19 23	52 56	412 736	959 1,270	AGARWAL.	
5 6	50 185	103 299	286 487	1,668 1,615	961 499	925 2,093	1 1	3 6	7 24	35 57	504 624	575 1,381	GARHOL.	
11 16	155 185	206 228	273 280	819 859	502 303	404 557	9 ..	32 10	32 9	62 25	108 147	161 366	KASAUDHAR.	
17 56	240 451	309 399	538 520	1,665 1,686	943 554	663 1,515	7 3	15 23	36 39	64 103	227 426	314 921	KESAR.	
5 4	51 67	222 194	376 418	644 558	582 382	1,057 1,309	.. 1	.. 3	32 32	7 135	304 649	714 489	MAHESRI.	
4 3	56 37	72 54	118 90	302 272	244 144	221 303	.. ..	5 4	11 4	14 29	68 88	123 168	OSWAL.
6 4	98 128	438 582	373 438	790 802	677 467	675 802	1 1	8 1	26 28	28 47	222 186	380 539	PORWAL.	
22 13	65 212	172 462	559 622	1,682 1,437	1,026 719	833 1,350	.. 3	19 16	29 34	50 89	316 340	428 868	BHAT.	
14 25	94 665	169 881	2,002 2,099	4,326 3,177	3,882 2,419	6,286 6,568	2 ..	7 8	15 75	52 90	964 2,949	5,246 3,437	BHIL.	
16 24	198 2,228	751 3,031	2,833 4,480	17,591 14,829	11,195 8,481	10,260 12,512	.. 2	5 6	12 11	45 68	2,793 3,905	6,405 8,520	BHILALA.	
289 733	3,100 6,405	5,229 9,122	19,797 15,082	40,030 42,221	25,972 16,396	18,472 47,379	30 76	201 465	379 708	1,083 1,652	5,667 14,667	11,112 29,811	BRAHMAN.	
1 10	26 128	45 217	164 311	1,105 1,133	747 396	664 1,598	.. 6	4 12	2 35	19 31	192 510	447 1,094	DHAGOR.	
18 41	171 516	389 1,025	995 1,437	4,772 4,934	4,123 2,115	2,582 6,154	3 2	21 37	39 54	75 157	764 1,721	1,690 4,183	JYHOTIA.	
11 43	204 465	296 665	757 1,187	3,209 3,067	2,352 1,612	1,953 3,941	2 7	19 32	29 83	70 173	573 1,085	1,280 2,561	SANADHYA.	
257 631	2,654 5,230	4,336 6,992	8,545 11,620	29,899 32,076	18,204 11,931	12,294 34,388	25 61	149 380	299 519	905 1,250	3,818 10,829	7,098 21,349	SARWARIA.	
2 8	45 59	161 192	282 421	920 897	434 246	674 1,119	.. ..	8 4	16 17	14 18	298 471	544 699	SHREHAUD.
.. ..	.. 7	2 21	54 106	125 114	112 66	95 179	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 23	22 51	73 195	SHRIMAJI.
.. ..	82 65	26 252	229 361	390 177	497 490	760 884	.. ..	.. 3	3 ..	.. ..	349 340	498 541	DHANGAR.
402 449	1,429 2,347	2,439 2,398	3,261 4,597	15,587 19,849	10,794 8,019	6,353 11,032	72 31	82 137	271 140	363 372	2,489 3,060	3,056 7,293	GOND.	
55 94	252 2,040	1,357 1,562	1,802 2,227	6,986 6,667	6,000 3,214	8,739 9,590	14 11	21 72	36 25	53 88	3,719 3,943	4,896 5,451	GUJAR.	
6 11	54 71	101 98	178 176	387 416	282 113	185 331	.. ..	1 2	12 14	17 34	64 73	91 298	KACHERA.
8 17	71 170	131 304	390 583	2,122 2,247	1,390 883	878 1,778	3 4	2 9	17 26	60 58	310 467	486 1,214	KHANGAR.	
32 98	169 1,274	669 1,642	1,791 1,375	6,962 4,215	4,929 2,801	3,197 5,168	.. 3	6 18	83 209	105 390	958 1,595	2,035 3,153	KHATI.	
33 48	270 617	462 828	631 1,590	4,161 3,455	2,745 2,241	1,529 4,170	2 2	18 14	21 134	24 13	588 900	867 3,107	KIBAR.	
226 431	1,490 2,718	2,172 2,873	3,970 4,423	16,359 19,611	12,100 7,784	5,971 12,883	36 188	144 295	270 387	409 405	2,243 3,303	2,869 8,305	KOL.	
71 110	271 489	451 641	863 1,042	3,031 3,383	2,137 1,555	1,389 2,889	4 10	46 34	68 87	132 110	461 829	678 1,819	KOTWAL.	
840 913	1,201 3,028	1,085 2,259	2,400 2,707	7,885 7,021	8,282 5,626	5,237 7,655	20 68	52 62	82 51	88 118	1,400 3,283	3,595 4,073	KUNBI.	
.. 11	13 254	233 212	686 470	1,612 1,083	1,868 1,737	1,291 2,015	.. ..	.. 7	1 11	2 9	309 593	889 1,395	MARATHA.
38 55	117 612	606 664	959 1,013	3,545 3,283	2,689 2,094	1,505 2,273	.. 13	7 28	29 70	61 85	468 812	938 1,265	MINA.	
112 370	1,651 2,436	2,703 3,139	5,339 6,953	16,145 17,290	13,427 8,565	12,261 20,913	21 51	365 344	739 881	597 1,103	3,460 6,260	7,079 12,274	RAJPUT.	
37 23	179 146	361 298	626 803	2,205 3,013	1,417 1,157	1,008 2,642	11 10	42 31	77 58	61 105	294 682	523 1,756	BAGHELA.	
1 1	3 4	7 10	17 10	55 77	57 36	30 38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	9 15	21 21	BRADAVIA
7 3	24 37	75 199	159 211	886 1,042	703 334	437 1,065	.. 1	4 4	5 11	15 24	198 273	277 746	BUNDALA.	

TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							Mar.
				Total.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJPUT—contd.											
BUNDELA (Pouwar)	Bundelkhand	Males Females	4,011 3,379	2,227 1,231	366 269	755 627	296 146	272 72	424 13	114 4	1,399 1,356
CHAUDHAN	General	Males Females	12,898 11,499	5,802 3,264	1,554 1,222	2,100 1,366	769 322	632 154	755 127	194 73	5,242 5,406
DHANDERA	Bundelkhand	Males Females	1,579 1,330	765 494	127 125	232 235	131 93	119 24	121 13	35 4	644 683
DIKRIT	Baghelkhand	Males Females	1,011 480	322 153	69 52	117 59	41 22	59 8	30 12	16 ..	531 192
GAHAWAR	Ditto	Males Females	1,883 1,728	922 571	187 183	316 288	143 54	119 24	92 18	65 4	754 758
GARLOT	Malwa	Males Females	7,458 6,812	2,453 1,992	1,659 1,478	384 295	240 161	93 52	59 5	18 1	2,983 2,313
GAUR	Bundelkhand and Malwa	Males Females	2,845 2,712	1,360 818	284 283	419 407	172 63	152 38	199 9	134 16	1,119 1,152
KACHHWABA	General	Males Females	1,797 1,620	899 456	176 173	310 191	103 41	95 35	93 10	32 6	833 870
KRISHI	Malwa	Males Females	1,004 763	523 370	105 95	195 138	64 16	64 12	73 6	22 3	392 321
PAKIHAR	Central India, East	Males Females	8,450 7,735	3,989 2,684	964 827	1,481 1,241	459 297	417 171	478 91	190 7	3,587 3,483
PONWAR, RAJPUT	Malwa	Males Females	7,410 6,709	3,089 2,085	896 847	1,092 813	347 220	382 144	307 48	65 13	3,459 2,948
PONWAR (Maratha)	Ditto	Males Females	92 88	17 8	2 3	3 4	2 1	1 ..	9 ..	.. ..	71 45
RATHOR	Ditto	Males Females	11,348 10,915	4,577 3,220	1,187 1,221	1,548 1,243	668 471	472 155	539 102	151 44	5,229 5,228
SENGAR	Central India, East and Malwa	Males Females	4,739 4,460	1,864 1,420	296 416	523 631	360 258	240 64	265 50	135 11	2,274 1,986
SINOLIA	Malwa	Males Females	2,341 2,086	905 815	216 228	306 248	112 105	107 69	128 41	36 30	1,036 944
SOLANKI	Ditto	Males Females	5,530 5,249	2,179 1,430	479 479	646 567	357 200	393 119	282 52	119 16	2,424 2,338
TONWAR	Ditto	Males Females	1,431 1,374	680 485	173 212	211 172	89 54	88 27	76 16	43 4	589 549
SAHARIA	Bhopal and Bundelkhand	Males Females	1,718 1,685	763 624	203 221	337 238	109 83	52 51	52 25	10 16	808 824
SIEWI	Indore and Southern States	Males Females	6,657 6,209	2,072 1,506	566 740	815 583	322 134	175 14	138 31	56 4	3,191 3,110
SONDHIA	Malwa	Males Females	26,997 25,886	8,269 5,682	1,005 1,991	3,051 1,710	917 755	776 713	1,338 289	282 204	14,112 14,409
Jain	.....	Males Females	15,464 15,285	8,014 4,537	1,683 1,685	2,520 2,404	1,087 262	965 50	1,345 78	414 48	6,597 6,632
OSWAL	Malwa	Males Females	10,561 9,528	5,202 2,963	1,096 1,108	1,646 1,563	707 175	625 28	852 55	276 34	4,161 4,052
PORWAL	Malwa and Bundelkhand	Males Females	5,903 5,757	2,812 1,564	.....	874 841	380 87	340 22	493 23	138 14	2,436 2,580
Musalman	.....	Males Females	121,683 110,074	55,382 38,743	12,503 12,861	19,820 18,079	8,075 4,481	6,753 1,268	7,168 1,479	1,223 575	56,892 53,628
PATHAN	General	Males Females	44,635 40,878	21,030 14,629	4,714 4,851	7,447 6,884	3,615 1,957	2,531 498	2,914 671	409 158	20,052 20,030
SAYYAD	Ditto	Males Females	12,087 9,657	5,542 3,660	1,137 1,242	1,769 1,703	924 347	701 141	841 113	180 104	5,506 4,441
SHAIKH	Ditto	Males Females	54,437 49,689	24,889 17,373	5,516 5,607	8,739 8,465	3,592 1,849	3,105 586	3,075 593	662 273	25,783 24,219
BEHNA	Central India, East	Males Females	10,534 9,832	4,121 3,091	1,146 1,101	1,665 1,327	544 328	416 133	278 192	72 49	5,351 4,938
Animist	.....	Males Females	191,730 192,396	104,822 89,791	29,738 32,141	44,157 42,269	13,369 8,931	9,655 3,992	6,562 1,914	1,341 544	78,636 82,196
BHIL	Hilly Tracts	Males Females	144,854 142,978	82,926 79,665	23,880 20,727	26,025 22,716	9,685 6,452	7,365 3,109	4,965 1,330	976 331	56,906 60,350
BHILALA	Ditto	Males Females	226 359	94 167	16 55	28 94	16 7	18 7	16 3	6 1	88 134
GOND	Baghelkhand	Males Females	42,851 44,113	19,952 17,339	5,471 4,926	7,343 8,696	3,858 2,290	2,057 793	1,420 520	303 172	19,973 20,206
KIRAR	Indore	Males Females	273 409	38 30	7 3	6 2	0 2	8 8	4 13	2 1	189 83
KOL	Central India, East	Males Females	2,729 2,799	1,494 1,326	266 329	636 656	253 208	181 90	113 47	45 26	1,071 1,029
KOTWAL	Bhopal	Males Females	196 232	51 74	15 24	11 18	12 16	5 11	5 ..	3 3	166 123
MINA	Malwa	Males Females	145 73	42 19	8 9	16 ..	8 1	5 ..	3 1	2 8	88 43
SAHARIA	Bhopal	Males Females	456 473	227 171	75 66	92 86	28 13	16 4	12 ..	4 2	215 248

FOR SELECTED CASTES—*conold.*

MIED.							WIDOWED.							CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.
0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.	Total.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 & over.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
RAJPUT— <i>contd.</i>														
..	18	30	90	706	555	385	..	3	7	25	96	254	}	BUNDELA (Ponwar).
8	50	56	193	787	264	792	..	5	8	30	229	520		
17	313	369	649	2,207	1,687	1,854	3	157	245	32	430	987	}	CHAUDHAN.
35	413	573	782	2,327	1,278	2,829	1	34	290	163	945	1,390		
..	7	60	90	291	196	170	1	..	..	7	30	69	}	DHANDRA.
..	14	61	114	283	111	253	..	1	..	7	20	78		
..	9	60	165	183	114	148	..	..	8	11	35	94	}	DIKHIT.
1	4	23	35	93	36	135	..	1	5	9	54	66		
1	16	46	102	353	236	297	..	..	22	26	40	119	}	GABARWAR.
8	29	57	131	404	129	399	4	9	17	26	134	209		
1	28	90	357	653	1,859	2,017	..	15	3	25	602	1,372	}	GAHLOT.
2	56	60	244	630	1,321	2,507	1	25	107	19	602	1,753		
..	22	74	88	491	444	366	1	1	17	59	118	170	}	GAUR.
15	64	81	184	605	203	744	5	4	10	40	223	462		
1	24	47	111	388	262	155	..	..	1	12	56	86	}	KACHHWAHA.
6	43	102	156	351	212	294	3	..	5	17	71	198		
1	4	11	23	195	158	89	..	..	3	4	15	67	}	KHICHI.
2	13	21	44	181	60	172	..	1	1	12	45	115		
9	82	140	469	1,567	1,300	894	2	17	53	67	251	504	}	PARIHAR.
23	132	274	585	1,607	802	1,588	..	3	51	119	507	908		
1	234	383	478	1,401	962	883	..	14	41	24	311	472	}	PONWAR, RAJPUT
129	367	307	579	1,169	432	1,681	15	80	84	253	436	807		
..	12	13	15	13	18	4	..	..	..	1	2	5	}	PONWAR (Maratha.)
..	6	7	11	9	12	15	..	..	..	1	0	1		
17	424	369	668	2,160	1,591	1,542	1	93	144	57	412	835	}	RATHOR.
66	684	530	766	2,169	1,013	2,467	2	119	143	127	787	1,289		
6	99	205	523	743	698	601	2	7	28	92	148	324	}	SENGAR.
22	163	248	313	824	416	1,044	1	9	23	38	297	676		
2	41	59	97	438	399	400	..	4	27	4	120	245	}	SHODIA.
13	62	77	128	432	232	527	5	4	21	38	147	312		
7	84	256	512	962	600	930	..	4	40	28	285	573	}	SOLANKI.
12	146	199	599	1,046	336	1,481	3	7	32	49	649	741		
4	28	48	90	248	171	162	..	4	18	24	31	85	}	TONWAR.
3	41	46	95	241	123	240	..	1	2	11	73	153		
..	22	38	83	389	278	147	..	2	1	14	54	76	}	SAHARIA.
12	26	77	157	358	194	237	..	3	2	16	67	149		
4	123	159	352	1,375	1,178	1,394	..	11	5	59	493	826	}	SIRWIL.
30	335	315	296	1,301	733	1,593	1	11	6	15	516	1,044		
43	220	608	1,016	6,535	4,780	4,616	..	10	101	66	1,558	2,881	}	SONDHIA.
206	1,687	2,027	2,525	4,927	2,977	5,815	184	310	188	227	2,175	2,731		
25	37	136	463	3,563	2,368	1,853	2	3	6	11	442	1,380	}	Jain.
20	151	593	1,119	3,651	1,098	4,126	2	14	17	81	1,201	2,811		
16	18	73	290	2,257	1,507	1,198	..	1	2	8	280	907	}	OSWAL.
8	54	333	685	2,357	615	2,513	2	8	8	51	745	1,699		
9	19	63	178	1,306	861	655	2	2	4	3	162	482	}	PORWAL.
12	97	260	434	1,294	483	1,613	..	6	9	30	456	1,112		
120	927	1,309	3,341	29,352	21,643	9,609	12	57	109	218	3,354	5,859	}	Musalman.
257	1,805	3,055	6,272	31,483	10,755	17,793	28	168	191	281	4,511	12,524		
33	319	311	979	10,561	7,849	3,553	5	16	51	59	1,177	2,245	}	PATHAN.
71	578	1,087	2,219	12,046	4,029	6,217	4	49	57	74	1,663	4,370		
18	42	148	262	2,862	2,174	1,039	..	10	4	24	384	617	}	SAYYAD.
46	148	209	506	2,724	808	1,566	2	21	10	15	348	1,170		
54	275	498	1,529	13,345	9,982	3,965	6	15	31	83	1,375	2,455	}	SHAIKH.
115	703	1,247	2,789	14,438	4,927	8,097	22	70	89	144	2,033	5,739		
15	191	352	571	2,584	1,638	1,052	1	16	23	52	418	542	}	BEHNA.
25	376	513	758	2,275	991	1,823	..	28	35	48	467	1,245		
128	737	1,461	2,669	44,091	28,540	8,272	25	50	90	171	3,301	4,635	}	Animist.
187	1,749	3,290	7,588	53,189	16,193	20,409	38	120	120	234	4,749	15,148		
58	468	709	2,317	23,590	19,764	5,022	5	17	6	79	2,056	2,859	}	BHIL.
106	1,354	1,895	5,523	40,020	11,452	12,963	23	72	56	105	2,683	10,024		
..	..	3	1	57	30	44	..	1	..	..	19	25	}	BHILALA.
..	..	4	16	86	25	58	..	1	..	..	12	35		
68	216	642	1,190	9,726	8,131	2,926	17	27	61	64	1,139	1,618	}	GOND.
72	361	1,305	1,880	12,160	4,419	6,568	11	33	52	100	1,744	4,625		
2	22	50	37	47	31	48	..	1	6	7	16	18	}	KIRAR.
..	..	12	17	23	11	316	1	1	2	1	107	154		
6	22	24	77	497	445	164	2	4	10	12	45	91	}	KOL.
7	13	43	100	649	217	384	2	12	4	9	111	246		
3	6	16	29	34	18	39	..	1	6	8	14	19	}	KOTWAL.
1	6	15	22	56	24	55	..	1	5	8	27	14		
1	2	12	6	38	29	15	1	..	1	..	5	8	}	MINA.
1	1	4	1	32	4	11	..	..	..	..	5	6		
..	1	8	12	102	92	14	..	..	..	11	7	6	}	SAHARIA.
..	12	12	29	154	41	54	..	..	1	2	10	41		

IMPERIAL TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

This Table shows, by race, the total number of Christians in Central India Agency distributed according to their Sects or Denominations. Goanese, when shown as such in the Schedules have been treated as Indian Christians. Persons of Indefinite Beliefs, such as Sceptic, Agnostics, etc., are not included in this Table. They have been shewn in Table VI under the heading "Others."

In order to secure a correct denomination of the Christian Sects an early circular was issued to all missionaries to give every Christian who belonged to their church a ticket shewing the correct denomination of his Christian Sect with instructions to produce the same at the time of Enumeration. In spite of this precaution several Christians did not return their sects. Endeavours were therefore made during the compilation to obtain the information as far as possible by sending out the Enumeration Books to the localities concerned.

TABLE XV.—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

DENOMINATIONS.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
				EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA.	9,062	5,696	3,366	2,797	716	225	247	2,674	2,403
Anglican Communion . .	3,234	2,634	600	2,479	475	76	87	79	38
Armenian	7	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
Baptist	258	31	227	18	66	...	...	13	161
Congregationalist . . .	11	7	4	5	...	...	...	2	4
Greek	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lutheran	10	3	7	1	...	...	...	2	7
Methodist	90	65	25	33	4	8	8	24	13
Minor Protestant Denominations.	69	61	8	...	...	...	...	61	8
Presbyterian	2,416	1,251	1,165	94	73	2	3	1,155	1,089
Protestant (un-sectarian) .	442	274	168	14	4	9	6	251	158
Quaker	210	98	112	1	3	...	...	97	109
Roman Catholic	2,211	1,203	1,008	137	85	100	140	966	783
Salvationist	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not returned . . .	101	62	39	8	3	30	3	24	33

IMPERIAL TABLE XVI.

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

This table shews the distribution of European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians in the Agency as a whole.

The details of the Armenians included in different age groups in this Table are as under :—

	16—18.	18—30.	30—40.	50 and Over.
Male . . . . .	..	2	1	1
Female	1	2	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

This Table gives general information about occupation or means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole.

The term "Partially Agriculturists" includes only those people whose Subsidiary Occupation falls under Groups 1-5.

All occupations are divided into four main Classes and sub-divided into twelve Sub-Classes, fifty-six Orders and 191 Groups as prescribed for the present Census.

It was necessary for local purposes to sub-divide certain Groups in this Table and Table XX. These are shown below :—

Group 2.—Ordinary Cultivators.

Sub-group 2-a.—Helpers in agriculture.

Group 8.—Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Government Employés).

Sub-group 8-a.—Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Indian States).

Group 120.—Imperial Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.

Sub-group 120-a.—Indian State Post Office.

Group 156.—Army, Imperial Service Troops.

Sub-group 156-a.—Army, Indian States.

Group 159.—Police (Imperial).

Sub-group 159-a.—Police (Indian States).

Group 162.—Service of Indian and Foreign States.

Sub-group 162-a.—Ruling Chiefs and their families.

Sub-group 162-b.—Indian State Officials.

Sub-group 162-c.—Indian State menials.

Group 180.—Government Pensioners.

Sub-group 180-a.—Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and Indian State pensioners.

Groups Nos. 6, 16, 20, 21, 23, 33, 36, 62, 69, 74, 84, 92, 104, 105, 109, 157 and 158 being blank have been omitted from this Table and Table XX.

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group. No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.—Production of raw materials.	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	1. Pasture and Agriculture. (a) Ordinary cultivation.	CENTRAL INDIA.	5,997,023	2,012,808	1,248,419	44,092	4,781	2,735,796
			A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	4,071,856	1,337,424	891,701	3,297	507	1,942,731
			I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	4,067,810	1,335,881	890,459	3,288	506	1,841,470
			1. Pasture and Agriculture	4,061,270	1,333,133	889,804	3,090	493	1,838,333
			(a) Ordinary cultivation.	3,900,962	1,247,482	870,298	..	..	1,735,182
			1. Income from rent of Agricultural land.	36,331	8,078	2,521	..	..	24,832
			2. Ordinary cultivators	2,655,710	878,116	549,053	..	..	1,428,541
			2-a. Helpers in agriculture	237,820	74,018	134,353	..	..	29,449
			3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3,941	1,547	17	..	..	2,377
			4. Farm servants	38,782	21,465	1,118	..	..	16,199
			5. Field labourers	929,378	263,258	383,236	..	..	281,784
			(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	22,106	9,721	3,022	666	161	10,363
			7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	23,100	9,721	3,022	666	161	10,363
			(c) Forestry.	17,509	6,484	3,330	110	99	7,695
			8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	45	14	..	..	..	24
			8-a. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc., Indian States.	5,745	2,529	51	27	45	3,165
			9. Wood-cutters, fire-wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	10,719	3,582	3,067	94	53	4,070
			10. Lac collectors	997	359	212	19	1	426
			(d) Raising of farm stock.	119,633	69,426	17,114	4,254	223	37,663
			11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	19,875	11,177	2,488	400	50	6,210
			12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1,980	950	180	32	3	850
			13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	201	113	1	..	..	87
			14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	97,577	57,186	10,475	1,793	190	29,916
			(e) Raising of small animals.	60	20	10	..	..	30
			15. Birds, bees, etc.	60	20	10	..	..	30
			2. Fishing and hunting	6,540	2,748	655	228	23	3,127
			17. Fishing	5,506	2,260	542	199	22	2,704
			18. Hunting	1,034	488	113	29	1	423
			II.—Exploitation of minerals.	4,046	1,543	1,942	9	1	1,261
			3. Mines	2,282	715	688	..	..	901
			19. Coal mines	2,282	715	688	..	..	901
			4. Quarries of hard rocks	1,696	804	563	7	1	329
			22. Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.), smelters.	1,696	804	563	7	1	329
			5. Salts, etc.	68	24	13	2	..	31
			24. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	68	24	13	2	..	31
			B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	1,005,445	346,034	153,325	23,210	3,260	606,089
			III.—Industry.	649,053	229,366	98,884	22,310	2,233	320,803
			6. Textiles	88,754	31,005	19,076	2,325	453	138,673
			25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	11,166	4,180	1,949	526	86	5,037
			26. Cotton spinning	21,764	4,902	9,286	160	113	7,576
			27. Cotton sizing and weaving	45,343	18,365	5,495	1,360	204	21,483
			28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.	692	217	193	8	2	282
			29. Rope, twine and string	1,015	360	235	6	..	418
			30. Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	418	127	101	15	..	190
			31. Wool carding and spinning	748	143	340	12	1	265
			32. Weaving of woollen blankets	4,386	1,764	714	219	44	1,908
			34. Silk spinners	95	11	17	..	..	67
			35. Silk weavers	402	148	67	8	1	187
			37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	2,380	773	415	11	1	1,131
			38. Lace crêpe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	838	15	264	..	1	59

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—contd.	III.—Industry—contd.	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	24,383	8,882	2,361	1,082	91	12,140
			39. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	20,872	7,651	2,171	922	99	11,050
			40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., etc., excluding articles of dress.	3,259	1,156	187	160	1	2,046
			41. Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers.	104	60	2	..	..	22
			42. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	18	6	..	..	..	12
		8. Wood	8. Wood	94,284	32,722	16,829	3,166	273	44,732
			43. Sawyers	308	123	9	1	..	174
			44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	44,045	18,000	1,429	2,666	52	24,616
		9. Metals	45. Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	49,933	14,600	15,391	490	221	19,942
			9. Metals	47,387	16,784	3,761	2,144	111	26,902
			46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals, smelters.	3,122	1,217	276	172	14	1,659
			47. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	367	120	12	2	..	235
			48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	24,712	12,709	2,744	1,862	92	19,259
		10. Ceramics	49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal, smelters.	7,122	2,066	535	83	3	4,981
			50. Workers in other metals, except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.), smelters.	2,631	672	134	23	2	1,225
			51. Workers in mints, die-makers, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	2
			10. Ceramics	57,794	20,119	11,943	1,931	271	25,732
			52. Makers of glass and crystalware	56	10	6	..	..	40
		11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous.	53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces and glass ear studs, etc.	2,484	890	585	10	4	1,039
			54. Makers of porcelain and crockery.	70	30	12	..	..	28
			55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	51,549	17,906	10,684	1,859	260	22,959
			56. Brick and tile makers	3,627	1,271	686	51	7	1,684
			57. Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).	8	6	..	2	..	2
		12. Food Industries	11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	32,005	9,623	7,497	1,862	240	14,835
			58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,037	315	189	23	..	593
			59. Manufacture of grated and mineral waters and ice.	109	73	1	11	..	35
			60. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	258	52	95	5	..	111
			61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	29,986	9,004	7,134	1,623	236	13,848
		12. Food Industries	62. Manufacture of paper, cardboard and paper mache.	25	3	15	..	..	7
			63. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfume and miscellaneous drugs).	339	176	63	..	4	291
			12. Food Industries	25,986	9,274	7,185	181	90	12,827
			65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	7,110	456	4,263	14	10	2,391
			66. Bakers and biscuit makers	303	192	12	..	..	189
			67. Grain parchers, etc.	5,636	1,566	1,791	50	63	2,367
			68. Butchers	6,958	1,911	470	54	13	3,977
			69. Butter, cheese and ghee makers	123	30	9	..	..	84
			70. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	1	1	..	..	..	..
			72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	8,254	1,821	611	37	4	2,822
			73. Brewers and distillers	110	68	..	..	..	42
			75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	1,091	227	119	26	..	655

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	III.—Industry— <i>contd.</i>	13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	192,818	73,731	19,228	8,533	606	99,869
			76. Hat, cap and turban makers .	172	56	28	..	..	88
			77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	22,912	11,644	4,695	794	53	16,573
			78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers .	72,760	28,527	5,649	3,177	203	38,584
			79. Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, garters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, cases, etc.	648	223	120	2	4	296
			80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing .	34,675	11,360	8,005	1,453	299	15,310
			81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers .	31,470	21,853	692	3,106	47	23,895
			82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, sham-pooners, bath houses, etc.).	181	38	30	1	..	113
		14. Furniture Industries.	14. Furniture Industries . .	255	126	1	..	..	128
			83. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	255	126	1	..	..	128
		15. Building Industries.	15. Building Industries . .	25,685	9,454	2,970	286	33	13,261
			85. Lime burners, cement workers .	2,586	833	527	26	1	1,229
			86. Excavators and well-sinkers .	960	349	220	17	..	391
			87. Stone cutters and dressers .	6,330	2,445	563	61	15	3,322
			88. Brick layers and masons .	9,657	3,901	803	138	15	4,953
			89. Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials, painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.)	6,152	1,926	857	43	2	3,369
		16. Construction of means of transport.	16. Construction of means of transport	123	38	..	..	..	87
			90. Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	58	17	..	..	..	41
			91. Carriage, cart, palld, etc., makers and wheel wrights.	67	21	..	..	..	46
		17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	166	81	..	..	..	85
			92. Gas works and electric light power.	166	81	..	..	..	85
		18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	59,411	20,526	8,093	1,031	65	30,792
			94. Printers, lithographers engravers, etc.	600	234	11	2	..	355
			95. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	268	102	7	..	..	15
			96. Makers of musical instrument .	266	136	8	..	3	122
			97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	242	113	1	..	..	169
			98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	31,425	11,074	1,003	705	18	19,345
			99. Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, ringams and sacred threads.	6,575	2,148	1,275	99	1	3,152
			100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	288	52	35	..	..	201
			101. Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntmen, etc.	211	105	1	1	..	104
			102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	462	29	..	..	..	433
			103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc. .	19,034	6,532	5,732	104	43	6,750
	IV.—Transport.	IV.—Transport.	37,316	15,259	2,718	495	67	19,339	
		20. Transport by water . .	784	284	28	34	2	474	
		20. Transport by water.	106. Labourers in harbour works and dockyards.	1	1	..	..	..	..
			107. Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen.	1	1	..	..	..	..
			108. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	59	34	3	1	..	22
			110. Boat owners, boat men and tow men.	723	245	23	33	2	452

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURAL.		Dependants.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	IV.—Transport— <i>contd.</i>	21. Transport by road.	21. Transport by road	19,208	8,027	2,240	320	65	8,935	
			111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	207	70	8	..	..	123
			112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	6,436	2,236	1,861	123	55	2,359	
			113. Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	160	25	10	..	..	115
			114. Ditto connected with other vehicles.	6,741	5,128	184	111	10	3,420	
			115. Paki, etc., bearers and owners	328	176	3	8	..	149	
			116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	2,423	1,716	149	34	..	1,558	
			117. Porters and messengers	1,913	660	31	42	..	1,222	
		22. Transport by rail.	22. Transport by rail	15,102	6,155	438	130	..	8,509	
			118. Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies.	12,080	5,176	221	96	..	7,683	
			119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	2,022	979	217	34	..	826	
		23. Post office, telegraph, and telephone services.	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,222	793	8	11	..	1,421	
			120. Imperial Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone services.	2,087	752	8	8	..	1,327	
			120-a. State Post Office . . .	135	41	..	3	..	94	
		V.—Trade				319,076	101,409	51,733	6,405	960	165,944
	V.—Trade.	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	24. Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance.	21,616	6,799	1,297	801	27	13,529	
			121. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	21,616	6,799	1,297	801	27	13,529	
		25. Brokerage, commission and export.	25. Brokerage, commission and export.	6,147	2,355	71	28	1	3,721	
			122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employes.	6,147	2,355	71	28	1	3,721	
		26. Trade in textiles.	26. Trade in textiles	21,113	7,153	907	243	12	13,053	
			123. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	21,113	7,153	907	243	12	13,053	
		27. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	1,504	423	106	25	4	975	
			124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, leathers, horn, etc.	1,504	423	106	25	4	975	
		28. Trade in wood.	28. Trade in wood	1,172	421	74	17	..	677	
			125. Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	1,172	421	74	17	..	677	
		29. Trade in metals.	29. Trade in metals	1,310	383	107	110	5	820	
			126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	1,310	383	107	110	5	820	
		30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	145	39	18	..	..	88
			127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	145	39	18	..	..	88
		31. Trade in chemical products.	31. Trade in chemical products .	4,128	1,464	651	22	..	2,613	
			128. Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).	4,128	1,464	651	22	..	2,613	

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		Dependants.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>cont'd.</i>	V.—Trade— <i>cont'd.</i>	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. . .	9,863	2,900	882	252	49	5,791
			129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated water and ice.	9,255	2,833	862	252	49	5,560
			130. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employes.	408	157	20	..	..	221
		33. Other trade in foodstuffs.	33. Other trade in foodstuffs . . .	185,396	58,296	38,252	3,913	784	83,558
			131. Fish dealers . . .	1,177	201	336	4	..	640
			132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	37,711	19,790	8,216	1,330	154	29,705
			133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	22,020	5,424	7,601	444	248	9,961
			134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	2,204	1,258	190	11	3	1,756
			135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	29,441	9,311	7,233	954	264	12,897
			136. Grain and pulse dealers . .	47,116	16,091	5,619	1,089	56	25,408
			137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	2,594	1,236	431	29	10	1,927
			138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	1,257	411	123	21	..	723
			139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	18,910	4,564	8,503	31	49	5,843
		34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	1,564	494	114	11	2	958
			140. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	1,564	494	114	11	2	958
		35. Trade in furniture.	35. Trade in furniture . . .	470	176	13	7	..	291
			141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	70	36	3	..	..	31
		36. Trade in building materials.	142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	400	140	10	7	..	250
			36. Trade in building materials . .	442	150	92	5	1	290
		37. Trade in means of transport.	143. Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	442	150	92	5	1	290
			37. Trade in means of transport . .	11,281	4,710	336	297	7	6,225
		38. Trade in fuel.	144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	167	86	..	..	..	81
			145. Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc.	6,656	2,940	178	106	6	3,529
			146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	4,458	1,673	158	101	2	2,825
		39. Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	38. Trade in fuel . . .	12,001	2,622	4,168	60	32	5,211
			147. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	12,001	2,622	4,168	60	32	5,211
			39. Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	10,091	2,863	1,805	67	12	5,423
		40. Trade of other sorts.	148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	2,705	964	53	28	..	1,688
			149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	7,061	1,782	1,736	38	12	4,542
			150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	325	116	10	1	..	193
		40. Trade of other sorts.	40. Trade of other sorts . . .	31,632	10,081	2,830	537	24	18,122
			151. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	99	19	49	..	..	31
			152. General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	19,871	6,987	1,440	266	15	11,435
			153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	6,835	1,860	1,002	133	9	3,973
			154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	4,228	1,215	330	48	..	2,623

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	VI.—Public force.		C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	282,074	114,332	10,208	7,236	226	157,834
			<i>VI.—Public Force.</i>	<i>86,427</i>	<i>39,993</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>2,399</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>46,177</i>
			41. Army	43,182	20,440	..	560	..	22,742
			155. Army (Imperial)	6,947	4,713	..	..	..	2,234
			156. Army Imperial service troops	3,148	1,491	..	..	..	1,657
			156-a. Army Indian States	33,087	14,236	..	560	..	16,851
			44. Police	43,945	19,483	327	1,839	23	23,435
			159. Police (Imperial)	1,356	487	..	3	..	869
			159-a. Police (Indian State)	19,262	8,967	..	370	..	10,295
			160. Village watchman	22,627	10,029	327	1,466	23	12,371
	VII.—Public administration.	45. Public Administration.	<i>VII.—Public Administration.</i>	<i>124,857</i>	<i>46,936</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>2,402</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>74,421</i>
			45. Public Administration	124,857	46,936	3,500	2,402	43	74,421
			161. Service of the State	3,900	1,735	..	2	..	2,165
			162. Service of Indian and Foreign States :—						
			(a) Ruling Chiefs and their families	422	49	1	..	..	382
			(b) Indian State Officials	26,382	11,083	31	220	..	15,268
			(c) Indian State menials	60,621	22,571	2,448	904	16	35,602
			163. Municipal and other local (not Village) service.	14,786	4,480	670	64	3	9,636
			164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	18,736	7,018	250	1,212	24	11,368
			<i>VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.</i>	<i>70,790</i>	<i>27,473</i>	<i>6,381</i>	<i>2,435</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>36,936</i>
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	46. Religion	46. Religion	36,064	15,197	2,069	1,982	42	18,794
			165. Priests, ministers, etc.	16,079	7,067	524	1,271	32	8,485
			166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	1,807	717	141	40	..	949
			167. Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	1,545	444	107	17	1	994
			168. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	16,633	6,969	1,297	654	15	8,367
		47. Law	47. Law	2,928	845	..	22	..	2,693
			169. Lawyers of all kinds including Kasis, law agents and mukhtars.	1,838	461	..	6	..	1,377
			170. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,090	384	..	16	..	706
		48. Medicine	48. Medicine	6,469	1,902	1,267	27	29	3,800
			171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	3,124	945	85	22	5	2,094
			172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3,345	657	1,182	5	24	1,506
	49. Instruction	49. Instruction	7,541	3,052	306	67	..	4,183	
		173. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	7,156	2,885	290	66	..	4,011	
		174. Clerks and servants connected with education.	385	167	16	1	..	172	
		50. Letters and arts and sciences	17,788	6,777	2,739	337	83	8,275	
	50. Letters and arts and sciences.	175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	5	1	..	..	..	4	
		176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes.	2,468	972	183	54	35	1,313	
		177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, naturalists, etc.	1,232	547	15	13	..	670	
		178. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers.	12,440	4,567	2,422	251	48	5,451	
		179. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	1,643	600	119	17	..	834	

TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*concluded.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D.—Miscellaneous.	IX.—Persons living on their income.		D.—MISCELLANEOUS . . .	637,648	215,018	193,185	4,349	788	229,445
			IX.—Persons living on their income.	12,720	4,066	1,392	101	7	7,262
			51. Persons living principally on their income.	12,720	4,066	1,392	101	7	7,262
		51. Persons living principally on their income.	180. Government Pensioners . . .	359	112	39	..	..	208
			180-a. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and State pensioners.	12,361	3,954	1,353	101	7	7,054
	X.—Domestic service.		X.—Domestic service.	112,117	38,297	23,404	1,132	295	50,416
			52. Domestic service . . .	112,117	38,297	23,404	1,132	295	50,416
		52. Domestic service.	181. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	106,863	35,599	23,322	1,111	295	47,942
			182. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	4,459	2,339	82	24	..	2,038
	183. Private motor drivers and cleaners.		795	359	..	4	..	436	
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.		XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	410,015	129,548	147,967	1,396	394	132,500
			53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	410,015	129,548	147,967	1,396	394	132,500
		53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	184. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	4,143	1,644	268	90	4	2,231
			185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, warehouses, and shops.	9,765	4,052	627	106	..	5,086
	186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.		333	102	..	..	..	141	
	187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.		395,774	123,690	147,072	1,239	390	125,042	
	XII.—Unproductive.		XII.—Unproductive.	102,796	43,107	20,423	1,713	92	39,267
			54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	3,382	2,905	215	..	..	282
		54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	188. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	3,382	2,905	215	..	..	282
			55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes . . .	98,576	39,907	19,794	1,712	82	38,875
		55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	98,995	39,906	19,452	1,712	82	38,757
			190. Procurers and prostitutes . . .	481	1	342	..	19	138
			56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838	295	413	1	..	180
		56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	191. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838	295	413	1	..	180

IMPERIAL TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

This Table shows the Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists for the Agency as a whole.
It is divided into four parts:—

- (a) Rent Receivers, *i.e.*, Group 1 of Table XVII,
- (b) Rent payers, *i.e.*, Groups 2 and 2-a of Table XVII,
- (c) Agents, etc., Farm Servants and Field labourers, *i.e.*, Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII, and
- (d) Growers of special products and market gardening, *i.e.*, Groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.

TABLE XVIII.—(a) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT RECEIVERS.

OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Total number of Rent Receivers (Actual Workers).	11,499	8,978	2,521	Money-lenders and grain dealers	281	258	23
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	4,213	3,719	494	Other traders of all kinds	356	310	46
(a) Agricultural	2,266	2,075	191	Priests	106	101	5
Rent Payers	2,205	2,029	176	Clerks of all kinds	62	52	10
Agricultural labourers	61	46	15	School Masters	23	22	1
(b) Non-agricultural	1,947	1,644	303	Lawyers	11	11	...
Government (Indian State) servants of all kinds	184	180	4	Estate Agents and Managers	19	15	4
				Medical Practitioners	11	11	...
				Artisans	13	12	1
				Others	821	612	209

TABLE XVIII.—(b) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT PAYERS.

Total number of Rent Payers (Actual Workers).	1,435,540	952,134	483,406	Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds	1,828	1,751	77
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	71,775	60,367	11,408	Fishermen and boatmen	806	715	91
(a) Agricultural	13,286	9,526	3,760	Money-lenders and grain dealers	3,349	3,145	204
Rent receivers	2,739	2,603	136	Traders of all kinds	3,834	3,467	367
Agricultural labourers	10,547	6,923	3,624	Oil pressers	2,539	2,073	466
(b) Non-agricultural	58,489	50,841	7,648	Weavers	1,198	1,087	111
General labourers	8,012	5,491	2,521	Potters	1,585	1,374	211
Village watchmen	1,584	1,542	42	Barbers	2,183	2,183	...
Cattle breeders and milkmen	2,530	2,186	344	Washermen	828	710	118
				Blacksmiths and Carpenters	2,863	2,723	140
				Fruit, etc., growers	1,012	663	349
				Others	24,338	21,731	2,607

TABLE XVIII.—(c) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Total number of Agricultural Labourers (Actual Workers).	670,741	286,379	384,371	Cattle breeders and milkmen	477	296	181
Numbers of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	16,653	9,677	6,976	Mill hands	15	7	8
(a) Agricultural	1,401	1,024	377	Fishermen and boatmen	227	195	32
Rent receivers	140	85	55	Rice pounders	5	4	1
Rent payers	1,261	939	322	Traders of all kinds	207	136	71
(b) Non-agricultural	15,252	8,653	6,599	Oil pressers	392	144	248
General labourers	3,532	1,871	1,861	Weavers	390	252	138
Village watchmen	297	253	44	Potters	247	111	136
				Leather workers	1,977	1,813	164
				Washermen	226	132	94
				Blacksmith and Carpenters	288	211	77
				Others	6,972	3,428	3,544

TABLE XVIII.—(d) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF FRUIT, FLOWER, VEGETABLE GROWERS, ETC.

Total number of Fruit, Flower Vegetable Growers (Actual Workers).	12,743	9,721	3,022	Cattle breeders and milkmen	3	...	3
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	2,998	2,068	930	Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds . . . . .	...	...	...
(a) Agricultural	2,342	1,687	655	Fishermen and boatmen	2	...	2
Rent receivers	75	66	9	Money-lenders and grain dealers . . . . .	...	...	...
Rent payers	2,019	1,475	544	Traders of all kinds . . . . .	...	...	...
Agricultural labourers	248	146	102	Oil-pressers . . . . .	...	...	...
(b) Non-agricultural	656	381	275	Weavers . . . . .	...	...	...
General labourers	324	174	150	Washermen . . . . .	...	...	...
Village watchmen . . . . .	...	...	...	Potters . . . . .	...	...	...
				Barbers . . . . .	...	...	...
				Blacksmith and Carpenters . . . . .	...	...	...
				Others	327	207	120

IMPERIAL TABLE XIX.

This Table shows for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (*a*) Principal, and (*b*) Subsidiary means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole.

TABLE XIX.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN MIXED OCCUPATIONS THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO RETURNED EACH OCCUPATION AS THEIR (A) PRINCIPAL AND (B) SUBSIDIARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

OCCUPATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS (ACTUAL WORKERS) WHO RETURNED (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRECEDING COLUMN WHO RETURNED (OCCUPATION B) AS THEIR SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS (ACTUAL WORKERS) WHO RETURNED (OCCUPATION B) AS THEIR PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRECEDING COLUMN WHO RETURNED (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A.	B.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2								
CENTRAL INDIA									
Shepherd	Blanket weaver	22,453	5,023	279	69	1,764	714	78	23
Grain dealer	Money lender	8,809	2,082	505	28	6,220	1,219	202	33
Fisherman	Boatman	2,260	542	120	...	221	21	48	1
Field labourer	Village watchman	263,358	383,236	203	44	10,029	327	480	9
Cattle breeder	Milkman	3,874	1,698	345	98	3,577	6,106	198	180
Basket maker	Drummer	7,960	0,847	431	73	1,894	870	47	13

IMPERIAL TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in different occupations.

This table deals with the distribution of Occupations by Religion showing combined figures for actual workers and dependants for both sexes.

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.		
					Hindus.	Muslimans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
CENTRAL INDIA.												
				5,997,023	5,210,120	321,520	44,431	9,062	399,469	2,421		
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.				4,971,856	3,604,867	99,593	3,283	920	363,055	139		
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.				4,067,810	3,601,444	99,318	3,282	920	362,797	139		
1.—Pasture and Agriculture				4,061,270	3,505,067	99,260	3,282	920	362,602	139		
(a) Ordinary cultivation				3,900,962	3,450,694	94,265	3,267	854	351,763	116		
1. Pasture and Agriculture.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Income from rent of Agricultural land.		36,331	32,973	2,584	168	17	574	15		
			2. Ordinary cultivators	2,653,710	2,365,282	64,290	2,666	647	222,730	95		
			2-a. Helpers in agriculture	237,820	208,444	4,209	86	76	25,065	..		
			3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3,941	3,731	190	10	..	10	..		
			4. Farm servants	33,782	35,110	1,205	14	7	2,446	..		
5. Field labourers				928,378	805,154	21,790	323	107	100,998	6		
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.				23,106	22,439	546	6	34	20	11		
7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.				23,106	22,489	546	6	34	20	11		
(c) Forestry				17,509	13,629	1,767	3	25	1,875	10		
(c) Forestry			8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	48	30	17	..	..	1	..
			8-a. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc., Indian States.	5,745	4,140	1,400	2	23	170	10		
			9. Wood-cutters, fire-wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	10,719	9,067	177	1	42	1,472	..		
			10. Lac collectors	997	592	173	..	..	232	..
(d) Raising of farm stock				119,633	107,295	2,679	6	7	3,244	2		
(d) Raising of farm stock.			11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	19,875	14,629	697	2	3	4,543	1		
			12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1,980	1,822	141	..	..	17	..
			13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	201	147	52	..	1	..	1		
			14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	97,577	91,897	1,789	4	3	4,384	..		
(e) Raising of small animals				60	60	..	..	..	..	..
15. Birds, bees, etc.				60	60	..	..	..	..	..
2.—Fishing and hunting				6,540	3,377	58	..	..	105	..
2. Fishing and hunting.			17. Fishing	5,506	3,485	12	..	..	9	..
			18. Hunting	1,034	892	46	..	..	96	..
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS				4,046	3,423	275	..	..	348	..
2.—Mines				2,282	1,841	178	..	..	263	..
19. Coal mines				2,282	1,841	178	..	..	263	..
4.—Quarries of hard rocks				1,696	1,514	97	..	..	85	..
22. Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.), smelters.				1,696	1,514	97	..	..	85	..
5.—Salt, etc.				68	68	..	..	..	..	..
24. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.				68	68	..	..	..	..	..
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.				1,005,445	854,192	105,606	36,691	1,690	6,339	837		
III.—INDUSTRY				649,053	599,096	55,422	1,562	539	1,213	321		
6.—Textiles				83,754	67,767	20,448	40	192	234	53		
6. Textiles			25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	11,166	2,226	8,833	12	..	60	35		
			26. Cotton spinning	21,764	15,997	5,633	19	63	44	8		
			27. Cotton spinning and weaving	45,343	41,129	3,921	8	129	146	10		
			28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.	692	603	87	..	..	..	..
			29. Rope, twine and string	1,013	944	65	..	..	4	..
			30. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	418	415	3	..	..	..	..
			31. Wool carding and spinning	748	639	109	..	..	..	..
			32. Weaving of woollen blankets	4,386	4,334	2	..	..	..	..
			33. Silk spinners	95	80	15	..	..	..	..
			34. Silk weavers	492	240	162	..	..	..	..
			37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	2,389	829	1,560	..	..	..	..
			38. Lace, crêpe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	538	279	58	1	..	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	III.—Industry— <i>contd.</i>	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	24,383	24,083	292	..	8	..	..
			39. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	20,872	20,683	181	..	8	..	..
			40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., etc., excluding articles of dress.	3,389	3,278	111	..	..	..	..
			41. Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers.	104	104	..	..	..	..	..
			42. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
		8. Wood	8.—Wood	94,284	93,259	709	1	89	188	28
			43. Sawyers	306	250	50	1	..	5	..
			44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	44,045	43,300	515	..	96	106	28
			45. Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboos, reeds or similar materials.	49,933	49,709	144	..	3	77	..
		9. Metals	9.—Metals	47,387	42,253	4,694	63	31	266	89
			46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals, smelters.	3,152	3,122	20	..	..	..	..
			47. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	587	556	111	..	..	..	..
			48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	34,712	31,295	3,029	11	31	266	89
			49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal, smelters.	7,122	6,437	634	51	..	..	..
			50. Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.), smelters.	2,031	1,133	897	1	..	..	..
			51. Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
		10. Ceramics	10.—Ceramics	57,794	56,824	955	..	3	12	..
			52. Makers of glass and crystal ware.	56	25	33	..	..	..	..
			53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, and necklaces and glass ear studs, etc.	2,484	1,794	690	..	..	..	..
			54. Makers of porcelain and crockery	70	67	3	..	..	..	..
			55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	61,549	51,458	79	..	..	12	..
			56. Brick and tile makers	3,627	3,482	142	..	3	..	..
			57. Others (mosaics, tile, mica, alabaster, etc.), workers.	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
		11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous.	11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	32,005	31,080	835	1	1	38	..
			58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,097	636	454	..	..	7	..
			59. Manufacture of acids and mineral waters and ice.	109	98	11	..	..	..	..
			60. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	258	241	17	..	..	..	..
			61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	29,986	29,740	243	1	1	1	..
			63. Manufacture of paper, cardboard and papier maché.	25	..	25	..	..	..	..
			64. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	530	365	125	..	..	30	..
		12. Food industries.	12.—Food industries	25,998	18,657	5,970	1,189	1	158	31
			65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	7,110	5,468	1,228	315	1	156	2
			66. Bakers and biscuit makers	893	133	261	..	..	..	..
			67. Grain parbers, etc.	5,636	4,611	580	443	..	2	..
			68. Butchers	6,338	2,716	3,639	..	..	..	3
			70. Butter, cheese and ghee makers	123	47	76	..	..	..	..
			71. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	5,254	4,729	112	410	..	..	3
			73. Brewers and distillers	110	75	13	..	..	..	22
			75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	1,001	938	61	1	..	..	1
		13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	13.—Industries of dress and the toilet.	192,818	180,556	12,015	84	90	46	27
			76. Hat, cap and turban makers	172	67	93	9	3	..	..
			77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	32,912	29,168	5,577	67	78	18	4
			78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers	72,760	71,552	1,188	..	9	11	..
			79. Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, garters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	648	493	155	..	..	..	..
			80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	31,675	28,457	6,211	1	..	5	1
			81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers.	51,470	50,702	727	7	..	12	22
			82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampoos, bath houses, etc.).	181	117	64	..	..	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
E.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	III.—Industry— <i>contd.</i>	14. Furniture industries.	14.—Furniture industries. . . .	255	232	18	5	..	..	..
			85. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	255	232	18	5	..	..	..
		15. Building industries.	15.—Building industries	25,635	20,915	4,624	19	22	55	7
			86. Lime burners, cement workers . .	2,586	2,371	187	..	1	27	..
			87. Stone cutters and dressers . . .	960	884	74	..	..	2	..
			88. Brick layers and masons	6,330	4,744	1,557	..	1	23	5
			89. Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	9,657	7,626	2,023	..	2	6	..
				6,152	5,290	823	19	18	..	2
		16. Construction of means of transport.	16.—Construction of means of Transport.	125	60	47	..	5	4	9
			90. Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	58	3	41	..	5	..	9
			91. Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheel wrights.	67	57	6	..	..	4	..
		17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	166	79	59	..	7	..	21
			92. Gas works and electric light power.	166	79	59	..	7	..	21
		18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	59,411	54,231	4,666	180	30	180	65
			94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	600	329	195	4	65	..	7
			95. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	268	173	91	1	3	..	..
			96. Makers of musical instruments	266	266	..	..	..	..	..
			97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	282	123	146	..	..	..	13
			98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	31,425	30,754	506	140	1	7	17
			99. Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	6,575	4,510	2,027	35	..	3	..
			100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	258	205	83	..	..	..	..
			101. Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public societies, race course s rvice huntmen, etc.	211	125	78	..	2	1	5
			102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	462	275	9	..	..	178	..
			103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc. }	19,034	17,471	1,531	..	9	..	23
		20. Transport by water.	IV.—TRANSPORT	57,316	27,566	7,896	191	1,029	400	234
			20.—Transport by water	784	765	19	..	..	..	..
			106. Labourers in harbour works and dockyards.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			107. Ship owners and their employés, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			108. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	59	46	13	..	..	..	..
110. Boat owners, boat men and tow men.	723		717	6	..	..	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Muslimans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	IV.—Transport— <i>contd.</i>	21. Transport by road.	21.—Transport by road	19,208	14,415	4,435	127	47	179	5
			111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	207	170	34	..	..	2	1
			112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	6,436	5,053	203	..	..	80	..
			113. Owners, managers, and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	160	106	33	..	20	..	1
			114. Owners, managers, and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	6,741	3,423	3,085	115	22	93	3
			115. Palki, etc., bearers and owners	328	316	12	..	..	..	..
			116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	3,423	2,958	459	5	..	1	..
			117. Porters and messengers . . .	1,913	1,589	509	7	5	5	..
		22. Transport by rail.	22.—Transport by rail	15,102	10,656	3,118	48	929	152	190
			118. Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies.	13,089	8,965	2,828	47	926	115	199
			119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	2,022	1,691	290	1	3	37	..
		23. Post office, telegraph, and telephone services.	23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,222	1,730	324	16	63	69	30
			120. Imperial Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone services.	2,087	1,634	302	16	63	57	25
			120-a. State Post Office	135	96	22	..	..	12	5
	V.—Trade.	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	V.—TRADE	319,076	236,030	42,288	34,838	112	4,776	332
			24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	21,616	13,719	1,284	6,569	9	1	34
			121. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	21,616	13,719	1,284	6,569	9	1	34
		25. Brokerage, commission and export.	25.—Brokerage, commission and export.	6,147	3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
			122. Brokers commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employes.	6,147	3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
		26. Trade in textiles.	26.—Trade in textiles	21,113	11,164	4,818	5,094	2	12	23
			123. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	21,113	11,164	4,818	5,094	2	12	23
		27. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	1,504	1,009	468	27	..	..	..
			124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc.	1,504	1,009	468	27	..	..	..
		28. Trade in wood.	28.—Trade in wood	1,172	605	492	45	..	30	..
			125. Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	1,172	605	492	45	..	30	..
		29. Trade in metals.	29.—Trade in metals	1,310	1,045	215	45	..	..	4
			126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	1,310	1,045	215	45	..	..	4
		30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	145	139	2	..	..	4	..
			127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	145	139	2	..	..	4	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	V.—Trade— <i>contd.</i>	31. Trade in chemical products.	31.—Trade in chemical products .	4,128	3,531	528	7	1	57	4
			128. Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc.).	4,128	3,531	528	7	1	57	4
		32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. .	9,693	8,840	670	9	7	64	73
			129. Vendors of wine, liquors, sprated waters and fee.	9,258	8,745	398	2	..	64	46
			130. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employes.	408	95	272	7	7	..	27
		33. Other trade in foodstuffs.	33.—Other trade in foodstuffs .	185,396	146,770	17,434	17,663	28	3,437	64
			131. Fish dealers .	1,177	1,176	..	..	9	1	21
			132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	57,711	45,101	6,166	6,405	..	9	..
			133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	22,966	21,328	1,464	183	1	8	2
			134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	3,204	2,780	171	252	..	..	1
			135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	29,441	24,376	4,515	518	..	21	11
			136. Grain and pulse dealers .	47,116	33,660	3,321	10,079	16	17	23
			137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	3,594	2,783	584	215	1	1	6
			138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	1,257	812	445	..	..	..	..
			139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	18,910	14,754	768	7	1	3,380	..
		34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	1,864	1,192	310	59	3	..	..
			140. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	1,684	1,192	310	59	3	..	..
		35. Trade in furniture.	35.—Trade in furniture .	470	306	146	17	..	..	1
			141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	70	43	27	..	..	..	..
			142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	400	263	119	17	..	..	1
		36. Trade in building materials.	36.—Trade in building materials .	442	319	123	..	..	..	..
			143. Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	442	319	123	..	..	..	..
		37. Trade in means of transport.	37.—Trade in means of transport .	11,281	7,905	3,452	17	8	198	1
			144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	167	108	55	4	..	..	..
			145. Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc.	6,836	4,513	1,976	5	8	154	..
			146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	4,458	2,984	1,421	8	..	44	1
		38. Trade in fuel.	38.—Trade in fuel .	12,001	9,559	1,453	32	..	953	4
			147. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	12,001	9,559	1,453	32	..	953	4
		39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	39.—Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	10,091	6,866	2,685	524	11	..	15
			148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	2,705	2,133	92	480	..	..	..
			149. Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	7,061	4,607	2,391	44	4	..	15
			150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	225	126	182	10	7	..	..

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>continued</i> .	V.—Trade— <i>continued</i> .	40. Trade of other sorts.	40.—Trade of other sorts	21,033	20,072	7,435	3,379	33	8	106
			151. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	99	89	7	3
			152. General storckkeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	19,571	12,250	4,957	2,609	35	7	15
			153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	8,335	4,469	1,761	602	..	1	2
			154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	4,228	3,264	710	165	89
	VI.—Public force.	41. Army	C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	282,074	205,555	65,006	1,256	5,110	3,267	1,040
			VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	56,427	56,554	24,020	89	2,952	2,139	373
			41.—Army	43,182	28,515	13,035	57	2,924	236	315
			155. Army (Imperial)	6,947	2,721	1,357	..	2,820	3	46
			156. Army Imperial service troops	2,148	1,298	1,507	..	10	102	223
			156-a. Army Indian States	32,087	22,498	10,171	57	94	231	36
		44. Police	44.—Police	42,245	30,339	10,985	32	28	1,803	58
			159. Police (Imperial)	1,356	661	557	2	9	122	5
			159-a. Police (Indian State)	19,282	10,137	8,690	30	10	356	49
			160. Village watchman	22,627	10,541	1,748	..	9	1,325	4
			VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	908	375
VII.—Public administration.	45. Public Administration.	45.—Public Administration	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	908	375	
		161. Service of the State	3,900	2,045	1,311	56	330	23	152	
		162. Service of Indian and Foreign States— -a. Ruling Chiefs and their families.	432	417	15	..	..	..	..
		-b. Indian State Officials	26,382	20,053	5,851	234	103	11	80	
		-c. Indian State menials	60,921	43,637	16,171	225	118	364	96	
	46. Religion.	163. Municipal and other local (not Village) service.	14,786	5,525	8,620	63	88	450	40	
		164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	18,736	17,915	584	78	5	150	4	
		VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	70,790	59,409	9,024	471	1,514	70	292	
		46.—Religion	38,064	23,596	1,424	177	806	2	29	
		165. Priests, ministers, etc.	16,079	15,354	444	97	129	..	55	
		166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	1,807	1,402	287	33	84	1	..	
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	47. Law	167. Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	1,545	918	26	9	502	..	..
		168. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	16,633	15,022	667	28	1	1	4	
		47.—Law	2,928	2,051	802	45	..	2	28	
		169. Lawyers of all kinds including Katis, law agents and mukhtars.	1,836	1,248	531	29	..	2	25	
		170. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,090	803	271	16	..	..	..
	48. Medicine	48.—Medicine	6,469	4,838	1,349	57	267	6	52	
		171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	3,124	2,301	705	47	124	..	47	
		172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3,345	2,537	644	10	142	6	5	
		49.—Instruction	7,541	5,643	1,332	180	329	1	76	
	49. Instruction.	173. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	7,186	5,330	1,296	158	327	..	73	
		174. Clerks and servants connected with education.	355	313	36	2	2	1	1	

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—concluded.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.		
					Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
C.—Public administration and liberal arts— <i>concluded</i> .	VIII.—Profession and liberal arts— <i>concluded</i> .	50. Letters and arts and sciences.	50.—Letters and arts and sciences	17,788	13,381	4,227	33	112	59	77		
			175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
			176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes.	2,468	1,960	360	10	72	2	55		
			177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	1,232	1,089	103	7	20	..	13		
			178. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers.	12,440	9,083	3,270	7	15	56	9		
			179. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	1,643	1,149	485	8	..	1	..		
		D.—Miscellaneous.	IX.—Persons living on their income.	51. Persons living principally on their income.	D.—MISCELLANEOUS	637,648	545,206	60,715	3,303	1,352	26,818	355
					IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	12,720	7,650	4,050	747	98	42	133
					51.—Persons living principally on their income.	12,720	7,650	4,050	747	98	42	133
					180. Government Pensioners	350	186	133	1	23	2	12
180-a. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and State pensioners.	12,361				7,464	2,917	746	75	29	120		
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.	112,117				83,405	18,888	954	861	1,950	59		
D.—Miscellaneous.	IX.—Persons living on their income.			52. Domestic service.	52.—Domestic service	112,117	83,405	19,388	954	861	1,960	59
					181. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	106,863	84,758	18,370	941	809	1,936	49
					182. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	4,459	2,093	1,246	13	40	14	3
					183. Private motor drivers and cleaners.	795	554	222	..	12	..	7
		XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	410,015		361,875	23,005	1,373	385	23,719	158		
		53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	410,015		361,875	23,005	1,373	385	23,719	158		
		D.—Miscellaneous.	IX.—Persons living on their income.	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	184. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	4,142	2,857	1,084	78	23	0	25
					185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, warehouses, and shops.	9,765	7,457	1,247	988	24	37	32
					186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified	333	253	67	..	8	..	5
					187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	395,774	350,828	20,607	307	330	23,076	26
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	102,796				87,776	13,772	128	8	1,197	3		
54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	3,382				2,640	516	7	1	218	..		
D.—Miscellaneous.	IX.—Persons living on their income.			54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	188. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	3,382	2,640	516	7	1	218	..
					55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	98,576	84,323	13,231	121	7	839	3
					189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	98,095	83,952	13,123	121	7	837	3
					190. Procurers and prostitutes	481	371	108	..	..	2	..
		56.—Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838		813	25	..	..	..	..
		191. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	838		813	25	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE XXI.

Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Part A only of this Table has been compiled, Part B which is optional being omitted. It gives statistics for the occupations of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Armenians and certain castes selected on local conditions. The occupations are arranged under 12 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification given in Table XVII. Columns 6 and 7 throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while column 8 is intended to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their principal means of livelihood. The figures in column 9 onward are exclusive of those shown in column 6.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

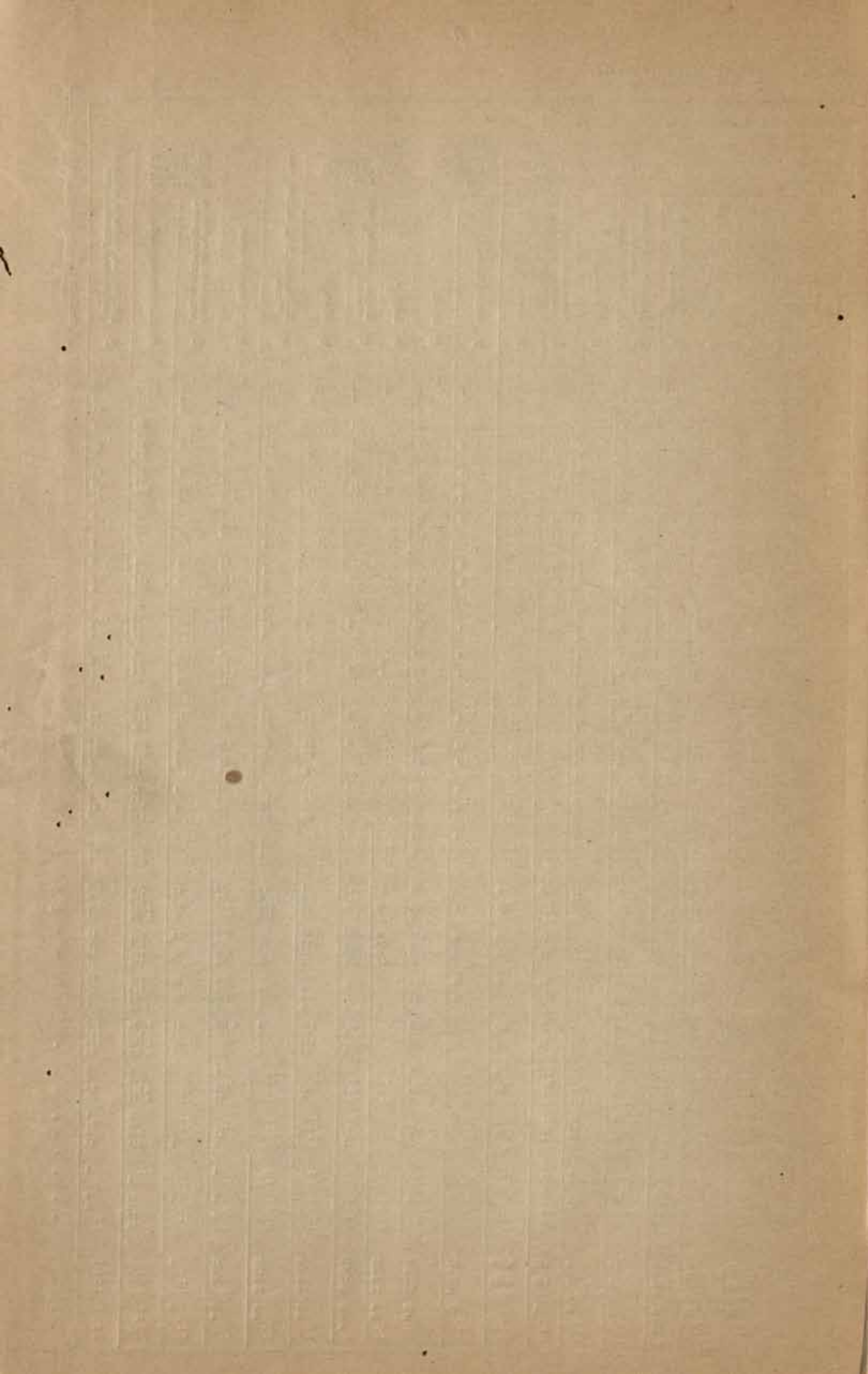
TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATION BY

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	POPULATION DEALT WITH		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR		Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION					
									I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.					
				Actual workers.	Dependents (both sexes).	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.		Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, and collectors, etc.	Field labourers, woodcutters, etc.	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CENTRAL INDIA.				795,253	1,253,322	834,834	27,808	20,850	2,773	203,810	840	121,671	10,404	142
		Males	..	422,294	..	154,879	5,222	14,950	344	82,082	266	193,576	4,478	24
		Females	..	372,959	..	679,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	HINDU	Males	..	675,251	1,019,349	250,324	28,560	17,969	2,758	202,706	304	107,223	14,842	125
		Females	..	436,323	..	124,735	5,428	11,819	326	82,846	266	149,458	2,981	24
1	Ajma	Males	Agriculture	2,153	2,544	1,921	50	84	..	..	..	109	69	..
		Females	..	1,543	..	1,280	..	168	..	..	..	208	5	..
2	Bania	Males	..	25,416	46,483	20,501	2,947	546	18	4,691	67	419	74	1
		Females	..	9,761	..	5,884	361	166	8	1,830	3	965	34	40
	Agarwal	Males	Trade	7,184	11,662	4,913	471	166	5	1,135	58	70	26	..
		Females	..	1,741	..	1,260	54	65	2	161	2	84	26	..
	Gadma	Males	Do.	5,323	7,987	3,724	677	150	4	1,148	3	64	7	..
		Females	..	1,781	..	1,119	44	26	2	428	..	84	1	..
	Kosundhan	Males	Do.	2,131	3,562	1,730	256	15	..	291	..	76	5	..
		Females	..	1,112	..	832	92	4	..	172	..	62	1	..
	Kagar	Males	Do.	4,564	7,360	3,684	689	5	3	1,294	..	87	19	..
		Females	..	2,552	..	1,205	108	..	..	701	..	512	3	..
	Kharis	Males	Do.	1,485	3,039	1,064	166	3	..	352	..	16	7	..
		Females	..	627	..	409	23	1	..	142	..	57	..	..
	Maheri	Males	Do.	3,180	5,079	2,454	241	105	1	291	5	29	7	..
		Females	..	753	..	480	4	45	2	28	1	46	2	..
	Orwal	Males	Do.	1,212	1,746	941	65	42	3	73	..	12	..	1
		Females	..	293	..	195	31	14	1	30	..	17	..	..
	Parwal	Males	Do.	3,322	5,932	2,561	379	61	2	217	1	65	1	..
		Females	..	397	..	387	5	41	1	218	..	103	1	..
3	Banjara	Males	Carriers by pack animals.	10,542	14,025	744	189	2,519	630	2,822	63	2,532	412	..
		Females	..	7,454	..	215	162	1,778	..	3,376	..	1,920	174	..
4	Bhat	Males	Legend singers	4,312	7,137	789	356	336	112	1,663	6	377	88	..
		Females	..	2,791	..	502	46	132	15	779	12	568	29	..
5	Bhil	Males	Agriculture	15,296	20,771	9,485	726	1,232	..	..	..	2,243	444	27
		Females	..	15,533	..	8,397	345	1,175	..	..	..	2,756	72	11
6	Bhilals	Males	Do.	45,559	85,415	40,761	94	1,251	..	..	..	2,653	307	51
		Females	..	34,358	..	27,569	71	1,379	..	..	..	5,128	194	..
7	Brakman	Males	..	128,383	218,751	14,337	5,954	1,669	1,594	88,435	75	4,628	862	..
		Females	..	44,369	..	1,855	219	662	186	22,829	5	9,327	196	..
	Dhagar	Males	Priests	3,902	5,404	467	153	71	61	2,367	2	103	24	..
		Females	..	1,906	..	87	8	8	1	1,172	1	268	1	..
	Jijhotia	Males	Do.	12,796	24,693	2,376	758	273	215	11,890	6	811	85	..
		Females	..	5,529	..	128	15	12	43	3,102	..	1,218	19	..
	Sandhya	Males	Do.	11,153	16,377	1,284	393	409	163	5,653	3	378	107	..
		Females	..	4,986	..	258	33	340	22	2,915	1	588	14	..
	Savaria	Males	Do.	91,160	163,789	9,735	4,523	205	1,036	67,553	64	3,064	625	..
		Females	..	31,371	..	1,366	168	54	190	16,355	1	6,907	131	..
	Shigand	Males	Do.	3,346	5,466	427	119	810	67	721	..	28	19	..
		Females	..	834	..	71	5	156	17	172	2	190	1	..
	Shriman	Males	Do.	512	820	45	8	9	38	51	..	14	3	..
		Females	..	242	..	45	..	112	2	12	..	66	..	..
8	Chamar	Males	Leather workers	142,253	176,730	58,265	7,218	4,483	43	39,940	49	40,794	4,192	1
		Females	..	123,452	..	9,358	1,025	2,667	6	23,984	71	58,554	818	..
9	Dhangar	Males	Military and land owning.	2,254	3,396	461	34	277	..	243	1	81	65	..
		Females	..	1,452	..	98	..	313	..	104	2	168	22	..
10	Gond	Males	Agriculture and hunting.	45,160	79,922	34,067	484	121	..	..	1	5,148	959	..
		Females	..	35,440	..	19,629	231	150	..	..	..	10,926	143	..
11	Gujar	Males	Agriculture	26,508	33,513	19,979	934	1,261	..	..	..	1,950	1,864	29
		Females	..	15,551	..	10,561	198	697	..	..	..	2,896	297	..
12	Kachera	Males	Glass and lac workers.	1,239	1,608	911	84	16	..	149	..	57	16	..
		Females	..	200	..	645	19	..	..	51	..	63	..	..
13	Kabal	Males	Distillers, toddy drawers and liquor vendors	14,603	22,370	2,256	346	538	40	6,715	2	1,864	168	4
		Females	..	8,664	..	479	59	264	..	2,277	142	2,955	47	3
14	Khangar	Males	Watchmen	6,163	8,351	1,598	361	117	188	2,222	1	600	121	..
		Females	..	2,656	..	59	21	20	102	1,481	8	1,131	13	..
15	Kisar	Males	Agriculture and hunting.	10,079	17,507	7,173	66	14	..	..	..	1,304	63	..
		Females	..	6,539	..	3,181	97	14	..	..	..	2,088	32	..
16	Kol	Males	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	46,414	61,683	10,565	708	30	1	8,432	2	15,269	1,909	..
		Females	..	48,156	..	9,193	1,372	6	..	7,023	..	26,695	486	..
17	Kotwal	Males	Watchmen	8,303	12,583	1,519	390	51	13	2,156	..	2,577	246	..
		Females	..	6,811	..	31	4	2	..	1,878	..	2,967	37	..
18	Maratha	Males	Military and land owning.	6,329	8,573	1,161	67	668	..	1,213	5	468	50	1
		Females	..	2,951	..	170	13	849	..	506	..	351	24	..
19	Mina	Males	Hunting and robbery.	8,562	13,147	1,505	83	358	7	2,445	1	2,076	441	..
		Females	..	6,577	..	1,013	46	128	3	955	..	2,565	26	..
20	Mochi	Males	Shoemakers and leather workmen.	1,388	1,531	961	24	39	..	51	..	18	5	..
		Females	..	631	..	317	5	34	..	87	21	59	..	..

II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.		III. INDUSTRY.		IV. TRANSPORT.		V. TRADE.		VI. PUBLIC FORCE.		VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.		VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.			IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR OWN INCOME.		X. DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.		XII. Beggars, prostitutes, inmates of jails and asylums.		Serial Number.
Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Artisans and other workmen.	Owners, managers, ship's officers, etc.	Labourers, boatmen, carters, packi boars, etc.		Commissioned and gazetted officers.	Others.	Gazetted officers.	Others.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.			Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., other than unskilled.	Labourers unskilled.						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
50	1,140	281	2,052	82	2,706	5,092	248	4,518	361	10,025	102	449	1,442	1,573	17,753	835	51,427	11,185					
40	622	99	837	4	166	2,842	..	29	27	600	112	72	805	1,251	4,306	156	65,123	8,334					
50	1,035	249	1,030	16	2,588	5,859	77	2,203	299	8,056	72	388	1,231	1,472	13,767	779	44,206	10,792					
40	638	99	802	1	158	2,560	..	29	24	554	50	35	728	1,192	4,128	146	56,390	8,097					
..	2	1	8	11	..	25	5		1			
..	48	..					
2	12	48	69	1	94	..	2	36	33	361	10	49	150	270	980	155	313	80		2			
40	3	2	19	..	3	3	..	1	32	290	106	7	332	46					
..	11	27	37	1	36	..	2	10	24	157	3	18	69	33	337	93	103	27					
..	1	..	2	..	2	1	7	45	46	4	88	10					
..	2	..	1	..	27	7	2	56	..	9	5	160	65	8	47	13					
..	..	1	21	4	2	198	4					
..	6	11	1	17	..	15	9					
..	2	29	14					
2	5	7	9	1	..	3	..	5	17	6	44	6	53	9					
40	1	6	3	38	..	41	12					
..	1	7	..	1	1					
..	46	7	1	..	6	5					
..	..	10	12	..	3	4	1	53	4	4	3	68	264	5	44	8					
..	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	13	51	10	..	117	..					
..	1	2	14	..	3	3	6	21	1	7	2	18	84	2	15	7					
..	..	1																			

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATION BY

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTH OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR		Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.					
				Actual workers.	Dependents (both sexes).	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.					
									Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, woodcutters, etc.	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	Rajput	Males	..	57,211	99,810	21,155	1,453	689	..	24,438	117	4,911	832	18
	Rajput	Females	..	21,079	..	6,988	86	318	..	6,267	..	5,068	89	10
	Rajput	Males	Military and land owning.	6,999	..	1,977	206	40	..	3,940	..	420	34	..
	Rajput	Females	..	1,107	14,829	271	8	..	..	649	..	141	6	..
	Rajauria	Males	Do.	297	..	38	..	1	..	110	..	15	1	..
	Rajauria	Females	Do.	49	305	8	..	..	..	19	..	22	..	..
	Bundela	Males	Do.	3,272	..	1,656	190	57	..	1,255	..	59	17	..
	Bundela	Females	Do.	653	5,772	228	8	11	..	219	..	89	4	..
	Bundela Ponnar	Males	Do.	2,379	..	915	112	19	..	1,373	6	56	16	..
	Bundela Ponnar	Females	Do.	514	4,293	98	..	..	..	272	..	37	4	..
	Chaudhan	Males	Do.	7,625	..	2,845	208	136	..	2,710	5	694	139	5
	Chaudhan	Females	Do.	2,555	13,917	1,250	22	50	..	501	..	583	19	..
	Dhandhara	Males	Do.	797	..	297	39	6	..	411	..	41	1	..
	Dhandhara	Females	Do.	192	1,920	42	1	..	..	125	..	15	3	..
	Dikhit	Males	Do.	646	..	86	13	..	..	414	..	15	60	..
	Dikhit	Females	Do.	97	743	2	1	..	..	85	..	8	..	..
	Gaharwar	Males	Do.	1,166	..	212	22	4	..	884	..	35	15	..
	Gaharwar	Females	Do.	265	2,189	44	1	..	..	164	..	35	3	..
	Gahlot	Males	Do.	4,639	..	2,150	21	14	..	1,072	..	393	117	..
	Gahlot	Females	Do.	2,914	6,717	667	1	17	..	743	..	1,210	26	..
	Gaur	Males	Do.	1,888	..	435	158	12	..	1,087	45	142	30	2
	Gaur	Females	Do.	767	2,902	38	..	..	..	449	..	199	3	..
	Kachhawa	Males	Do.	1,130	..	326	16	6	..	571	..	103	15	..
	Kachhawa	Females	Do.	137	1,350	103	1	1	..	158	..	113	2	..
	Khichhi	Males	Do.	596	..	129	4	5	..	333	..	50	21	..
	Khichhi	Females	Do.	139	1,012	15	1	..	..	60	..	37	3	..
	Parihar	Males	Do.	5,022	..	1,765	165	16	..	2,666	8	244	19	..
	Parihar	Females	Do.	985	10,378	270	..	1	..	416	..	182	..	..
	Ponnar (Maratha)	Males	Do.	56	..	35	2	6	..	8	..	7	..	..
	Ponnar (Maratha)	Females	Do.	23	81	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ponnar (Rajput)	Males	Do.	4,795	..	1,910	93	65	..	1,579	3	683	82	2
	Ponnar (Rajput)	Females	Do.	2,435	6,889	704	23	31	..	636	..	773	7	..
	Rathor	Males	Do.	6,967	..	3,009	93	160	..	2,308	10	729	129	6
	Rathor	Females	Do.	1,536	11,716	1,681	12	167	..	683	..	805	12	10
	Sengar	Males	Do.	2,974	..	1,059	30	8	..	1,688	17	164	6	..
	Sengar	Females	Do.	901	5,324	465	1	..	..	252	..	160	1	..
	Sindia	Males	Do.	1,469	..	596	13	58	..	449	2	182	29	2
	Sindia	Females	Do.	794	2,450	304	3	11	..	157	..	153	2	..
	Solanki	Males	Do.	3,571	..	1,449	63	68	..	1,323	..	334	80	..
	Solanki	Females	Do.	2,029	5,179	776	8	28	..	635	..	440	1	..
	Tannar	Males	Do.	828	..	296	5	8	..	361	21	45	28	1
	Tannar	Females	Do.	337	1,548	76	..	1	..	144	..	56	2	..
22	Saharia	Males	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	1,043	1,642	180	8	5	11	265	..	304	12	..
	Saharia	Females	..	828	..	107	..	..	..	95	..	379	25	..
23	Sondhia	Males	Agriculture and dacoity.	17,136	22,316	14,199	414	69	..	..	..	1,249	956	7
	Sondhia	Females	..	12,438	..	7,642	28	3	..	..	..	4,582	14	..
24	Teli	Males	Oil pressers	35,317	55,176	14,413	3,780	1,596	111	15,781	4	3,692	515	..
	Teli	Females	..	26,516	..	8,878	1,000	863	..	8,323	2	6,957	134	..
	JAIN	Males	..	10,273	19,333	8,458	807	273	14	559	8	87	7	..
	JAIN	Females	..	2,143	..	1,808	45	24	18	113	..	62	2	..
1	Bania	Males	..	10,273	19,333	8,458	807	273	14	559	8	87	7	..
	Bania	Females	..	2,143	..	1,808	45	24	18	113	..	62	2	..
	Oswal	Males	Trade	6,323	11,288	5,351	424	206	13	249	6	50	6	..
	Oswal	Females	..	1,378	..	898	22	13	5	71	..	41	2	..
	Porwal	Males	Do.	3,760	7,045	2,197	383	67	1	810	2	37	1	..
	Porwal	Females	..	865	..	710	23	11	13	42	..	21	..	..
	ANIMIST	Males	..	107,232	193,174	67,152	441	2,008	..	45	436	24,361	4,554	7
	ANIMIST	Females	..	83,719	..	25,536	349	3,107	..	..	..	44,336	1,495	..
1	Bhil	Males	Agriculture	76,353	153,605	52,371	334	2,190	..	..	432	15,519	3,353	7
	Bhil	Females	..	38,974	..	21,464	66	2,959	..	..	..	32,624	1,369	..
2	Bhilala	Males	Do.	119	423	66	1	2	..	..	3	28	1	..
	Bhilala	Females	Do.	38	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Gond	Males	Agriculture and hunting.	22,030	36,193	14,681	60	406	..	..	1	7,571	1,084	..
	Gond	Females	..	22,491	..	6,526	268	122	..	..	..	19,753	109	..
4	Kirar	Males	Do.	161	315	80	8	20	..	..	..	16	20	..
	Kirar	Females	..	206	..	80	7	20	..	..	..	30	2	..
5	Kol	Males	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	1,969	1,690	476	36	..	..	..	..	887	87	..
	Kol	Females	..	1,699	..	491	2	2	..	..	..	754	16	..
6	Kotwal	Males	Watchmen	43	354	5	..	..	..	31	..	4	..	..
	Kotwal	Females	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
7	Mina	Males	Hunters and robbers.	197	97	50	2	..	..	3	..	1	7	..
	Mina	Females	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saharia	Males	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	490	253	21	..	..	..	11	..	335	2	..
	Saharia	Females	..	276	..	47	3	..	..	3	..	174	1	..
	CHRISTIAN	Males	..	2,502	1,371	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
1	Europeans	Females	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Europeans	Males	..	2,325	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Europeans	Females	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Anglo-Indians	Males	..	144	308	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Anglo-Indians	Females	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Armenians	Males	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Armenians	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



IMPERIAL TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

This Table is based on information specially collected through the Managers of Industrial Establishments employing not less than 10 persons. Establishments in which several Industries falling under different groups are carried on, such as, Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needlework, have been classified under the Industry which is carried on most.

2. The Table is divided into 7 parts :—

Part I.—Provincial Summary of Establishments classified according to the strength and nature of each. In this Part Establishments using mechanical power are shown under "A" and those not using it under "B."

Part II.—Distribution of Industries by States.

Part III.—Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their occupation.

Part V.—Caste or Race and Birthplace of unskilled labourers.

(In Parts IV and V only those castes the strength of which was more than 100 and 200 respectively have been shown.)

Part VI.—Details of power used in Industries.

Part VII.—Details of looms used in Textile Industries.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

(Note.—In this part "A" indicates establishments in which mechanical power is used and "B" those in which it is not used.)

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																				
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTORS, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.			
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.			Under 14.		
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
CENTRAL INDIA.																				
II.—MINES —			TOTAL	191	16,558	7,982	13	162	16	203	..	..	721	..	6,352	1,598	7,355	4,545	1,680	3,116
Coal Quarry			Total	31	2,118	1,006	3	28	..	5	..	..	90	..	709	11	1,149	843	210	182
A			50—100	1	72	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	45	..	21	..	..	..
Collieries			Total	7	1,585	576	1	..	..	3	..	..	15	..	628	10	759	476	159	90
A			400 and over	1	1,565	576	1	..	..	3	..	..	15	..	628	10	759	476	159	90
Diamond Mines			Total	25	412	415	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	203	354	57	60
B			10—20	8	70	65	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	43	45	11	10	
B			20—50	16	240	230	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	180	199	58	30	
B			50—100	4	162	150	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	82	110	12	20	
Yellow Ochre Mines			Total	69	69	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	64	33	..	2
B			50—100	1	69	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	64	33	..	2
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS																				
Stone			TOTAL	7	510	250	2	4	..	2	..	..	14	..	117	..	330	227	41	33
B			Total	6	203	96	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	117	..	77	26	2	..
B			10—20	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
B			20—50	1	32	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	..	..	3	..	..
B			50—100	1	73	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
B			100—200	1	94	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Limestones			Total	2	108	111	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	77	23	2	..
B			100—200	2	298	111	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	161	90	27	27
Stone and Lime Factory			Total	7	109	122	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	161	90	27	27
A			200—400	1	109	122	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	82	111	12	11
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES—																				
Cotton			TOTAL	110	9,211	2,057	3	96	0	188	..	..	459	..	3,455	467	4,305	2,389	716	231
A			Total	104	8,569	3,014	..	91	6	183	..	..	444	..	3,207	444	4,279	2,330	690	231
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.			Total	161	4,351	2,186	..	48	1	160	..	..	214	..	666	..	2,976	2,656	116	130
A			10—20	6	71	11	..	6	..	7	..	..	7	..	23	..	27	10	1	1
A			20—50	30	792	298	..	24	..	42	..	..	60	..	172	..	476	257	30	11
A			50—100	53	2,475	1,176	..	47	..	92	..	..	132	..	376	..	1,762	1,082	72	94
A			100—200	31	769	621	..	10	..	17	..	..	31	..	99	..	597	23	23	..
A			200—400	1	153	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	131	20	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																					
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.								SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.				
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>																					
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Total	3	4,699	828	..	3	5	23	..	210	..	..	2,541	444	1,303	283	574	101	
A	400 and over	2	4,599	828	..	3	5	23	..	210	..	..	2,531	444	1,303	283	574	101	
(c)	Total	2	100	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	72	..	..	..	23	..	
Woollen, Kalm, and Durr Weaving Factories.	Total	2	100	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	72	..	..	..	23	..	
B	{ 20-50	1	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	23	..	
	{ 50-100	1	60	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Total	3	114	31	2	2	2	4	..	6	..	..	78	11	20	20	..	..	
Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factories.	Total	1	24	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
B	20-50	1	24	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Institutes	Total	2	90	31	1	1	1	4	..	5	..	..	58	11	20	20	..	..	
A	50-100	1	71	25	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	58	11	4	14	..	..	
B	20-50	1	19	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	
(e)	Total	1	57	12	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	6	3	..	
Brush Factory	Total	1	57	12	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	6	3	..	
A	50-100	1	57	12	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	6	3	..	
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	1	443	80	1	..	2	6	..	19	..	..	50	..	345	60	20	20	
Tannery and Lac Factory	Total	1	443	80	1	..	2	6	..	19	..	..	50	..	345	60	20	20	
A	400 and over	1	443	80	1	..	2	6	..	19	..	..	50	..	345	60	20	20	
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	5	406	7	3	1	2	4	..	20	..	..	261	5	114	2	1	..	
Iron and Brass Foundry	Total	1	42	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	18	..	14	1	..	..	
A	20-50	1	42	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	18	..	14	1	..	..	
Workshops	Total	3	315	5	2	..	2	2	..	5	..	..	203	5	27	..	..	..
A	200-400	1	208	..	1	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	110	..	90	..	..	..
(f)	Total	2	107	5	1	..	1	2	..	9	..	..	23	5	7	..	..	..
B	{ 20-50	1	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	..
	{ 50-100	1	84	5	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	79	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																			
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>																			
General Engineering Motor Works.	Total	1	49	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	40	..	3	7	7	..	..
A	20—50	1	49	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	40	..	3	1	1	..	..
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES—																			
Glass Factory	Total	1	42	16	..	7	..	6	..	2	..	..	11	..	17	16	6	..	..
A	50—100	1	42	16	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	11	..	17	16	6	..	..
Brick and Tile Factory	Total	1	87	34	..	7	..	4	..	10	..	..	51	15	21	19	..	..	..
A	100—200	1	87	34	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	..	51	15	21	19	..	..	..
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—																			
Sealing Wax and Ink Factories.	Total	5	2,822	2,619	1	4	2	13	..	88	..	..	1,317	1,004	739	939	658	678	..
A	10—20	1	19	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	5	..	5	..	..
B	100—200	1	94	65	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	54	1	30	61	3	..	..
Harris, Khorwar and other Jungle Products.	Total	1	2,645	2,554	..	1	..	7	..	76	..	..	1,250	1,003	661	878	650	673	..
B	400 and over	1	2,645	2,554	..	1	..	7	..	70	..	..	1,250	1,003	661	878	650	673	..
Paint Factory	Total	1	43	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
A	20—50	1	43	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
Thymol Factory	Total	1	21	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..
A	20—50	1	21	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES—																			
Dairies	Total	9	163	19	..	9	..	17	..	27	..	..	23	..	106	19	1	..	..
A	10—20	6	136	4	..	6	..	10	..	13	..	..	12	..	84	4	1	..	..
B	20—50	3	72	3	..	3	..	8	..	8	..	..	9	..	43	3	1	..	..
A	10—20	1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	..
B	20—50	2	52	3	..	2	..	8	..	8	..	..	5	..	28	3	1	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																			
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>																			
<i>Dairies—<i>contd.</i></i>																			
B	{ Total .	3	54	1	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	3	..	41	1	..	..	..
	{ 10-20	2	25	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..
	{ 20-50	1	29	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	21	..	..	..	..
Flour Mills	Total .	2	40	11	..	2	..	5	..	9	..	..	4	..	20	11	..	..	..
A	{ 10-20	1	11	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	3	..	..	..
	{ 20-50	1	29	8	..	1	..	3	..	8	..	..	1	..	16	8	..	..	..
Grass Hand Press	Total .	1	17	4	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	..	7	..	2	4	..	..	..
B	20-50	1	17	4	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	..	7	..	2	4	..	..	..
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS—																			
Hosiery Factory	TOTAL .	5	72	99	..	4	..	0/3	..	5	..	..	83	96	..	..	..	..	(f) females.
B	Total .	1	3	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..
	20-50	1	3	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..
Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needlework	Total .	1	3	75	..	1	..	0/3	..	2	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	(f) females.
B	50-100	1	3	75	..	1	..	0/3	..	2	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe Factory	Total .	1	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	10-20	1	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring works	Total .	2	53	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	{ 10-20	1	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 20-50	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES—																			
Furniture Factories	TOTAL .	2	28	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	5	..	..	..	..
B	Total .	2	38	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	5	..	..	..	..
	{ 10-20	1	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 20-50	1	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concl'd.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																									
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.										SKILLED WORKMEN.						UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.
					Managers.				Superintending and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.				Under 14.				
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS—	Total	3	35	47	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	49	42	2	5	
	Total	2	13	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	14	..	3	
	A	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	3	
	B	1	11	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	9	..	..				
	Total	1	42	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	28	2	2	
	50—100	1	47	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	28	2	2	
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES—	Total	3	203	18	..	2	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	65	..	111	18	5	..			
	Total	1	129	18	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	37	..	76	18	4	..			
	A	1	129	18	..	1	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	37	..	76	18	4	..			
	Total	1	62	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	26	..	25	..	1	..	
	50—100	1	62	..	..	1	..	3	..	0	..	..	..	26	..	25	..	1	..	
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	Total	5	345	1	..	8	1	8	..	46	..	..	..	293	..	64	1	20	..			
	Total	6	345	1	..	8	1	8	..	46	..	..	..	293	..	64	1	20	..			
	Total	3	262	..	..	3	..	4	..	43	..	..	..	163	..	31	..	18	..	
	A	3	262	..	..	3	..	4	..	43	..	..	..	163	..	31	..	18	..	
	Total	5	86	1	..	5	1	5	..	0	..	..	..	40	..	33	1	0	..			
	10—20	3	25	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	13	1	0	..	
	20—50	2	51	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	24	..	20	..	..	..			

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																							
Description of Establish- ment.			District.	No. of establi- shments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.										UNSKILLED LABOURERS.						REMARKS.
							Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.				
							Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Central India	..	101	16,558	7,962	13	162	16	262	..	721	..	..	..	..	..	4,545	1,680	1,116	..	Seasonal.		
II.—MINES	..	31	2,118	1,006	3	28	..	5	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	843	210	152	..	..	
Coal Quarry	..	1	72	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Codderies	..	1	1,665	..	1	..	..	3	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	476	159	90	..	..	
Diamond Mines	..	29	413	412	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	51	60	..	..	
Yellow Ochre Mines	..	1	69	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	2	..	..	
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS.	..	7	510	259	2	4	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	227	41	32	..	..	
Stone	..	4	203	26	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	77	2	..	..	..
Reva	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagod	..	1	33	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malhar	..	1	72	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limestone.	..	1	84	23	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	77	2	..	..	..
Stone and Lime Factory	..	1	128	111	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	101	27	21	..	..	
Reva	..	1	109	122	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	92	12	11	..	..	
IV.—TEXTILE AND CON- NECTED INDUSTRIES.	..	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	8	188	..	459	..	..	..	..	..	2,359	716	231	..	..	
(a)	..	104	8,960	3,014	..	91	6	183	..	444	..	..	..	..	..	2,339	690	231	..	..	
TOTAL	..	101	4,261	2,186	..	88	1	160	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	2,976	116	130	..	26 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial		
Indore	..	58	2,727	1,419	..	90	1	85	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	2,027	53	87	..	..	
Bhopal	..	3	43	21	..	3	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	
Rajgarh	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	16	..	..	..
Narsinghgarh	..	1	52	16	..	..	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..
Dewas S. B.	..	5	124	68	..	..	..	15	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	75	3	..	..	..
Dewas J. B.	..	3	125	73	..	..	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..
Jaura	..	3	71	23	..	..	..	18	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	120	11	14	..	..	
Ratlam	..	4	207	133	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	130	12	6	..	..	
Sitapura	..	1	131	129	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..
Salana	..	1	64	31	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..
Salana	..	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	1	291	122	..	..	..	15	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	169	24	16	..	..	
Jhabua	..	1	65	12	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Barwani	..	1	196	106	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..
Datta	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	126	6	3	..	..	
Alipura Jagir	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	..	3	4,696	828	..	..	..	5	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	2,053	574	101	..	..	
(c)	..	2	100	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
Woolen-Kalts and Darr Weaving Factories.	..	1	60	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Datta	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

56 estab-
lishments
seasonal
and
perennial

All these
estab-
lish-
ments are
seasonal.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—*contd.*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																			
Description of Establish- ment.	District.	No. of estab- lish- ments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.	Under 14.			
					Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(d)																			
Silk, Cotton and Wood Weaving Factory.	Bhopal	3	114	31	2	2	2	4	..	6	..	..	78	11	20	20	..	..	..
Silk Institutes (e)	Indore	2	90	31	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	20	..	..	..
Brush Factory	Indore	1	57	19	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	38	12	6	..	..	..	..
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUS- TRIES.																			
Tannery and Lac Fac- tory.	Mathar	1	443	80	1	..	2	6	..	19	..	..	50	..	345	60	20	20	20
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.																			
Iron and Brass Foundry	Indore	5	406	7	3	1	2	4	..	20	..	..	261	5	114	2	1	..	..
Workshops	Indore	1	42	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	18	..	14	1	..	..	..
General Engineering Motor Works.	Bhopal	1	208	..	1	..	2	..	..	9	..	..	203	5	97	..	..	..	..
	Bhopal	1	84	..	1	..	1	..	..	110	..	..	79	5	60	..	..	..	..
	Bhopal	1	23	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	..	..
	Bhopal	1	49	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	40	..	3	1	1	..	..
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHEN- WARE INDUSTRIES.																			
Glass Factory	Indore	2	129	50	..	2	..	9	..	12	..	..	62	15	38	35	6	..	..
Brick and Tile Factory	Do.	1	42	16	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	11	..	17	16	6	..	..
	Do.	1	57	34	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	..	51	15	21	19	..	..	..
IX.—INDUSTRIES CON- NECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.																			Seasonal.
Sealing Wax and Ink Factories.	Indore	5	2,822	2,619	1	4	2	13	..	83	..	..	1,317	1,004	739	939	658	676	..
Harna, Kherwar and other Jungle Products.	Indore	2	113	65	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	90	1	35	61	8	3	..
Paint Factory	Panna	1	2,646	2,554	..	1	..	..	..	76	..	..	1,250	1,003	661	875	650	673	..
Thymol Factory	Indore	1	43	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
	Indore	1	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—concl.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																							
Description of Establish- ment.	District.	No. of establis- hments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.										SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.						
Males.	Females.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES																							
Distilleries.	TOTAL	9	183	19		9		17		27			23		106	19	1						
	Bhopal	6	126	4		6		10		13			12		84	4	1						
	Dhar.	1	16	3		1		5		3			3		6	3							
	Alirajpur	1	34			1		3		5			2		22		1						
	Barwan	1	30	1		1							4		15								
	Ratlam	1	10			1				1					8	1							
	Jhabua	1	15			1		1							12								
Flour Mills	Indore	1	29			1		1		3					21								
	Grass Hand Press	2	40	11		1		5		0			4		20	11				Seasonal.			
	Nagod	1	17	4		1		2		5			7		2	4							
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS																							
Hosiery Factory	Indore	5	72	99		4		3		6			63	96									
	Bhopal	1	3	24		1							2	24									
	Weaving Cloth, Socks	1	3	75		1									72								
	Shoe Factory	1	13			1								12									
	Tailoring Works	2	53			1								49									
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.																							
Furniture Factories	Bhopal	2	38			2							31		5								
		2	38			2																	
XIII.—INDUSTRIES / CO- SISTED WITH BUILD- INGS.																							
Line Manufactories	TOTAL	2	13	17		1																	
	Rewa	1	2	8																			
	Malhar	1	11	9																			
	Rewa	1	42	30		1																	
XIV.—PRODUCTION, APPRE- CIATION AND TRANSFER- RED OF PHYSICAL FORCE.																							
Electric Energy	Bhopal	1	129	18		1		6		5			37		76	18	4						
	Indore	1	62			1		3		6			26		25		1						
	Ice Factory	1	13										2		10					Seasonal.			
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.																							
Printing Presses.	Indore	8	248	1		8	1			46			203		64	1	20						
	Bhopal	2	90			2		4		5			71		7		1						
	Ratlam	1	184			1		2		40			109		24		17						
	Barwan	1	23			1							12		9		2						
	Panna	1	12			1				1			7		4								

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Description of Establishment.	Total number.	NUMBER OWNED BY						NUMBER MANAGED BY						REMARKS.		
		State or local authority.	REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE			Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Parsia.	Others.			
			Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindu.	Musal-mans.							Parsia.	Others.
1	[2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CENTRAL INDIA	191	23	4	18	1	3	96	26	7	13	16	117	37	12	9	
II.—MINES	31	1	1	..	..	..	21	1	..	7	3	26	1	..	1	
Coal quarry	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Collieries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diamond Mines	28	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	7	..	26	1	..	1	
Yellow Ochre Mines	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
III.—QUARRIES AND HARD ROCKS	7	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..
Stone	4	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Limestone	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Stone and Lime Factory	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	110	5	1	12	..	1	63	19	4	5	3	70	25	5	7	
(a)	104	2	1	11	..	..	62	19	4	5	..	68	24	5	7	
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.	101	1	1	9	..	..	62	10	4	5	..	66	23	5	7	
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
(c)	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Woolen Kalin and Dari Weaving Factories.	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
(d)	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Silk, Cotton and Wool.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Weaving Factory.																
Silk Institutes	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
(e)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brush Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS—*contd.*

Description of Establishment.	Total number.	NUMBER OWNED BY						NUMBER MANAGED BY						REMARKS.		
		State or local authority.	REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE			Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Parsis.	Others.			
			Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musal-mans							Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tannery and Lac Factory .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	5	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..
Iron and Brass Foundry .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Workshops	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
General Engineering Motor Works.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHEN-WARE INDUSTRIES.	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Glass Factory .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brick and Tile Factory .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	5	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..
Sealing Wax and Ink Fac-tories.	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Harra, Kherwar and other Jungle Products.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paint Factory	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thymol Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	9	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	7	..	
Distilleries	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	
Flour Mills	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Grass Hand Press	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS—*could*.

Description of Establishment.	Total number.	NUMBER OWNED BY							NUMBER MANAGED BY							REMARKS.
		State or local authority.	REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE				Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Parsis.	Others.		
			Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Euro-peans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Parsis.						Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XL.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS .																
Hosiery Factory	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needle-work.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Shoe Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tailoring Works	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.																
Furniture Factories	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.																
Lime Manufactories	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Sand Works	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.																
Electric Energy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Electric Power House	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice Factory	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
VI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.																
Printing Presses	8	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	1	
	8	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	1	

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART V.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF
CENTRAL

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR											
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 14.		Ahr.	Bhil.	Brahman.	Chamar.	Christian.	Dhangar.	Dhimar.	Gond.	Kachhi.	Khatwar.	Kol.	Koli.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CENTRAL INDIA	7,355	4,545	1,680	1,116	416	208	850	907	61	217	325	1,233	364	643	1,121	548
II.—MINES	1,149	843	210	152	136	..	135	129	..	..	167	384	180	35	424	135
Coal Quarry	21	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Collieries	759	476	159	90	104	..	96	28	..	..	86	225	52	35	368	99
Diamond Mines	305	354	51	60	32	..	9	93	..	..	80	144	135	..	31	36
Yellow Ochre Mines	64	13	..	2	..	..	24	8	..	..	..	2	2	..	23	..
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS	330	227	41	32	2	..	41	85	..	14	23	1	25	..	134	75
Stone	77	26	2	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	3	1	9	..	21	5
Limestone	161	90	27	21	1	..	17	37	..	14	12	..	11	..	65	27
Stone and Lime Factory	92	111	12	11	1	..	11	46	..	..	8	..	5	..	48	43
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	4,305	2,359	716	231	221	164	491	259	60	188	10	74	109	..	..	200
TOTAL	4,279	2,339	690	221	219	164	487	259	46	184	10	74	108	..	..	198
(a) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories	2,976	2,056	116	130	66	164	374	230	41	127	8	74	71	..	..	99
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	1,303	283	574	101	153	..	113	29	5	57	2	..	37	..	..	99
(c) Woollen Kalm and Durry Weaving Factories . . . . .	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(d) Silk Institutes	20	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Brush Factory	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	345	60	20	20	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tannery and Lac Factory	345	60	20	20	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	114	2	1	..	9	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Iron and Brass Foundry	14	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workshops	97	..	..	..	8	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
General Engineering Motor Works	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	38	35	6	..	3	..	15	19	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glass Factory	17	16	6	..	..	..	12	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick and Tile Factory	21	19	..	..	3	..	3	19	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	739	959	658	676	38	..	128	1	..	..	119	768	27	604	501	99
Sealing Wax and Ink Factory	35	61	8	3	2	..	7	1	..	..	12	3	3	5	..	15
Harra, Kharwar and other jungle products	661	878	650	673	35	..	121	..	..	..	107	765	24	599	470	84
Paint Factory	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Thymol Factory	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	106	19	1	..	1	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Distillery	84	4	1	..	..	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Flour Mills	20	11	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Grass Hand Press	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture Factories	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.	49	42	2	5	..	..	2	14	..	2	3	1	..	4	60	1
Lime Manufactories	10	14	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	13	1
Sand Works	39	28	2	2	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	47	..
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	111	18	5	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	11	..	..	23
Electric Energy	76	18	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	23
Electric Power House	25	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ice Factory	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	64	1	20	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	4	2	..	2	..
Printing Presses	64	1	20	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	4	2	..	2	..

UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING.
INDIA AGENCY.

RACE.						BORN.														REMARKS.
						IN THE PROVINCE.			IN OTHER PROVINCES.											
Kamli.	Mali.	Maratha.	Muslinian.	Rajput.	Others.	District of Incorporation.	Contiguous districts.	Other districts.	Bombay Presidency.	Central Provinces.	Punjab.	Rajputana.	United Provinces.	Assam.	Delhi.	Gwalior.	Hydrabad.	Baluchistan.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
240	881	1,409	1,933	602	8,261	8,929	693	233	1,857	531	14	1,134	758	8	13	334	134	1		
54	..	..	198	42	526	2,092	50	91	..	60	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	113	32	189	1,298	4	91	..	59	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	81	7	122	737	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	17	59	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	..	..	17	5	129	531	89	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	1	24	109	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
43	..	..	..	4	68	215	83	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	..	47	219	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
60	242	1,373	1,538	427	2,995	2,998	405	45	1,855	219	14	1,034	594	7	12	324	116	1		
60	241	1,373	1,521	425	2,970	2,837	395	45	1,849	238	14	1,031	585	6	12	320	116	1		
54	297	1,173	1,056	225	1,292	2,118	241	19	1,516	118	7	843	176	2	3	146	99	..		
9	74	240	485	200	778	749	194	26	332	129	7	248	402	4	9	174	17	1		
..	..	..	13	1	5	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	17	15	9	..	1	1	..	4	8	1	..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	45	445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	45	445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	8	98	3	27	82	8	..	3	..	..	1	20	..	1	2	..	..
..	2	1	8	..	3	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	4	7	32	3	29	71	7	..	2	..	..	1	14	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	14	..	2	7	14	..	..	13	1	..	24	9	..	..	1	13	..	
1	4	14	..	1	1	14	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	
..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	24	9	..	..	1	..	..
40	4	3	48	112	529	2,519	112	142	3	196	..	3	36	..	..	..	1	..	
4	..	..	21	5	29	83	2	..	..	16	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
30	4	..	24	104	489	2,405	105	142	..	178	..	2	29	..	..	..	1	..	
..	..	..	2	2	..	28	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	1	1	2	3	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	8	9	3	35	74	6	2	17	..	..	7	17	..	..	3	..	..
2	4	..	3	3	31	68	6	2	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..
4	1	8	6	..	2	3	..	..	13	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	3	69	11	4	..	3	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	8	11	4	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	29	1	41	120	..	4	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	34	..	29	91	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	3	1	11	20	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	43	7	18	67	9	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	2	43	7	18	67	9	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.
(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE-POWER.				REMARKS.
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central India	113*	12*	..	1	129†	14	..	1	8,027	532	..	50	* These figures include 3 establishments using both steam and oil. † (+plus one boiler only).
II.—MINES . . .	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	273	..	..	..
Coal Quarry . .	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Collieries . . .	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	253	..	..	..
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCK.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
Stone and Lime Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	163‡	5‡	..	..	110	6	..	..	7,388	206	..	..	‡ These figures include 3 establishments using both steam and oil.
(a) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	34	24	..	..	6	3	..	..	3,985	160	..	..	‡ These figures include 2 establishments using both oil and steam.
(a) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.	100‡	2‡	..	..	104	2	..	..	3,383	32	..	..	‡ These figures include 1 establishment using both steam and oil.
(d) Silk Institute . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	
Tannery and Lac Factory.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..
Iron and Brass Foundry.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..
VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES.	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	60	..	..
Glass Factory . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	..	..
Brick and Tile Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	..
IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	22	10	..	..
Sealing Wax and Ink Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
Paint Factory . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Thymol Factory . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES .	4	1	..	..	4‡	1	..	..	349	10	..	..	‡ (+plus one boiler only.)
Distilleries . . .	3	..	..	..	2‡	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
Flour Mills . . .	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	310	10	..	..
XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Lime Manufactory . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Ice Factory . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	..	..
Printing Presses . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	..

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.

(2) For Establishments using electric power generated on the premises.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Description of establishment.	Number of establishments.	PRIME MOVERS.						ELECTRIC POWER.		[REMARKS.
		STEAM.		OIL.		WATER.		Number of dynamos.	Power in kilowatts.	
		Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	2	5	400	..	..	..	..	10	324	
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES	2	5	400	..	..	..	..	10	324	
Electric Power House .	1	3	240	..	..	..	..	8	224	
Electric Energy .	1	2	160	..	..	..	..	2	100	

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.

(3) For electric power supplied from outside.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Description of establishment.	Number of establishments.	Number of Motors installed.	Total Horse-power.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA	4	12	82	
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES	1	3	37½	
Brush Factory	1	3	37½	
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	2	2	35	
Workshop	1	1	10	
General Engineering Motor Works	1	1	25	
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	1	7	9½	
Printing Press	1	7	9½	

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART VII.—NUMBER OF LOOMS IN USE IN TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

District.	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.				SILK WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.				WOOL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.				JUTE WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.	
	Number of establishments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments.	Number of looms at work.
		Worked by power.	Worked by hand.			Worked by power.	Worked by hand.			Worked by power.	Worked by hand.			
			With fly-shuttle.	Without fly-shuttle.			With fly-shuttle.	Without fly-shuttle.			With fly-shuttle.	Without fly-shuttle.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central India . .	4	13,884	2	3	3	..	69	48	2	..	..	59	..	..
Indore . .	3	13,884	..	..	2	..	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal . .	1*	..	2	3	1*	..	35	45	1*	..	..	45	..	..
Datia . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	..

* These are in fact 3 combined establishments:—(1) Woolen Kalm and Durry Weaving Factory; (2) Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory; and (3) Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needle-work. (Fide Table II, class XI, Industries of Dress).

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population of States.

This table and the next give for each State of any size leading statistics, viz., total population, density, variation since 1901, distribution by religion and the number of literate persons.

The figures in the Provincial Tables I and II represent the actuals for entire States, the Nandwai Pargana of Indore which lies in the Rajputana Agency having been included in the State figures. The totals for Central India will, therefore, necessarily not agree with those given in the corresponding Imperial Tables.

The following Table will explain the difference:—

	Area.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.					
			1921			1911		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
As shown in Imperial Tables I & II.	51,531	1,319,275	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	6,129,019	3,105,519	3,023,500
Add—								
Nandwai Pargana of Indore.	37	872	3,682	1,894	1,788	3,295	1,680	1,615
TOTAL	51,568	1,320,147	6,000,705	3,070,856	2,929,849	6,132,314	3,107,199	3,025,115

In Provincial Tables I and II the figures for British Cantonments and Stations have been included in those of the States within whose territorial limits they lie, and have also been shown separately in the appendices.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Serial No.	States.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			Number of persons in square mile in 1921.	Revenue.	Serial No.
			Towns.	Villages.		1921.				Increase (+), Decrease (-).					
						Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	CENTRAL INDIA	51,568 (51,568-94)	51	21,890	1,350,147	6,000,705	3,070,856	2,929,849	6,132,314	-2.2	+12.8	116	35,146,000		
	<i>Indore state</i>	9,519-10	11	3,569	260,775	1,151,578	600,698	550,880	1,052,557	+9.5	-16.3	121	10,407,000	1	
1	Indore District (Including City, Residency and Mhow Cantonment)	1,577-10	3	656	81,291	343,829	185,099	157,890	274,772	+25.1	..	218	..	1	
2	Mekhalpur District	840-00	2	434	27,010	114,099	59,940	55,299	125,302	-6.8	..	137	..	2	
3	Senawar District	1,665-00	..	332	20,357	85,933	43,067	41,906	95,243	-9.8	..	81	..	3	
4	Ximar District	2,871-00	4	1,218	70,922	289,485	199,451	190,054	350,561	+11.1	..	101	..	4	
5	Rampura-Bhanpura District (Including Sandwa Yargana.)	2,129-00	2	871	47,937	292,773	194,482	98,291	192,620	+5.3	..	95	..	5	
6	Alamgar Yargana	37-00	..	28	3,038	14,010	7,539	7,090	15,760	-7.2	..	395	..	6	
	<i>Bhopal state</i>	6,902-10	8	2,922	157,118	692,448	253,153	334,313	736,124	-6.2	+8.7	100	5,592,000	2	
1	Nizamut-i-Magharh (Including Sohori Station)	1,764-70	4	682	41,200	176,100	92,045	84,245	174,473	+1.1	..	100	..	1	
2	Nizamut-i-Jumb	2,189-10	..	812	46,142	201,340	102,540	98,001	217,185	-7.3	..	92	..	2	
3	Ditto Moahrid	1,641-02	2	772	34,402	140,328	70,262	73,000	158,717	-5.9	..	91	..	3	
4	Ditto Shimal (Including Bhopal City)	1,500-32	2	656	35,274	165,400	87,279	78,211	187,749	-11.9	..	127	..	4	
	<i>Benar state</i>	15,000-00	4	6,464	292,651	1,401,534	698,322	703,292	1,415,237	-7.5	+14.2	108	3,722,000	3	
1	Huzar Tehsil	621-00	2	435	35,668	182,540	80,158	82,358	..	..	..	262	..	1
2	Baghura Inagar (Including Baghelband Agency Head Quarters)	645-60	1	278	26,540	122,574	60,868	62,006	..	..	..	191	..	2
3	Toonthar	800-00	..	425	10,867	97,076	49,662	47,384	..	..	..	122	..	3
4	Gopalbanas	1,504-00	..	631	33,933	193,718	96,836	96,882	..	..	..	122	..	4
5	Deogar	2,323-00	..	572	22,020	121,743	60,922	60,821	..	..	..	82	..	5
6	Sirmour	550-00	..	445	23,768	115,071	56,316	58,755	..	..	..	209	..	6
7	Solapur	2,641-00	..	821	52,174	237,259	119,184	118,105	..	..	..	90	..	7
8	Bandhogarh	1,707-00	1	506	25,090	118,851	59,363	59,488	..	..	..	66	..	8
9	Mauganj	899-00	..	727	24,633	121,075	60,026	61,040	..	..	..	135	..	9
10	Bochari	1,129-00	..	414	23,563	111,307	54,933	56,374	..	..	..	99	..	10

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES—concluded.

Serial No.	Station.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. Increase (+), Decrease (—).		Number of persons in square mile in 1921.	Revenue.	Serial No.
						1921.								
			Towns.	Villages.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
4	Orekhia	2,079.50	1	801	63,874	234,942	247,466	127,482	310,932	-12.7	+2.0	137	1,000,000	4
5	Dalia	911.00	0	459	31,124	148,659	77,483	71,177	154,663	-3.5	-11.1	163	1,700,000	5
6	Dhar	1,777.85	0	672	45,003	230,333	115,980	114,342	195,365	+10.2	+12.0	139	1,325,000	6
7	Dausa S. B.	449.30	1	250	17,183	77,098	99,805	37,909	75,745	+7.7	+15.5	172	700,000	7
8	Dausa J. B.	419.41	1	235	14,923	66,998	34,478	32,520	63,998	+5.3	+14.3	169	484,000	8
9	Sandhar	180.00	1	88	6,188	33,216	17,509	15,647	31,998	+6.1	-4.7	165	340,000	9
10	Jaura	601.31	1	320	20,104	85,778	44,032	41,746	82,502	+3.9	-1.4	143	1,000,000	10
11	Rathia	693.25	1	236	21,223	85,459	45,935	41,554	87,487	+3.0	-2.9	133	900,000	11
12	Parasia	2,596.00	1	831	45,413	197,609	109,972	90,628	223,180	-13.7	+18.6	78	1,020,000	12
13	Charbhar	879.19	1	277	25,042	122,405	65,442	59,923	122,520	-6.9	+6.9	140	618,000	13
14	Ajigarh	802.00	1	240	18,410	84,790	42,386	41,404	87,892	-2.6	+11.3	106	325,000	14
15	Bijaur	975.00	1	215	26,478	111,723	68,096	53,827	125,503	-10.8	+13.5	115	310,000	15
16	Paoni	121.00	..	62	4,029	19,754	10,212	9,522	20,121	-1.9	+7.7	163	195,000	16
17	Chhatrapur (Including Nowgong Cantonment, and Bundelkhand Agency Head-Quarters.)	1,130.00	4	207	38,773	186,549	88,482	80,607	179,940	-7.4	+5.4	147	550,000	17
18	Shamsa	291.60	1	94	6,214	20,649	11,767	10,842	20,454	+2	+11.0	132	300,000	18
19	Saidana	279.00	1	123	6,427	27,165	13,802	12,323	28,395	-5.0	+10.7	97	281,000	19
20	Radipah	962.00	2	673	26,755	114,979	60,463	54,509	127,293	-9.7	+34.1	129	624,000	20
21	Narsinghpur	734.00	1	412	23,846	101,426	52,913	48,513	109,354	-7.7	+12.3	138	668,000	21
22	Jauban	1,326.48	..	778	25,151	123,932	62,553	61,379	111,292	+11.4	+37.2	83	261,000	22
23	Bareilly	218.00	..	68	3,538	15,912	8,271	7,641	15,932	-6.2	+8.0	73	22,000	23
24	Nagod	301.00	2	225	15,150	64,165	32,668	31,498	74,322	-8.6	+18.8	136	200,000	24
25	Mathur	407.00	1	205	15,663	66,540	32,073	31,867	73,765	-8.0	+14.5	164	221,000	25
26	Barama	1,178.00	1	360	21,907	120,120	60,358	59,762	108,383	+10.7	+42.6	102	805,000	26
27	Alirajpur	826.00	..	225	14,558	89,364	45,730	42,654	72,454	+23.2	+44.4	107	424,000	27
28	Kachipor	273.00	1	283	8,496	40,043	21,218	18,825	40,075	-1	+28.7	127	157,000	28
29	* Other states and estates	1,097.25	..	1,030	53,798	244,729	134,798	110,911	249,059	-1.7	+13.5	152	1,086,000	29

* For details see appendix A.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

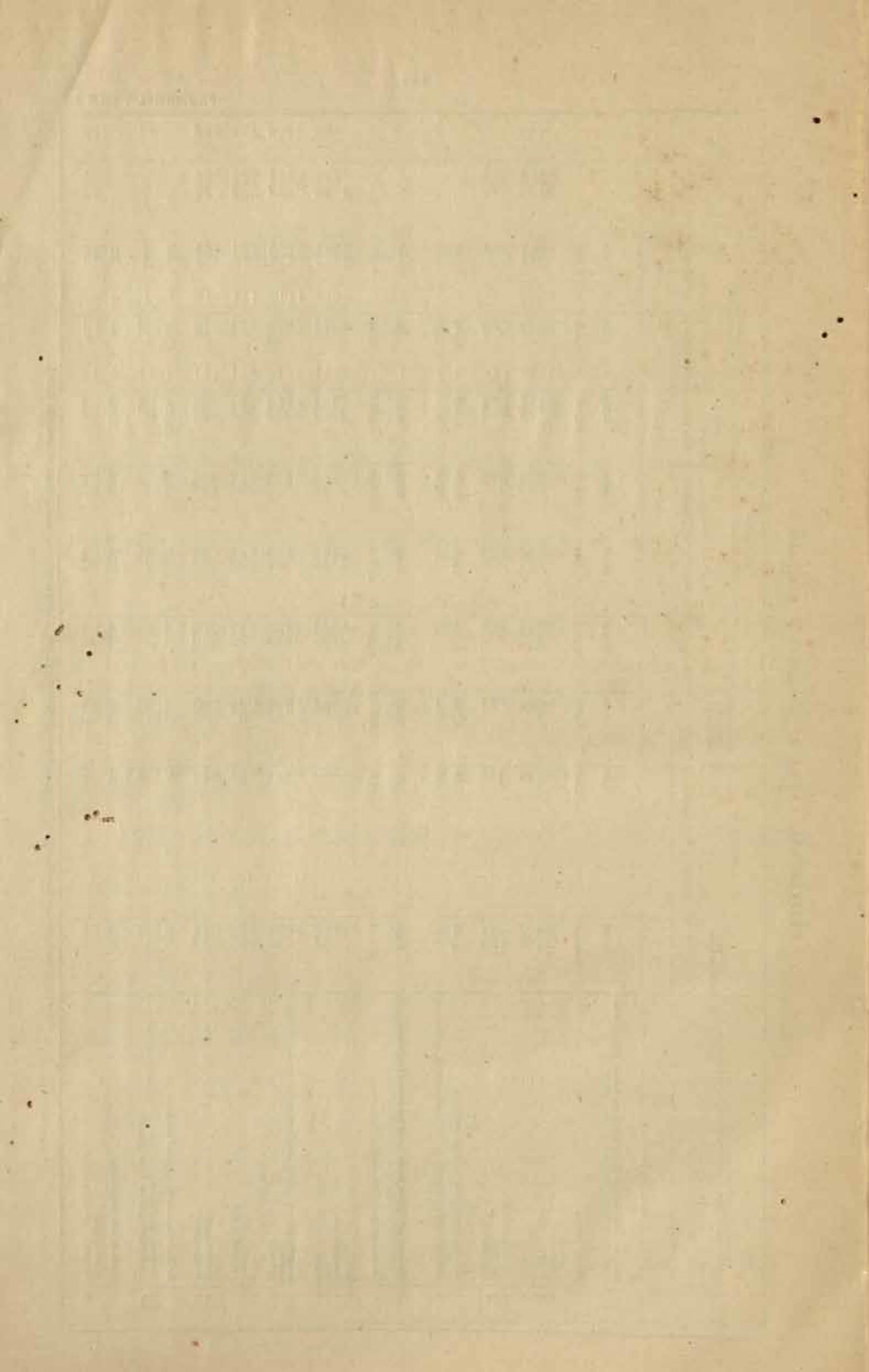
Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonnments, and Stations.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Revenue.	Serial No.		
			Towns.			Villages.		1921.						1911-1921.	1901-1911.
			4	5		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	Other states, estates, etc.	1,607.25	..	1,036	53,782	244,709	124,708	110,911	249,058	—	4,349	+ 20,583	1,056,000		
	Indore Residency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	13.10	2	1	12,843	44,494	20,323	17,961	39,058	+	4,850	— 7,069	..		
	Minor State	6.00	..	1	106	531	259	272	643	—	112	+ 143	..		
1*	Hirapur	6.00	..	1	106	531	259	272	643	—	112	+ 143	..	1	
	British Cantonnments and Stations	7.10	2	..	12,137	43,963	26,274	17,689	39,015	+	4,948	— 5,149	..		
2*	Indore Residency	1.75	1	..	8,092	12,220	7,056	5,170	9,195	+	3,011	— 1,023	..	1	
3*	Mhow Cantonment	9.75	1	..	8,535	21,757	10,218	12,519	29,580	+	1,917	— 0,219	..	1	
	Baghelkhand Agency Minor States, and British Cantonnments, etc.	559.00	..	376	10,100	86,481	43,429	43,052	92,008	—	6,127	+ 8,245	..		
	Minor States	280.00	..	376	10,100	86,481	43,429	43,052	92,008	—	6,127	+ 8,245	..		
1	Halsawada	22.00	..	17	1,007	4,390	2,291	2,099	4,590	—	209	+ 431	24,010	1	
2	Jaso	72.00	..	65	1,022	7,221	3,016	3,605	6,086	—	565	+ 877	28,000	2	
3	Kanits-Rajaula	13.00	..	2	269	584	284	471	755	—	68	+ 109	7,000	3	
4	Kotil	169.00	..	76	4,310	20,057	10,624	10,903	21,393	—	1,216	+ 2,180	29,000	4	
5	Palra	27.00	..	11	755	3,183	1,646	1,537	3,320	—	346	— 0	19,000	5	
6	Paldeo	28.00	..	22	2,015	9,038	4,000	4,378	8,991	+	48	+ 392	41,000	6	
7	Sodawal	213.00	..	171	8,572	38,078	18,890	19,272	41,528	+	3,750	+ 4,560	68,000	7	
8	Taraon	26.00	..	15	790	3,429	1,802	1,627	3,150	+	379	— 60	17,000	8	
	British Cantonnments and Stations	0.14	..	1	66	240	138	108	394	—	148	+ 12	..	9	
9*	Baghelkhand (States) Agency Head-Quarters	0.14	..	1	66	240	138	108	394	—	148	+ 12	..		
	Rhopal Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	173.00	..	103	4,936	22,468	11,056	10,842	21,319	+	1,179	+ 4,670	..		
	Minor States	173.00	..	103	4,936	22,468	11,056	10,842	21,319	+	1,179	+ 4,670	..		
1	Korwal	144.00	..	86	4,151	19,851	10,307	9,544	18,450	+	1,325	+ 4,751	120,000	1	
2	Muhannatgath	29.00	..	15	685	2,647	1,349	1,298	2,963	—	216	— 81	21,000	2	
	British Cantonnments and Stations	2.70	1	..	2,832	10,183	6,059	4,154	7,741	+	2,442	— 3,062	..		
2*	Sohere Station	1.70	1	..	2,832	10,183	6,059	4,154	7,741	+	2,442	— 3,062	..	3	

*The figures for those places have been indicated in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A—concluded.

Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonnments, and Stations, etc.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF			Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Revenue.	Serial No.
			Towns.		Villages.		1921.			1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.		
							Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	
	Southern States Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	318.00	..	335	6,965	37,018	18,934	18,084	34,832	+	2,136	+	11,405	
	Minor States	269.00	..	306	5,725	32,453	16,506	15,947	28,273	+	4,180	+	9,686	
1	Jamula	(31.00)	..	47	197	853	436	417	1,174	—	321	+	239	1
2	Johat	120.00	..	61	3,065	18,296	9,207	9,089	15,569	+	2,736	+	6,117	2
3	Kathikawa	42.00	..	49	829	5,200	2,668	2,532	5,857	+	1,363	+	411	3
4	Mathwar	69.00	..	36	447	2,095	1,395	1,300	1,905	+	790	+	883	4
5	Nimkhara (Titha)	(89.00)	..	94	756	3,440	1,764	1,686	4,011	—	571	+	1,700	5
6	Bajpath	(30.00)	..	4	46	173	114	65	254	—	75	+	6	6
7	Batamul	32.00	..	15	255	1,790	932	858	1,932	+	258	+	332	7
	British Cantonnments and Stations	49.00	..	32	1,240	4,565	2,428	2,137	6,609	—	2,044	+	1,719	8
8	Manpur (British Pargana)	49.00	..	32	1,240	4,565	2,428	2,137	6,609	—	2,044	+	1,719	
	Bundelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	476.25	..	179	19,331	84,540	43,630	40,920	89,651	—	2,391	+	4,918	
	Minor States	476.25	..	179	19,331	84,540	43,630	40,920	89,651	—	2,391	+	4,918	
1	Alipura	75.00	..	27	3,551	14,580	7,621	6,959	16,140	—	1,566	+	1,492	1
2	Baika-Pahar	5.00	..	1	251	1,613	896	807	1,357	—	256	+	301	2
3	Beri	22.00	..	6	971	4,631	2,443	2,178	4,319	—	402	+	60	3
4	Bhat	10.16	..	8	1,031	4,786	2,403	2,383	5,357	—	691	+	1,403	4
5	Bijna	7.50	..	3	344	1,451	748	703	1,326	—	125	—	252	5
6	Burwal	15.00	..	9	286	1,890	970	904	1,530	—	350	+	296	6
7	Garrwal	30.00	..	16	1,102	4,817	2,456	2,361	5,222	—	463	+	9	7
8	Gaurhar	71.25	..	15	2,032	9,486	4,882	4,694	8,451	—	1,035	+	691	8
9	Jind	29.48	..	6	818	3,642	1,868	1,774	3,597	—	45	+	241	9
10	Lugad	45.32	..	12	1,445	6,182	3,232	2,950	6,758	—	556	+	453	10
11	Nagawan-Rohat	12.25	..	4	562	2,113	1,067	1,046	2,303	—	280	—	104	11
12	Serila	35.28	..	9	1,408	6,081	3,074	3,007	6,712	—	631	+	414	12
13	Tori-Fatehpur	30.00	..	12	1,536	6,510	3,309	3,271	6,171	—	409	+	928	13
14	Khanadana	68.00	..	51	3,811	16,708	8,773	7,935	17,682	—	874	+	2,954	14
	British Cantonnments and Stations	7.50	1	1	1,843	7,858	4,535	3,323	10,095	—	2,237	—	1,412	
15	Nowgong Cantonnment	6.55	1	1	1,668	7,141	4,106	3,035	9,421	—	2,280	—	1,412	15
16	Bundelkhand Agency Head-Quarters	95	..	1	175	717	429	288	674	+	43	+	594	16
	Malwa Agency Minor States	60.00	..	40	3,400	14,172	7,159	7,013	13,418	+	794	+	345	
1	Tanah Pipoda	25.00	..	11	1,000	4,406	2,450	2,156	4,453	—	77	+	939	1
2	Pipoda	35.00	..	29	2,800	9,766	4,969	4,857	8,935	+	831	+	594	2

* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.



PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of States by Religion and Education.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—APPENDIX B.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.																	
Sl. No.	States, Estates, British Cantonnments and Stations.	Population.	HINDUS.		JAINS.		ANJISTAS.		MUSALMANS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.		NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Other States and Estates, etc.	244,709	110,356	106,108	756	756	8,308	8,281	5,050	4,098	184	154	24	24	0,050	5,093	360
	Indore Residency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	44,404	16,967	11,609	142	104	132	116	5,962	4,373	2,044	1,387	416	412	12,032	9,792	2,900
	Minor State	531	206	207	..	..	48	55	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1*	Hirapur.	531	206	207	..	..	48	55	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2*	British Cantonnments and Stations	43,963	16,731	11,462	142	104	84	61	5,957	4,363	2,944	1,387	416	412	12,032	9,792	2,900
3*	Indore Residency	12,926	5,362	3,690	77	49	57	40	1,174	883	309	209	127	127	3,655	2,791	864
4*	Mhow Cantonnment	21,737	11,429	7,772	65	55	27	21	4,783	3,478	2,035	913	279	275	6,397	7,001	1,396
	Bagelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	86,431	42,011	41,704	11	9	506	493	897	841	1	1	3	4	2,079	1,963	136
	Minor States	86,481	42,011	41,704	11	9	506	493	897	841	1	1	3	4	2,079	1,953	136
1	Bhilsanpala	4,390	2,224	2,050	..	..	27	25	40	24	..	..	..	..	156	147	9
2	Jaso	7,221	3,398	3,388	..	..	202	180	42	44	..	..	..	..	190	180	10
3	Kanva-Rajpala	1,995	1,266	1,257	..	..	10	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	115	112	3
4	Pahra	1,183	1,283	1,475	..	..	..	..	63	62	..	..	..	..	50	47	3
5	Kathal	20,087	9,797	9,837	..	..	..	..	225	201	..	..	..	..	462	422	40
6	Paldeo	5,038	4,615	4,351	..	..	..	..	45	27	..	..	..	..	222	217	5
7	Sohawal	35,078	15,084	15,540	..	..	261	265	431	459	1	1	..	..	772	721	51
8	Tarain	5,429	1,774	1,000	..	..	..	..	28	21	..	..	..	..	112	107	5
	British Cantonnments and Stations	246	94	66	..	..	..	..	40	40	4	2	..	..	50	40	10
9*	Bagelkhand (Butna) Agency Head-Quarters	246	94	66	..	..	..	..	40	40	4	2	..	..	50	40	10
	Bhopal Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	22,498	9,947	9,345	228	190	..	..	1,431	1,307	..	..	..	..	448	428	20
	Minor States	22,498	9,947	9,345	228	190	..	..	1,431	1,307	..	..	..	..	448	428	20
1	Korwal	10,851	6,904	8,330	189	155	..	..	1,214	1,050	..	..	..	..	283	269	14
2	Mulamadgarh	2,647	1,042	1,015	39	35	..	..	267	248	..	..	..	..	65	59	6
	British Cantonnments and Stations	10,183	4,541	5,077	60	67	119	108	1,181	845	69	45	56	19	1,243	1,142	101
3*	B-hore Station	10,183	4,541	5,077	60	67	119	108	1,181	845	69	45	56	19	1,243	1,142	101

* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table II.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—APPENDIX B—concluded.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.																									
Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonnments and Stations.	Population.	HINDUS.				JAINS.		ANIMISTS.		MUSALMANS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.		NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.				Serial No.				
			Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1							
1	2	3																							
2	Southern States Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	37,018	10,508	9,992	13	16	7,824	7,401	592	481	99	108	8	6	863	791	72								
3	Minor States	32,453	9,243	8,835	5	6	6,816	6,753	479	337	13	16			477	446	31								
4	Jodhpur	18,294	4,835	4,700	2	6	4,068	4,087	289	271	13	16			337	311	26								
5	Jamnia	853	36	31			393	393	1	3					4	4									
6	Kathiawar	5,200	2,069	1,994			532	507	67	31					56	53	1								
7	Mahwar	2,905	1,025	932			353	356	22	12					27	25	2								
8	Simkshers (Tirah)	3,440	701	671	1		1,031	1,010	21	5					25	23									
9	Rajgarh	31	10	10	2		46	42	15	13					7	7									
10	Ratanmal	1,700	531	498			387	358	14	3					21	19	2								
11	British Cantonnments and Stations	4,565	1,355	1,147	8	10	808	758	163	144	86	93	8	6	386	345	41								
12	Manpur (British Paraganas)	4,565	1,355	1,147	8	10	808	758	163	144	86	92	8	6	386	345	41								
13	Bundelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.	81,540	41,575	38,979	296	288	13	12	1,699	1,610	22	17	12	14	2,066	1,963	103								
14	Minor States	84,540	41,575	38,979	296	288	13	12	1,699	1,610	22	17	12	14	2,066	1,963	103								
15	Alipura	14,580	7,046	6,425	34	35	509	509	33	473	20	16	10	10	422	385	37								
16	Bahra-Pahar	1,613	761	750	23	15	104	104	1	1					31	45	6								
17	Beril	4,631	2,334	2,084			107	107	67	86					168	159	9								
18	Bhat	4,786	2,326	2,298											91	89	6								
19	Bilna	1,451	709	670	6	5			31	28					28	26	2								
20	Dhruval	1,880	947	884		1			29	19					59	55	4								
21	Garrauli	4,817	2,382	2,296					71	65					45	47	1								
22	Gauhar	9,486	4,748	4,481	2	3			132	125					102	97	5								
23	Jind	3,642	1,777	1,704					91	70					144	139	5								
24	Lugad	6,182	3,180	2,900	2				56	50					207	204	3								
25	Nalgawan-Belal	2,113	1,016	1,005					51	41					49	49	1								
26	Sarila	6,081	2,919	2,830					152	173					269	259	11								
27	Tori-Patehpur	6,540	3,101	3,135	19	31	4		147	143					262	243	0								
28	Khanadana	16,708	8,323	7,666	208	108	11	11	226	220					154	154	14								
29	British Cantonnments and Stations	7,858	2,926	2,965	2		3		1,067	910	528	145	9	3	1,534	1,345	189								
30	Nawang Cantonnment	7,141	2,920	2,102	2				968	853	478	77	9	3	1,361	1,202	159								
31	Bundelkhand Agency Head-Quarters	7,117	2,917	1,63			3		79	57	50	68			173	143	20								
32	Malwa Agency Minor States	14,172	6,225	6,098	238	233	253	255	381	369	63	28			603	558	45								
33	Minor States	14,172	6,225	6,098	238	233	253	255	381	369	63	28			603	558	45								
34	Pach-Piploda	4,406	2,073	2,014	21	21	15	10	79	83	62	28			151	108	23								
35	Piploda	6,766	4,152	4,084	217	212	238	275	302	296					472	450	32								

*The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table II.

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